Administration Report

Bombay Presidency

1887-88.

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

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YEAR 1887-88.

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PART I.

SUMMARY.

The year. THE year 1887-88 witnessed many changes in the personnel of the Government, one of which, the vacancy caused by the death of the Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, was lamented alike by the Government and the public. In the Native States the year was marked by railway enterprise in Káthiáwár and Kolhápur. In Sind the inundation of the Indus was late in occurrence and insufficient in duration. The rainfall was generally below the average in Sind and Gujarát; above it elsewhere. The crops were inferior in these two provinces, and an agricultural depression was noticeable in Broach, but in the Konkan and above the Ghâts the harvest was generally good. As a rule the prices of food-grains showed a tendency to remain stationary or to fall, except in Gujarát and above the Ghâts, where they rose, principally in the case of bájri and jowári. Of agricultural stock, cattle and carts showed a general and satisfactory increase in the Presidency proper, but the number of sheep and goats declined in many places. The land revenue was collected with comparative ease. The demand for waste land for tillage was greater than in the previous year. Survey and settlement operations were pushed forward with a view to bring them to completion within the limited period of time assigned for the purpose. Six new Horse and Cattle Shows were initiated, mostly in Native States. Forest settlement work was completed in Sind, and approached completion elsewhere. A line of railway, to open up the Kánara teak forests, was under survey. Much interest centred round the Bombay Municipal Bill. Crime on the whole diminished, and the police were fairly successful in coping with it. The prison population was smaller. Litigation and registrations increased. The Tánsa water-works and the sewerage works in the city of Bombay made considerable progress, and the introduction of the new drainage system into the city was not attended by increased mortality. A perverse partiality for obnoxious methods of taxation resulted in the supersession of the Mehmadabad Municipality. The employment of Bombay troops in Burma raised the military expenditure. Additional facilities to the trade of Bombay were provided by the opening of the Victoria Dock. Another great work linking the name of the Queen-Empress with the progress of the trade of the capital city of the Presidency—the Victoria Terminal Station—was also completed during the year. The Karáchi Port Trust successfully commenced its work during the year. Cotton mills continued to increase, and a paper mill was started at Poona. The foreign import trade of Bombay increased largely, but the export trade stagnated. The trade of Karáchi again showed a decline. A large saving was effected in the cost of public works establishments. The expenditure on civil works was considerably smaller than in the previous year owing to the condition of the finances. The defence works of Western India made rapid progress. The progress of the Níra Canal works in the Dekkhan rendered a dry and barren valley fertile. The Southern

Marátha Railway system as originally projected was completed during the year, and extensions of it were in progress. The system of combining post and telegraph offices was extended with satisfactory results, and the advantages offered by the Post Office not only in the transmission of letters, but by the establishment of the insurance, value-payable, money-order and savings-bank systems were more widely availed of. The year, which was the first of the new Provincial Contract, was remarkable for the decline of Provincial and growth of Imperial receipts and expenditure. The land, salt and Mint revenues increased: the duty on salt was enhanced during the year. Economies were effected in the expenditure, not only on the Public Works, but also on the Jails, Registration, Customs, and Salt Departments. The abnormal demand for Barágra salt, due to the failure of the salt-crop of the Sámbhar Lake, finally ceased during the year, but the sales of sea-salt improved. The average consumption of salt per head of population increased everywhere in the Presidency. The Ábkári administration, both in British territory and Native States, underwent important changes, some of which involved new departures from principles hitherto followed. Educational and Medical Local Funds showed a marked tendency to increase. Educational institutions and the pupils attending them showed a considerable increase owing principally to the spread of primary instruction in Native States: every race contributed to the increase of pupils. Schemes of technical education made considerable progress both in the capital city and in Sind. Cholera and small-pox prevailed to a much greater extent than in the preceding year. Much attention was devoted to schemes for the improvement and extension of the institutions for the relief of the suffering in the city of Bombay. The Municipality of Ahmed adopted after a prolonged controversy a water-supply scheme recommended by Colonel Ducat. The literature of the year showed a slight decline of activity and vigour. The substitution of country-made for European stationery resulted in a large gain to the public treasury. The maintenance of the Government Central Press was after an exhaustive enquiry found to be a measure conducive to economy.

Personnel of the Administration.

The administration of the Bombay Presidency was conducted throughout the year ending 31st March 1888 by His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E. During the absence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. on three months' leave from 31st May 1887, Major-General A. Carnegy, S.C. was appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

The Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Third Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay, was allowed sick leave for 4 months, and in his stead the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor was appointed to be a temporary Member of the Council. The Honourable Mr. Naylor took his seat in Council on the 1st of August 1887. A few days afterwards, on the 5th idem, Sir Maxwell Melvill died, and in announcing this mournful event His Excellency the Governor in Council expressed his regret in the following terms:—

> "By this melancholy occurrence the public service has sustained an irreparable loss, and the Governor has been deprived of the assistance of a most distinguished and valued colleague and friend. In the various offices which Sir Maxwell Melvill held from his first arrival in this country on November 7, 1855, until June, 1869, when he entered the High Court, and left the Bench in 1884 to take his seat as a Member of Council, he invariably secured from all those with whom he came in contact the most perfect confidence in his judgment, his uprightness and ability. Although delicate health prevented him from

accepting offers to enter upon a wider sphere of action, his conscientious devotion to every detail of his public duties was untiring, and the obligations of the Government of Bombay to this most zealous servant of the Crown demand public acknowledgment. His judicial and temperate character, and his personal influence, led to his selection in June 1868 as a Commissioner to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay; while his subsequent services as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature and a Member of Council, received the gracious recognition of Her Majesty in his nomination as a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and subsequently as a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

"His unaffected modesty, his tact, his generosity and his unvarying courtesy towards all members of the European and Native community have inspired a widespread sense of loss and of sincere regret at the lamentable event throughout the Presidency. The Governor in Council shares these feelings and gives public expression to them on behalf of himself, as well as of all other members of the service of which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill was justly considered an ornament during his connection with it for nearly thirty-two years, until the link was severed on Friday last."

On Sir Maxwell Melvill's death the Honourable Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., already a temporary Member of Council, *vice* the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile transferred to the Viceregal Council, was appointed to fill the vacancy with effect from the 6th August 1887, and the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor was appointed temporary Member of Council *vice* the Honourable Mr. Peile with effect from the same date. The Honourable Mr. Richey having subsequently been permanently appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to be Member of Council, it was notified that he assumed the permanent office on the 15th idem.

The Honourable Mr. Naylor conducted the duties of temporary Fourth Member of Council till the 26th October 1887. On the 27th October 1887 the Honourable Mr. Peile resumed charge of his office as Third Member of Council.

The Honourable Mr. Peile having been appointed Member of the Council of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India resigned the Bombay Civil Service with effect from the 12th November 1887, and the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Raymond West, M.A., F.R.G.S., Hony. LL.D. (Edin.), Hony. LL.D. (Queen's University, Ireland), took his seat as Fourth Member of Council on the afternoon of the 11th idem in pursuance of his appointment by Her Imperial Majesty. The following *Government Gazette Extraordinary* bidding farewell to the Honourable Mr. Peile was issued on the occasion :—

"In bidding farewell to the Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I., who resigns the Bombay Civil Service with effect from the 12th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his sense of the valuable services rendered to the Empire generally, and the Presidency of Bombay in particular, by the honourable gentleman. Mr. Peile arrived in India in 1856 as one of the first representatives of the then newly established competitive system, and his great ability earned for him rapid promotion. To him are mainly due the measures taken in 1860 and subsequent years for the relief of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát, by which many ancient and noble families of that Province have been rescued from poverty and distress. As Director of Public Instruction in 1869-72, and as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay

in the latter year, his remarkable powers of organization and reform found full scope for work which was characterized by thoroughness and conciliatory tact, qualities which were equally evinced during his administration as Political Agent in Káthiáwár in 1873-77. His eminent services as a Member of the Famine Commission in 1878-80 were recognized by the Government of India and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by conferring on him the Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. As Secretary and Chief Secretary from 1879 to 1882 and as a Member of the Executive Council of the Government, his varied experience, his close accuracy and his general knowledge have been of the greatest value and assistance in disposing of many most intricate questions of policy and administration. For the last year the Honourable Mr. Peile has occupied the high position of Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, and although he is now resigning the Service and leaving India permanently, the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of knowing that the Empire will still retain his distinguished services in the important appointment which has been conferred on him as Member of the Council of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India."

The Governor's Tours.

H. E. the Governor left Poona at 10 P. M. on Monday the 10th October 1887 by special train and arrived at Sángli at 8 A. M. on the 11th. His Excellency received Chiefs at 4 P. M., and visited the Chief of Sángli in Darbár at 5 P. M. After the Darbár His Excellency visited the schools and hospital of the town.

On Wednesday the 12th October His Excellency left Sángli at 7 A. M., and drove by road to Kolhápur, where he arrived at 11 A.M. His Excellency received visits from the Mahárája and other Chiefs in the afternoon and returned the visit of the Mahárája in Darbár at 5 P. M. His Excellency afterwards visited the Ránis. On Thursday the 13th His Excellency visited the Technical School and other schools in the town, together with the most notable public buildings. The Ránis visited His Excellency at noon. A parade was to have taken place in the afternoon, but owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather it did not take place.

On Friday the 14th October His Excellency left Kolhápur at 7 A.M., arriving at Sángli at 11 A. M.. He received the Chief of Miraj at 3 P. M., and returned the visit at Miraj later in the afternoon. His Excellency left Sángli by special train at midnight, reaching Wathár at 8 A. M. on the 15th and Mahábaleshvar by 3 P. M. on the same day.

His Excellency left Bombay at 8 P.M. on Tuesday the 13th December 1887 and reached Ahmedabad at 9-15 A.M. on the following day, where he was received by the Commissioner, N. D., the General Officer Commanding the Northern Division, the Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Collector and the Judge of Ahmedabad, as well as by His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar, His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur, the Rája of Lúnáváda, the Naváb of Balásinor, the Rája of Sunth and other Chiefs of Gujarát. An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad, after replying to which His Excellency left for his encampment at Sháhibág followed by the Native Chiefs and officers who had received him at the station. In the afternoon of the same day His Excellency received at the Sháhibág the visits of the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Pálanpur who were assembled at Ahmedabad. On Thursday the 15th, at 8 A.M., His Excellency paid return visits to the Chiefs, and in the afternoon held a Levée at the Sháhibág which was largely attended by the Civil and Military Officers and by European and Native residents of Ahmedabad. On the morning of Friday the 16th His

Excellency presided at the prize distribution to the students of the Anjuman-i-Islám School, and also visited the Mahálaxmi Female Training College. At 4 P.M. the same day His Excellency received in public Darbár at his encampment at the Sháhibág the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Pálanpur Agencies who were invited to Ahmedabad, and with due ceremony delivered to His Highness Mahárája Sir Shri Kesrisinghji Jawánsinghji of I'dar the Grant of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India conferring upon His Highness the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Order and the Honourable Insignia of the Star of India. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency received Nazars from the Chiefs and their attendants, and conferred khillats on the Chiefs, after which His Excellency delivered the following address to the assembled Darbáris:—

"*Your Highnesses and Chiefs of Gujarát*—Nineteen years have passed by since my predecessor Sir Seymour FitzGerald met many of those who are assembled here to-day at the opening of the Broach Exhibition. The object of that Exhibition was to afford a representation of the produce, arts and manufactures of Gujarát, and to exhibit to its people useful mechanical appliances which could be adapted to local industries with profit. It was a fortunate idea which led to the assemblage then of 20 Chiefs of the 1st and 2nd Class to witness an experiment which, although conducted on British soil, was promoted in the interests of Her Majesty's subjects as well as in those of Her Majesty's allies, the protected Native States. The bridge over the Sábarmati was not then completed, and unbroken communication between Bombay and the Capital of India was not even established. The few years which have since elapsed have witnessed extraordinary extensions of Railway communication, and lines now traverse almost all the Native States of Gujarát. The harbour of Bombay, open alike to the trade of Native States and to that of British India, has received the advantage of considerable expenditure. Trade and commerce have developed beyond all expectation, and unbroken peace has enabled you all to reap its full benefits. The markets of Europe and China are open to receive the wheat and cotton which this fertile province produces, and an honourable emulation has sprung up between the British districts and the Native States of British India in order to secure for themselves the largest share in it. The benefits of uniform jurisdiction over the through lines of Indian Railways and of an extension of uniform currency have been shared alike by Native States and British India, and the advantages which one competitor can secure over another for the trade of the world now depend on the facilities and freedom of communication as well as on the character of internal administration.

"*Your Highness the Mahárája of I'dar*—I have been commissioned by His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to you the honourable distinction which Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer upon you. Your Highness has deserved this proof of the Imperial appreciation of your administrative success. Since you assumed charge of your State, a debt of a lákh and a half has been paid off. Yet you have not neglected the growing demands of education and sanitation. You liberally assisted my Government in the execution of the Háthmati Canal and the construction of the Kapadvanj and Modása road. You loyally accepted your share in the salt arrangements. You contributed handsomely towards the Sádra College, and when you had fully considered the arguments, for and against the scheme, you recognized the advantages of free trade by abolishing transit duties even at the temporary sacrifice of revenue.

"It was a great satisfaction to me to learn the prominent part taken in the *Mahi Kántha* by the Chiefs of Katosan, Ilol, and A'mliyára in the promotion of free trade, and of the example set by the Chief of Keroli to the other Chiefs of the Sábar Kántha, and I am glad to express to the rest of the Chiefs of the Mahi Kántha my appreciation of the measures they have taken in the same direction.

"*Your Highness the Diván of Pálanpur*—I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the abolition of all transit duties throughout your territory, and I trust that you will soon complete the sound policy you have inaugurated by a reform of the import and export duties. I regret that His Highness the Navváb of Rádhanpur and other Chiefs of the Pálanpur Agency are not able to be present to receive my acknowledgments of the prudence which they have shown in relieving trade of duties which are estimated at Rs. 44,000 a year.

"*Rájás and Chiefs of Rewa Kántha*—You have well followed the example set by the Rájás of Lúnáváda and Sunth. It would have given me satisfaction to have announced that the Báriya State had adopted similar measures, but I have every confidence that the Rája will be persuaded by the benefits which will result from your adoption of the principles of free trade to extend the same to his own subjects. I believe that in the Rewa Kántha Agency an annual burden of nearly Rs. 19,000 has been removed from the through trade.

"*Chiefs of Gujarát*—I have no wish to appeal to the terms of your agreements with the British Government, or to any other arguments than those of your own advantage. The abolition of injurious restrictions on trade is a necessary corollary to the Exhibition which many of those present here to-day witnessed in 1868. You then realized the productive capacity of Gujarát. On your behalf, no less than on its own, the British Government has been actively engaged these 19 years in providing facilities by land and sea for transporting at the cheapest cost and with the greatest safety the produce of your States and the rich gifts of nature to distant markets. Your full participation in the benefits of peace, commerce, and improved communication henceforth depends upon your own efforts, and although the removal of transit duties is the first and most necessary reform, still I am convinced that your sense of justice will not suffer you to rest there, but you will gradually take note of the perfect freedom of trade enjoyed in British India and not deny to your own people the advantages possessed by their neighbours across your borders.

"I desire to express to all present here to-day my sense of the loylaty and the hearty devotion with which the Chiefs of Gujarát and the British Municipalities celebrated the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in this auspicious year. Her Majesty read with the deepest interest the accounts of your proceedings, and as it is the earnest wish of the Queen-Empress to uphold the dignity and honour of the rulers of Native States, so it is Her Majesty's conviction that the promotion of the welfare of her own subjects by those in authority under her, and that of the subjects of her allies by their own rulers, is the surest foundation on which public order and national prosperity can be based. It has been and will be my special endeavour to establish and cement the same cordial relations of personal friendship with the Chiefs of this part of the Presidency which I have established with those of other Divisions. The advice which it has been my duty to give with reference to free trade and other matters to the responsible rulers of the States included in my political jurisdiction does not deviate from the principles on which I have acted in the sphere of administration more immediately entrusted to me. This assurance I can give you, that nothing affords me greater pleasure than to see a ruler placed in a high position, exercising his powers in improving the condition of his subjects and in developing the resources of his State. The benign influence of sound, economic or administrative principles will assert itself in Native territory as it has done in British territory.

"It gives me much pleasure to meet you here this day, and to have conveyed with my own hand the special mark of favour which Her Majesty has extended to one of your number. The advances which the Native States of Gujarát have made in education and other branches of administration are fully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, and I am commanded to assure you that the Queen-Empress watches with personal interest the evidence of moral and material improvement which the annual records of your administrations contain."

In the evening of the day on which the Darbár was held His Excellency gave a State banquet followed by an evening party at the Sháhibág. His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar replied to a complimentary speech made by His Excellency after the banquet, and the Chiefs invited to the Darbár attended the evening party. On the morning of the 17th December His Excellency received at the Sháhibág deputations from the Tálukdárs of Gujarát and the Gujarát Vernacular Society, who presented addresses to which His Excellency replied, and the Board of the Gujarát College had a conference with His Excellency; and in the evening His Excellency presided at the prize distribution to the pupils of Municipal schools at Ahmedabad. On Monday the 19th His Excellency visited the Water-works at Dudheshvar, the Gáekwád's Haveli, Court-houses at Ahmedabad, &c.

On the morning of Tuesday the 20th December His Excellency left by special train for Nadiád, where on arrival an address of welcome was presented

to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioners, to which His Excellency replied. His Excellency also received a deputation of the Nadiád Agricultural Association, and replied to their address, and distributed prizes to the students of the High School and visited the buildings adjoining the Swámi Náráyan Temple at Vadtál.

The Governor proceeded on the morning of the 21st December to Kaira, where an address was presented by the Municipal Commissioners of that place, to which he replied. His Excellency then returned to Nadiád.

His Excellency left Nadiád on the morning of Thursday the 22nd December for Godhra. His Excellency arrived at Godhra at 2-30 P.M., and immediately after proceeded to Lúnávada. The Rája of Lúnávada met and received His Excellency at the limits of his capital. On the morning of Friday the 23rd His Excellency visited some places of interest at Lúnávada and at 1-30 P.M. received the visit of the Rája, which was returned at 6-30 P.M. the same day. In the afternoon His Excellency distributed prizes to the school children, and Her Excellency the Lady Reay, C.I., at the request of the Rája, laid the foundation stone of a new Girls' School. From Lúnávada His Excellency returned on the morning of the 24th December to Godhra, where an address was presented to His Excellency by the local Municipality and the District Board, to which His Excellency replied. His Excellency left Godhra by special train for Ahmedabad, where he arrived at 6-15 P.M. the same day.

After spending Christmas Day at Ahmedabad His Excellency proceeded to Vadnagar on the morning of the 26th December and thence drove to I'dar, where he was received by His Highness the Mahárája on the road outside I'dar, and the customary exchange of visits took place. His Excellency visited the great points of interest in and near the town. His Highness the Mahárája entertained the Governor at a banquet followed by a display of fireworks at the palace on the evening of the 26th.

From I'dar His Excellency returned to Ahmedabad on Tuesday the 27th December and on the morning of the following day he left Ahmedabad by special train for Dhoráji. On his way His Excellency received and replied to an address from the Viramgám Municipality at the Railway Station. On arrival at Dhoráji at 7-32 P.M. His Excellency was received by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal, and an address was presented by the Dhoráji Municipality, to which the Governor replied. On Thursday the 29th His Excellency received the visit of His Highness the Thákor Sáheb at 11-30 A.M., and returned the visit at 12 noon. In the afternoon at 5 P.M., His Excellency at the request of the Thákor Sáheb and the Administrator of Porbandar turned the first sod of the Dhoráji-Porbandar Extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway, and in the evening attended a banquet given by His Highness the Thákor Sáheb.

At 8-30 A.M. on Friday the 30th December His Excellency left Dhoráji by special train for Jetalsar, where he was received by His Highness the Naváb of Junágad. At the request of His Highness the Naváb, His Excellency turned the first train on to the Jetalsar-Verával Extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway and proceeded to Choki. At Choki, after breakfast, His Excellency received an address on behalf of His Highness, to which His Excellency replied. His Excellency returned to Dhoráji at 2 P.M., where at the request of His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal he laid the foundation stone of a Girls' School to be called the Lady Reay Girls' School. His Excellency left Dhoráji by special train at 7 A.M. on the 31st December and arrived in Bombay by mail train on the morning of the 1st January 1888.

On January 4th, 1888, in response to a summons from His Excellency the Viceroy the Governor proceeded to Calcutta, and on arrival there on the

morning of the 7th His Excellency was met at the Howrah Station and escorted to Government House, Calcutta, where he was received by His Excellency the Vieceroy with the ceremony prescribed for the occasion. Leaving Calcutta on the night of the 13th and halting at Benares and Lucknow, His Excellency returned to the Presidency on the morning of the 21st January.

His Excellency the Governor left Bombay on Friday the 28th January 1888 by the mail train to proceed to the British-Indian and Portuguese-Indian Frontier for the purpose of meeting His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India there, and of linking with him the West of India Portuguese Railway to the Southern Marátha Railway system. Halting at Belgaum, His Excellency received there an address from the Municipality, and on Tuesday the 31st of January he proceeded to Castle-Rock on the British Frontier attended by His Excellency's personal Staff, and accompanied by the officials of the Southern Marátha Railway Company, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and a large party of Civil and Military Officers from the adjoining districts of Kánara, Dhárwár and Belgaum.

His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, attended by His Excellency's personal Staff, and accompanied by the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay who had proceeded to Mormugão for the purpose, and by the Agent and officials of the West of India Portuguese Railway and the Civil and Military Officers of Goa, left in a special train at 7-30 A.M. and arrived at the Frontier at the same time that the special train conveying His Excellency the Governor of Bombay arrived.

Their Excellencies having left their respective trains exchanged compliments, while the band played the English and Portuguese National Anthems, and at the invitation of Mr. Sawyer, the Chief Engineer, they simultaneously united the lines by means of silver keys which Mr. Craik, the Traffic Manager of the Southern Marátha Railway, presented to them. On behalf of the Government of India and at the desire of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Governor expressed the satisfaction which it gave him to bring to a completion, with the aid of His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, the construction of an international line which afforded the best guarantee for peace, international friendship, and commerce. His Excellency the Governor General reciprocated these sentiments, and they were immediately reported by telegraph to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and to His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. Their Excellencies then proceeded to Castle-Rock, where the Southern Marátha Railway Company entertained their illustrious guests and the officers who formed their parties at lunch. After lunch His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India took His Excellency the Governor to Mormugão, where a banquet, followed by a Ball, was given to them by the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. After the banquet and the loyal toasts had been given, the Chief Engineer and Agent of the West of India Portuguese Railway responded on behalf of that Company, while in the unavoidable absence of the Chief Engineer and Agent of the Southern Marátha Railway Company Mr. Craik responded on its behalf.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left by special train on the 1st of February receiving the honours due to him, and arrived at Chinchli in the Kolhápur State that evening, where he was received by the Political Agent and the Council of Administration. On the following day His Excellency returned the visits of the Chiefs of the Southern Marátha Country which he received on arrival at the Camp, and distributed the prizes at the Horse and Cattle Show in the afternoon. Travelling by special train, which the Southern Marátha

Railway Company courteously placed at his disposal, His Excellency reached Poona at 9 A.M. and left for Bombay, which he reached on the evening of the 3rd of February, 1888.

Native States.

The Native States of the Bombay Presidency are scattered over its whole area, from Khairpur in the north of Sind to Savanúr in the south of the Southern Marátha Country: some of them are situated on the low-lying westerly plains along the coast, while more occupy the higher ground to the east of the Sahyádri mountains. They present various phases of civilization, from the almost savage Dáng estates of Khándesh to the enlightened States of Bhávnagar in the north and Kolhápur in the south. Under the influence of British administration in the States whose Chiefs are either minors or incapacitated for rule, great improvements have been introduced. Elsewhere the most potent influence for reform consists in the employment by the Chiefs of native officials trained in the British service, who carry with them to Foreign service the traditions and principles of British administration. Improved communications have enabled the Chiefs to travel, and opened their eyes to the advantages of change. But in very few States is the press or the formation of associations encouraged; and even where under a temporary British administration newspapers have begun their career it is soon interrupted by a reversion to Native rule. In one respect, namely the emancipation of trade from transit duties, there has been a steady advance along the whole line of Native States. Much still remains to be done, but the year under report was one of fair progress, as will be seen from the following paragraphs in which the leading features of the year's administration of the larger States are briefly mentioned. Full details as regards the administration of all the States, small and large, will be found in Part II, Chapter I.

North-Gujarát States: Cutch.

During the early part of the year 1887-88 His Highness the Ráo of Cutch was absent on a visit to England in connection with the celebration of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee. His Highness was invested with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the Queen-Empress. His Highness's brother, Kunvar Shri Kálubha, and the Political Agent, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow, were also invested with the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The rainfall during the year was less than in the previous year, and was unseasonable. The cotton crop suffered considerably in consequence, and there was a scarcity in the eastern portion of the State. There was no epidemic during the year, and the public health was good. The imports increased, but in the exports there was a decrease on account of smaller exportations of cotton during the year. There was a marked increase in shipping activity. The police work was heavier than in the previous year, crime having increased in consequence of the scarcity; but the increase was successfully coped with. More property was stolen, but more was also recovered, both actually and in proportion to the amount stolen, than in the previous year. The administration of justice was diligently attended to. There was an increase in the number of inmates of the prisons owing to the unfavourable nature of the season. The Central Jail manufactured excellent cotton and woollen fabrics which found a ready market. Good work was done in the hospital and dispensaries, and progress was made in vaccination. The number of schools remained unaltered, but both the number and average attendance of pupils were lower than in the previous year, owing to the withdrawal of children from the lower schools in consequence of the scarcity. In the School of Art the classes for modelling, wood carving, inlaid work and embroidery did well, but the pottery class failed to make satisfactory progress. His Highness the Ráo liberally patronized education and literature. Of the total length of 500 feet by which

the Mándvi Breakwater is to be extended, a length of 350 feet was completed. Horse-breeding operations continued to be carried on on an extensive scale.

Pálanpur Superintendency,

The Pálanpur Superintendency comprises 11 States, the most important of which are Pálanpur and Rádhanpur. As in the previous year, the season was, on the whole, unfavourable, and prices consequently rose. The public health was good, except that there was a slight outbreak of cholera in one of the States. The Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor was attended by His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur and 15 other Chiefs of the Superintendency. Illness prevented His Highness the Naváb of Rádhanpur from attending the Darbár. The Victoria Jubilee Institutes undertaken in the previous year were opened at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur during the year under report, and the custom of obtaining forced labour was put an end to, to a great extent, in both States. The finances of Pálanpur again showed a deficit. There was a slight increase of crime during the year, attributable to the prevalence of scarcity: but the operations of the police were more successful than in the previous year. Two notorious Miána outlaws were apprehended. The number of civil suits in arrears rose considerably owing to a larger number of suits having been filed in Pálanpur during 1887-88 than in the year previous, in anticipation of a change in the period of limitation. Vaccination made good progress during the year. There was an increase of one in the number of dispensaries and of nearly 3½ thousand patients. Diseases were less rife among cattle than in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of students attending schools, but no improvement in the average attendance. 4 new private schools were opened, indicating a desire on the part of parents to give education to their children. The Victoria Tálukdári School contained only 8 boys at the close of the year.

Mahi Kántha Agency,

The Mahi Kántha Agency comprises 64 States, all of which, save the State of I'dar, are inconsiderable. The presentation, by His Excellency the Governor, of the Insignia of a K. C. S. I. to the Mahárája of I'dar at the Darbár held at Ahmedabad, the opening of the Scott College at Sádra by the Honourable Mr. Richey, C.S.I., and a visit by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar at his capital were among the chief events of the year. Besides the Mahárája, 10 other Mahi Kántha Chiefs attended the Darbár at Ahmedabad. Many of the States in the Agency march with those of Rájputána, and there are many Bhil villages on either side of the border. During the course of the year the Bhils behaved well, and there was no instance of any raid or foray on a large scale. But there were 50 dacoities and 48 robberies against 26 and 40 respectively in the previous year, thus showing an increase of violent crime. The I'dar Police captured the 7 Bhils concerned in the murder of the Thákor of Umria, and the Dánta Police captured the notorious outlaw Nathusingh: but otherwise the results of the operations of the States Police, which are ill-equipped and undisciplined bodies of men, were very unsatisfactory, specially as regards the detection of violent crime. Great improvements were made in the newly organized Agency Police. The last of the savárs (troopers) of His Highness the Gáekwád's Contingent were withdrawn during the year. The protection of the I'dar frontier on the north and the east was entrusted to the I'dar State at the request of His Highness the Mahárája, as a tentative measure. On the whole the rainfall was equal to the average; but the season was not a very healthy one, ague and fever of a bad type being prevalent in almost all parts of the Agency throughout the year. Cholera, also, made its appearance in several States during the months of September and October. Cattle-disease was also prevalent in several States. The out-turn of crops was

estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. There was a great increase in the number of civil suits and the arrears thereof which remained at the end of the year, owing to the introduction of certain limitation rules. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 86,728 exclusive of contributions: Rs. 51,890 were spent on the Scott College, and the I'dar State expended Rs. 23,950, chiefly on roads and a library and clock tower at I'dar. Education made satisfactory and steady progress: there was an increase of 4 in the number of schools and of 380 in that of scholars. The Church Missionary Society represented by the Reverend Mr. Thompson did excellent work in the education of the Bhils, for whom it has already opened 2 schools. The Thákor of Pál, one of the I'dar feudatories, gave a site for one of these schools, to which a dispensary is attached, contributed liberally towards its construction, and accepted the responsibility for the maintenance of the school. The State of I'dar, which has lent an enlightened support to the Society's schemes of Bhil education, contemplates opening another school and dispensary under its supervision.

Káthiáwár.

As already noted, His Excellency the Governor visited Káthiáwár in December 1887 and performed two interesting ceremonies in connection with railway extension in Káthiáwár. The extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal line from Dhoráji to Porbandar, of which His Excellency turned the first sod, was due to the joint enterprise of the Gondal and Porbandar States: the Jetalsar-Verával extension of the same line, on which His Excellency set the first train in motion, was being constructed entirely at the expense of the Junágad State. The extension of the Morvi railway from Vánkáner to Rájkot, sanctioned during the year by the Government of India, afforded a fresh instance of the enlightened enterprise shown by His Highness Sir Wághji, Thákor Sáheb of Morvi, in advancing railway communications. Another enlightened Chief, H. H. Sir Takhtsingji, Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar, initiated an important reform during the year by dividing the various departments of his State among four Councillors, each responsible to himself, and inaugurated another by maturing a scheme of local self-government for his capital city. In the State of Porbandar also the year was one of great progress under the administration of Mr. Lely; a stimulus was given to trade by the expenditure of large sums on useful public works, and a marked improvement was effected in the whole machinery of Government. The long standing disputes between, firstly, the Maiyás and the Junágad State, and, secondly, the Jivaidárs of Dumána and the Dhrángadra State were amicably settled by the commutation of the service liability of the Maiyás and Jivaidárs for a surrender of part of their lands. The turbulent Miánas of the Mália State will, it is hoped, be pacified by the adoption of a scheme for their transfer to the jurisdiction of the Agency, and for the settlement of their debts. The value of the sea-borne trade of the province advanced from 380$\frac{3}{5}$ to 386$\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs of rupees, the increase being due to increased importations of rice and other grains and especially noticeable at Porbandar and Bhávnagar. The expenditure on public works advanced from 16$\frac{3}{5}$ to 18$\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs, the chief works in progress or completed during 1887-88 being the Sámaldás College and the dredging of the creek at Bhávnagar, the water-supply works at Bhávnagar and Dhrángadra, the bridge over the river at Jámnagar, and the light-house and bridges at Porbandar. The number of medical institutions for the relief of the suffering increased from 77 to 81, and the number of patients treated therein from 402,893 to 434,526, the institutions being popular everywhere and supplied by the States with medicines on a liberal scale. There was an increase of 40 in the number of educational institutions and of 3,435 in that of pupils. Apart from the detection and punishment of serious crime of the nature of robberies and dacoities, the administration of the police showed an improvement.

While these facts bespeak an enlightened and progressive administration maintained notwithstanding a diminution of from 3 to 4 annas in the rupee in the land revenue of the States owing to the unfavourable nature of the season, it is to be noted that, on the other hand, the public tranquillity, disturbed during the three previous years, was not only not restored, but the area of disorder spread from Junágad to Gondal, Navánagar and elsewhere. There were 118 robberies and 57 dacoities against 117 and 78 respectively in 1886-87; and they resulted in the removal or destruction of property worth Rs. 1,14,365 against Rs. 91,985, the murder of 17 persons against 11, the wounding of 45 against 61, and the carrying off of 29 hostages against 24. While 875 persons were concerned in these outrages, only 217 were captured and 63 convicted. 8 proclaimed out-laws remained at large. The Imperial Mail was robbed on one and stopped on 3 other occasions. In consideration of the very serious state of affairs, Government lent to the Chiefs of the 3 States named above the services of a British officer, Major Humfrey, to organize their police and suppress the formidable disorders which had remained unchecked so long; and the result has been the capture of several dacoits and the destruction of others who endeavoured to evade capture, since the close of the year.

And Rewa Kántha Agency.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla, 6 second class States and 55 other States and estates of smaller importance. Among the chief events of the year were the Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency's visit to Rája Wakhatsingji of Lunáváda at his capital. Four Rewa Kántha Chiefs attended the Darbár. The season was unfavourable, and the prices of food-grains rose in consequence. There was an outbreak of cholera in 23 villages of Rájpipla. The new ábkári system, under which the Chiefs have agreed to remove their liquor shops more than two miles from the frontier, was introduced on 1st January 1888, and the States of Bhadarwa and Umeta and the estate-holders of the Sankheda and Pándu Mewás made over the management of their excise to the British Government. There was an increase in crime, especially in house-breaking with theft. Rájpipla continued under Joint Administration up to 12th October 1887, when the Rájá's share in the administration had to be withdrawn in the interests of good government. The administration of Lunáváda and Sunth was carried on with marked ability. Four new schools were opened during the year, and the tálukdári school at Vajiria was reported to be doing well.

South Konkan Group: Sávantvádi.

The Sávantvádi State was administered by the British Government in consequence of the continued unfitness of the Sar Desái for independent rule. Occasionally the Sar Desái made efforts to free himself from demoralizing excesses, but he soon relapsed into his old habits. Among the chief events of the year may be mentioned the ceremony of unveiling the Jubilee bust of the Queen-Empress, which was performed by Mr. Propert, the Commissioner, S. D., in a grand Darbár attended by the Sar Desái, his Sardárs and others. A standing Legislative Committee was formed, consisting of the Political Superintendent, the State Kárbhári and the Judicial Assistant. Progress was made with the survey of the town of Vádi, but it was not completed. The financial condition of the State was sound. The season was not a favourable one. A large sum was expended on public works. The high character borne by the State in educational matters was maintained. The many beneficial results achieved during the long period of supervision of the State by the retiring Political Agent, Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, reflect great credit on that officer.

Dekkhan Group: Kolhápur,

The administration of the Kolhápur State continued to be vested in a Council of Administration presided over by the Diván. His Highness the Máhárája, who is 14 years of age, attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, and

is reported to have made satisfactory progress in his studies during the year. The most important event of the year was the commencement of the Kolhápur State Railway, the sanction of the Government of India to the construction of which was received in February 1888. The line, which is estimated to cost $22\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs of rupees, will be built entirely at the expense of the Kolhápur State, and will extend from the town of Kolhápur to Miraj, a distance of nearly 29 miles. The revenue survey of the State, including its dependencies, has been completed with the exception of a few villages. The finances of the Kolhápur State proper were in a highly satisfactory condition, the accumulated balances amounting to upwards of 30 lákhs of rupees. The financial condition of the feudatory States was also good. Alienation settlements were nearly completed, and forest demarcation made fair progress. The rainfall was on the whole not very seasonable, and the harvest was fair. There was no rise in the prices of food-grains, but on the contrary a decline in some cases. Crime may on the whole be said to have been stationary; but the amount of property stolen was less than in the previous year, while the percentage of recoveries was considerably greater. The disposals of civil suits and applications for execution of decrees exceeded the institutions during the year, and the arrears were fewer, all of which were satisfactory features of the year's administration. 4 new municipalities were established during the year, and measures were in progress for giving the municipal constitution of Kolhápur a legal status and for improving the *personnel* of the municipal body. Several important public works, including the new palace for the Mahárája and several new roads, were completed during the year, and others were in progress. The total amount spent by Kolhápur and its feudatories on public works amounted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees. Education showed steady progress. The Jayasingráo Ghátge Technical School founded in memory of the late Regent was opened in March 1887. An agricultural class was also opened in the Rájárám High School. The Municipality of Kolhápur has set apart funds for the execution of a surface drainage scheme for the town, which it is understood will take some years to complete. A plentiful supply of water has already been provided. The public health was not on the whole satisfactory. 1,278 persons died of cholera, which was traced to an impure water-supply. Steps were taken to remove the cause. The annual increase in the number of persons attending the public dispensaries and the Albert Edward Hospital was well maintained.

And other States.

Of the other States in the Dekkhan group it need only be mentioned here that the supervision of 3 of the 5 States known as the Sátára Jághírs wa transferred during the year from the Collector of Sátára to the Collectors of Poona and Bijápur as Political Agents. The change was effected from the 1st of November 1887. The Jághírs of Phaltan and Aundh continued to be attached to the Sátára Agency, that of Bhor was transferred to the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Poona, and those of Jath and Daphlápur were placed in political charge of the Collector of Bijápur. Notifications declaring the jurisdiction of the Political Agents of Poona and Bijápur were issued by the Government of India.

The Southern Marátha States.

The year under review was one of fair prosperity and advancement to the 8 Southern Marátha States under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhápur, which with the small State of Savanúr in the extreme south of the Presidency form the group of Southern Marátha States. The most important of these 8 States is Sángli. Taking all the 8 States together the season on the whole was a fair one notwithstanding a more or less unequal distribution of rain, and there was no general rise of prices. The finances of all the States except the 2 Kurundváds, which were in debt, were flourishing: each of the 6 States had balances more or less considerable which were mostly invested. With the excep-

tion of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol the expenditure in all the States was within the income. A larger sum on the whole than in the previous year was spent on useful public works, the 2 States of Miraj taking a prominent position in this respect having spent over a fifth of their revenue on such works. Education made steady, though not rapid, progress. The number of schools and scholars increased. On an average one in every 40 inhabitants was at school. The amount expended on education was less than 4 per cent. of the total revenue realized by the States. There was little of serious crime. Less property than in the preceding year was stolen, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 29·91 to 52·45, the greatest improvement in this respect being noticeable in the Mudhol State. The Civil and Criminal Courts worked with a fair degree of promptitude, and arrears of civil suits were on the whole reduced. The number of documents registered continued to increase steadily. There were in all 23 Municipalities in these States with a total income of Rs 1,04,872 at their disposal. Cholera prevailed in all the States, especially during the early part of the year, and small-pox made its appearance in the Sángli, Miraj (Junior) and Kurundvád (Junior) States. In other respects the health of the population was normal. The number of persons vaccinated declined in most of the States. The joint administration established at Sángli in 1874, when the affairs of the State had fallen into much disorder, continued up to December 1887, when the Chief was re-invested with full powers on certain conditions imposed upon him.

Sind: Khairpur

His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán Talpur and his son Faiz Mahomed Khán continued to administer the State of Khairpur, composed mainly of forest and desert, on the east bank of the Indus in the usual patriarchal style. The Mir, though 75 years of age, is still fond of sport, the forests of the State being set aside as His Highness's game preserves. He suffered a great loss in the death of his third and favourite son Mir Khán Mahomed, who was much trusted by His Highness in all matters and was greatly respected by all who came into contact with him. Justice in the Khairpur Courts, presided over by the Mir and his son, was summary, cheap and swift. The financial condition of the State was far from sound: the expenditure exceeds the revenue annually, with the result that a considerable load of debt has accumulated. No remedy is, however, possible during the lifetime of the present ruler. Education was in a very backward state.

Aden and the Somáli Coast.

Nothing occurred during the year to disturb the friendly feelings subsisting between the Residency and the tribes in the vicinity of Aden. There was a marked decrease of crime as compared with the year previous. The municipal revenues were in a flourishing condition, and the sanitary condition of the Settlement was exceptionally good. The trade of Aden is described further on. The year was one of quiet and steady progress in the administration of the Settlement.

The administration of the Somáli Coast protectorate was carried on with zeal and tact. Friendly relations with the neighbouring tribes were, with one exception, maintained, with the result that there was a great expansion in the trade. The revenue, almost the whole of which is derived from customs dues, also increased very considerably. The zaribas or fortified positions at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila on the Coast were completed.

The Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Two parties of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India were employed in the Presidency during the year. The Gujarát Party surveyed topographically 1,086 square miles in the Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies, and 290 square miles in the Thána and Násik forests, besides surveying the Cantonment of Deesa with its environs and certain portions of the boundary between Meywár

and Márwár. The Southern Marátha Party completed the topographical survey of 934 square miles near Dhárwár and of 113 square miles of the Kánara forests. The latter work was performed under especially trying circumstances. It has been decided that a party under the supervision of Colonel Pullan should, in future, undertake all forest surveys in the Presidency.

Revenue survey and settlement: Presidency proper,

$1\frac{3}{5}$ millions of acres were measured by the Revenue Survey Department of the Presidency proper against $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1886-87, and $1\frac{2}{5}$ millions were classed against $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Gujarát branch of the Survey was engaged in surveying the Cambay State, in effecting a revision survey of the Ahmedabad district, and in performing miscellaneous measurement work in the Panch Maháls. The two branches, formerly known as the Poona and Násik Survey and the Southern Marátha Country Survey, were amalgamated during the year, and the combined branch was employed in the re-measurement and re-classification of certain tálukás of Khándesh, the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country, and in the original measurement and classification of certain portions of the Kánara District, and of villages in the Miraj, Jamkhandi and Kurundvád States. The Ratnágiri (now styled Konkan) Revenue Survey re-measured and re-classified lands in the Thána and Kolába districts, and measured and classified for the first time a portion of the Ratnágiri district and the Native State of Janjira. Original or revision survey settlement was introduced into 401 Government villages of the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánara districts, with the result that the revenue demand increased from Rs. 2,57,970 to Rs. 3,30,937, or 28·3 per cent. Original or revised rates were also introduced into 9 inám villages situated in the Kaira, Thána and Ahmednagar districts, with the effect that the demand rose from Rs. 14,513 to Rs. 16,848, or 16·1 per cent. An original settlement introduced into a village in the Native State of Kolhápur and into two villages in that of Miraj resulted in raising the demand from Rs. 4,193 to Rs. 4,818, or 14·9 per cent. The total expenditure on survey operations in the Presidency proper amounted to 5 lákhs of rupees against $5\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs in 1886-87; but of this sum $\frac{2}{5}$ of a lákh was payable by Native States. The total cost of revision settlement operations up to the close of the year was $39\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, resulting in an increase in the annual revenue demand to the extent of $20\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs.

And Sind.

The Sind Revenue Survey Department measured half a million acres of land in the five districts of the province, of which only a very small fraction was jághír land. Regular classification was not carried on, but the classing establishments were employed in making preparations for the introduction of irrigational settlements. These settlements were introduced into one táluka of the Shikárpur, two of the Hyderabad and one of the Karáchi district. An account of the settlements was given in the last report. The cost of the Department amounted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees.

Cultivated Lands.

The total number of occupancies into which the land held by rayats direct from Government was divided was approximately $1\frac{2}{5}$ millions. In 3,579 cases only was it necessary to resort to distraint in order to collect the land revenue. The rules regarding the payment of discount on instalments of land revenue paid in advance were re-considered during the year. The large majority of cultivators in Sind are Mahomedans, and in view of the fact that this community entertains strong prejudice against the receipt of interest in any form, the rules were abandoned in that province. In the Presidency proper it was found that one of the rules, under which discount was allowed for payments in advance of instalments due in the same year, involved loss of revenue out of proportion to any beneficial results accruing from it, the more especially because the landholders who had taken advantage of it were not the poorer classes of cultivators

for whose benefit it was mainly meant, but the rich men of the higher castes in the Konkan and superior holders elsewhere. The rule was accordingly withdrawn. It was, however, decided to give in the Presidency proper a further trial to two other rules which permitted the payment in advance of the land revenue due in the next year and in the subsequent year. The total culturable area of Government land in the Presidency proper was approximately about $25\frac{9}{10}$ millions of acres, of which $24\frac{3}{10}$ millions were cultivated during the year and $1\frac{3}{5}$ millions remained waste. Nearly $\frac{3}{10}$ths of a million of acres of waste lands were taken up during the year for the purpose of cultivation. The area actually under cultivation during the year, as compared with that of the preceding year, showed an increase of nearly $\frac{3}{10}$ths of a million of acres, the largest part of the increase having occurred in the Central and the smallest in the Northern Division. The compilation of statistics regarding culturable, cultivated and waste Government lands continued to be very imperfect in Sind.

Wards' and other estates under Government management.

The Tálukdári Settlement Office continued to manage encumbered estates in Gujarát, collecting their revenues, meeting the expenses with which they were chargeable, and paying their debts to Government and private creditors. It continued also to manage minors' and other estates, mostly in the Ahmedabad district, and to do other miscellaneous work. The results of its operations during 1887-88 were, owing to the very unfavourable character of the season, not so good as those of the preceding year, the amount of revenue of the estates under management realized during the year having been smaller, and the remissions and outstanding balances larger than in the previous year. No additional encumbered estates were placed under management during the year, nor were any released from management within that period, but after its close two estates in the Broach district were restored to their owners entirely freed from debt. One of these, belonging to the Thákor of A'mod, is the largest estate in the district, and during the period of 17 years for which it had been under management it was freed from a debt of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees. It is observable, however, that owing to a variety of causes—family pride and attendant extravagance, internal dissensions and litigation, the intrigues of *kárbhárís* (managers) and the malpractices of creditors of the *sávkár* or money-lending class—combined with the enlargement of credit which followed upon the recognition of absolute proprietorship in the soil accorded by Section 20 of Act VI of 1862, many of the Tálukdárs speedily become involved again after they are freed from debt through the operation of the special legislation in their behalf. Several cases have occurred in which debts equivalent to from 4 to 12 years' revenue have already been contracted by Tálukdárs whose estates have been recently released. In Sind, the charge of encumbered estates was transferred during the year to the district officers, the office of Manager of Encumbered Estates in that province having been abolished in the interests of economy; and the work of liberating the estates from debt was carried on by those officers. The other estates under Government management were mostly inconsiderable.

Lgislation.

During the year 1887-88 6 Acts were passed, and 5 Bills were still pending at its close. Of the Acts the most important were Act No. II of 1887, which will secure the protection of pilgrims proceeding from Bombay and Karáchi to Jeddah, who are mostly poor and ignorant, against unscrupulous pilgrim-brokers; Act No. III of 1887, a measure which was long in contemplation to make the provisions of the law relating to Steam Boilers and Prime Movers applicable to all boilers and prime movers, to place the working of the law on a satisfactory financial basis, and to effect other reforms therein; and Act No. VII of 1887, the chief aim of which is to prevent the alienation of the cash

allowances known as Toda-girás, in view of the political dangers which might arise from their recipients, the Girássias, a turbulent class of people, being in the course of time dispossessed of them. The most important of the Bills which have not already been noticed in previous reports was Bill No. 4 of 1887, a measure intended to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay, which attracted much public attention and underwent radical changes in the Legislative Council after very full and lengthened discussion.

Police.

The total strength of the police forces employed throughout the Presidency, inclusive of Sind and Aden, in 1887 was 22,013 officers and men against 21,905 in the previous year, and their cost was Rs. 41,08,307 against Rs. 40,69,880 in 1886. Difficulty was again experienced in obtaining suitable recruits on the existing rates of pay for the two most important of these forces, *viz.* the Mofussil and the Bombay City Police. Taking subordinate officers and men together, 33·16 per cent. of the Mofussil Police possessed sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible report of a crime: but the percentages for the different districts of the Mofussil varied greatly—from 62·54 in Ahmedabad to 7·5 in Thar and Párkar. In the Bombay City Police only 24·5 per cent. of the officers and men taken together could read and write. The arms in use in the Mofussil Police are of many different patterns and sizes, and some are obsolete: many cannot be relied on to shoot with any degree of accuracy at 100 yards.

Exclusive of Aden, for which full details are not available, 62,276 cognizable and 63,729 non-cognizable cases were reported during the year against 68,657 and 62,314 cases respectively in the previous year. In connection with the former class of cases, 70,016 persons were arrested or appeared on other process before the Courts, against 76,457 in the previous year; and 50,633 persons were convicted against 57,262. In connection with the latter class, 112,115 persons appeared before the Courts against 113,964 in 1886; and 23,549 were convicted against 24,267. At Aden 439 persons were apprehended in connection with cognizable cases against 530 in the previous year; and 388 were convicted against 472. Thus, on the whole, there was during the year a decrease in the returns of crime as regards cases, offenders and convictions, especially in the class of crime with which the police are chiefly concerned, *viz.* cognizable crime. In Sind there was a decrease of cognizable crime in the Shikárpur district only, where offences against the State and cases of kidnapping showed a marked decrease. There was, however, a marked increase in cases of housebreaking in Karáchi and Thar and Párkar, and the Sind Police were unfortunately very unsuccessful in obtaining convictions in such cases, owing to the want of education in the men and to the facility afforded by the railway to Panjábis of bad character in the commission of crime with little or no chance detection. There was also an increase in true cases of cattle-theft throughout the province, except in the Shikárpur district, where the establishment of punitive posts would seem to have prevented an increase of that class of crime. On the whole, there was a very satisfactory progress in the efficiency of the police in the Shikárpur district, and an unsatisfactory retrogression in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar districts. In the Northern Division there was a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases, attributable to the unfavourableness of the season owing to the severe frost experienced in the early part of the year and the long break during the monsoon. Robberies increased, chiefly in the Ahmedabad and Thána districts, but they were not followed by a proportionate increase in the convictions. The number of dacoities in the Division was slightly lower, but 11 of them occurred in the

district of Thána alone against 9 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 4 cases only out of a total of 21. The Thána Police were the least successful of the police forces of the Division. In the Central Division there was a large decrease of cognizable crime, especially noticeable in the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, but not of serious crime, for there was a marked increase in the number of dacoities, chiefly in Poona, and of robberies in the Khándesh and Sátára districts. It is satisfactory, however, to note that there was a proportionate increase in the convictions, and that Ráma Murya, the Koli leader who committed the dacoities in both the Poona and Thána districts, was captured and convicted during the year. On the whole, however, the results of the operations of the police of the Central Division showed no improvement. In the Southern Division cognizable crime decreased everywhere except in Kánara and Kolába. Murders, dacoities and robberies diminished. Petty dacoities were, however, as frequent in Dhárwár and Kánara as in the two previous years, but they were at last traced to a lawless class of men from the Madras Presidency, and will, it is hoped, soon be put an end to. The result of police operations in Dhárwár was very poor. In the City of Bombay cognizable crime diminished on the whole, but an increase in true cases of house-breaking was observable. A murder at Parel by a Pathán, which created a great sensation, tested the detective abilities of the police with results which reflected great credit upon that body. On the whole the police of the capital city of the Presidency has maintained its reputation for detective ability. Of the three great railway systems of the Presidency, cognizable crime diminished on two—the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, and increased on the S. M. Railway, owing partly to an increase in the length of the line under administration and partly to the fact that the police force employed on it consisted to a considerable extent of new and untrained men. Except in Sind and Aden, and on the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways, where there were comparatively trifling increases, thefts everywhere declined. Property of the value of Rs. 13,26,797 was stolen, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,11,415, or 46 per cent. against 54 per cent. in 1886. Except in the Central Division and on the G. I. P. and S. M. Railways, the percentage of recoveries was everywhere higher than 50; it was highest (88·84) in Aden, and very considerable on the B. B. & C. I. Railway (71) and the City of Bombay (61). Throughout the Mofussil it was noticeable that the smaller the value of the property stolen, the greater were the chances of detection. The gang of house-breakers and thieves which committed thefts in the town of Bijápur in past years was at last traced during the year under report to a gang of Bowries from the Native State of Bhopál in Central India.

With regard to non-cognizable crime, with which the police are concerned to a very small extent only, it is noticeable that the percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts in cases under the Penal Code was in the City of Bombay four times as high as in the Mofussil, thus indicating that the Presidency Magistrates exercised a wise discretion in the issue of process on complaints.

Vagrants.

108 vagrants were admitted to the Bombay Government Work-house during 1887, and 19 remained over from 1886. Of these 127 men, 43 were discharged to employment, 7 were sent to out-stations with a prospect of obtaining employment, 6 were deported, 32 deserted, 24 remained in the work-house, and the rest were either in hospital or made over to the Jail, Police or Military authorities, or provided for by their friends or through other means. The cost of the work-house was Rs. 5,856.

1,168 human beings were destroyed by snakes during 1887 and 72 by wild animals. The total mortality, though less than in 1886, was higher than the average of the three years 1883 to 1885 and of the three years at the commencement of the now expiring decade. Even making allowances for the greater accuracy of the returns now furnished, hardly as much progress as might have been expected appears to have taken place in the protection of human life. More than half the persons destroyed by wild animals were killed by tigers, panthers and wolves. The destruction of life by the two former kinds of animals was especially large in one táluka of Khándesh, and the fact has received the attention of the Commissioner, C. D.; while the apparent increase in the number of wolves in various parts of the Pressidency, especially Sind, has engaged the attention of Government. 2,041 head of cattle were destroyed during the year against 2,311 in the year previous, but the latter figure is unduly swollen by the erroneous inclusion of such animals as sheep, goats and camels. Most of the cattle were destroyed by wild animals: a very small proportion by snakes. Over 3 lákhs of snakes, or nearly half a lákh more than last year, and 931 wild animals were destroyed at a cost to Government of Rs. 11,658. Destruction of wild animals and snakes.

The operations carried on by the Chemical Analyser to Government in 1887 were on a more extensive scale than in any other of the last five years, owing to the introduction, during the year, of the new Tariff Act, which rendered the testing of all imported potable spirits necessary. The number of medico-legal cases reported upon was 282, of which 159 were cases of suspected poisoning of human beings and 84 of suspected cattle-poisoning. In 84 of the former and 50 of the latter kind of cases, poison was detected, arsenic being the substance most commonly found in both kinds of cases. In regard to the cases of poisoning of human beings it is observable that opium was, as before, the most fatal of the poisonous substances used, and that in 2 cases the children of police constables extracted from their fathers' bags and used for poisoning themselves or others the strychnia intended for the destruction of dogs. Cattle-poisoning continues to be common in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur districts. Of 207 samples of potable water examined, 134 were good, and of the rest those sent from Broach, Surat and Násik were uniformly bad. Samples of various kinds of articles were analysed for the Commissariat, Customs and Excise Departments. Experiments were made with a view to obtain a highly concentrated fortified lime-juice for Commissariat purposes. Copper was found in samples of country liquor received from Khándesh and Kánara. Chemical analysis.

There was a decrease of 4,909 in the number of offences reported to the Magistracy during 1887 as compared with the number for the previous year, and of 5,345 in the number of cases returned as true. The number of cases brought to trial during 1886 exceeded the number for the year under report by 5,312, and 1,303 more accused persons were concerned in them. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of hurt and a decrease of upwards of 6,500 in the number of offences under special and local laws. There was no very appreciable variation in the number of offences of other classes. Criminal Justice.

The percentage of persons acquitted and discharged rose slightly during the year. The number of appellants during the year under report was 6,925 as compared with 6,658 in 1886. The largest number of appeals to the High Court came from the Ahmedabad District, which includes the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Maháls. 970 cases were reviewed by the inferior Courts, but 80·41 per cent. of those cases resulted in no interference. The number of reviews by the High Court increased by 36, and the number of reviews by the Sadar Court in Sind increased by 33. On the whole the working of the Criminal Courts during the year under report was satisfactory.

Prisons.

In pursuance of the policy noticed in last year's report the District Jails at Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum and Godhra were converted in 1887 into Subordinate Jails. A saving of Rs. 20,000 per annum is anticipated from the change. The steady decrease in the daily average of convicts in jail noticeable since the famine of 1876-77 has continued, the daily average for 1887 having been 5,516 against 6,532 in 1886. This was due partly to the smaller number of admissions during the year (13,670 against 14,435 in 1886), but was also influenced by the very large number, 2,465, of releases at Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee on the 17th February 1887. Considering the nationalities, religions and occupations of the convicts admitted during the last three years, a steady decline is noticeable, in the case of agriculturists, in the percentage of new admissions to free population; a similar decrease is also observable in the case of Hindus and Sikhs; while a steady increase is manifest in the case of persons engaged in commerce and trade. Of the convicts newly admitted, 77·1 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, and only 11 per cent. to imprisonment exceeding one year or transportation: the great bulk (12,140) were wholly illiterate; 201 were juvenile prisoners; and 2,007 or 14·7 per cent. of the whole had been convicted before. There has been of late years an almost continuous rise in the percentage of reconvicted criminals to total convicts. In addition to convicts the jails received during the year 28,655 under-trial prisoners; the average daily number of such prisoners being 576 against 612 in 1886. 17 prisoners escaped during the year against 37 last year, and 7 of them were re-captured. The number of convicts who escaped from the Nára Gang was, as usual, considerable, the reason being that police sepoys look upon service in the Gang as a banishment, and are consequently lax in the discharge of their duties. The number of jail offences fell from 3,762 to 3,034; and corporal punishments were resorted to in 71 cases only. The number of convicts released under the mark rules was only 527 during the year against 918 in 1886, owing not to any illiberal working of the rules, but to the large number of Jubilee releases. 2,011 of the convicts in the jails were employed on manufactures and 945 on extramural labour, with the result that Rs. 1,16,584 were realized as a set off against the gross expenditure of Rs. 4,50,018 on the jails. The gross cost to the State per prisoner—convict or under-trial—was Rs. 73-13-11 against Rs. 72-3-10 in 1886, and the net cost Rs. 54-12-0 against Rs. 52-8-0, the increases being due to the fact that the fixed establishment charges could not be reduced, although the number of convicts fell off greatly. The prison health and mortality returns for the year were exceptionally favourable; but there was an outbreak of cholera in the Kaira Jail owing to the careless use of water from a well into which a cholera patient had thrown himself. The rate of mortality among the Sind prisoners was very much reduced except at Shikárpur, where perhaps a thoroughly satisfactory rate cannot be obtained save by the abolition of the jail. The number of prisoners admitted into the Civil Jails was 3,097—nearly 300 more than in the preceding year, and of convicts admitted into Juvenile Prisons 32. The opening of a new Reformatory at Yeraoda will, it is hoped, place the confinement and treatment of juvenile offenders on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

Civil Justice.

4,141 more civil suits were filed during the year than in 1886. In 61·7 per cent. of the suits the value of the claim did not exceed Rs. 50. The number of suits disposed of by all the Courts during the year increased by 8,258, resulting in a diminution of the arrears by 448. The average duration of contested suits increased in the High, Small Cause and Jághírdárs' and Inámdárs' Courts, but decreased in the District, Subordinate Judges', Cantonment Magistrates' and Mámlatdárs' Courts, and on the whole a further improvement was noticeable in the direction of diminution of delay. The number of appeals disposed of was

5,043 against 4,765 in 1886, showing an increase of 278. The arrears of appeals in all Courts increased, however, by 261, the total number for disposal having increased by 539 in the year under report. It is too soon yet to judge whether the transfer of decrees for execution to the Collector under the Civil Procedure Code, Section 320, is or is not effecting the purpose for which it is designed.

Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

There was a decrease of 9½ per cent. in the number of suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in 1887, as compared with the number in the previous year; and as the period of limitation for registered bonds, executed since the Act came into force, is 12 years it may, in the opinion of the Special Judge under the Act, be presumed that the next 3 or 4 years will show comparatively stationary, if not declining, figures. The fall occurred almost entirely in suits instituted under Chapter II of the Act, and among them it was confined to purely agriculturist cases, suits against non-agriculturists showing a slight increase. The very rapid decline in the number of redemption suits which had been going on since 1883 appears, however, to have been arrested, as the number of such suits in 1887 showed only a slight diminution. An approximate idea of the relief afforded by the provisions intended for the benefit of indebted agriculturists may in the opinion of the Special Judge be formed from the fact that during the 8 years during which the Act has been in force mortgage debts amounting to nearly 30 lákhs of rupees have been settled by the Courts and the Conciliators under the Act for about 21 lákhs of rupees. The fact that an increasing disposition has been observable since 1883 to apply by consent the provisions of Chapter II of the Act to suits of values between Rs. 100 and 500, is in the opinion of that officer indicative of a growing appreciation of the machinery of revision constituted by the Act. The result of the process of 'going behind the bond' which the Act legalises operated it is said during the year merely in the reduction of the excessive amount of interest claimed from agriculturists—a fact which would seem to show that there is little foundation for the complaint that the process presses hardly on the money-lenders. The average duration of suits under Chapter II of the Act was less by nearly a month than in 1886: the cost of litigation increased 1 per cent., the increase falling mainly under the head of court-fees. The number of applications for execution of decrees again showed an increase: but the increase has taken place only in regard to decrees against agriculturists, for in regard to decrees against non-agriculturists a decrease is observable. The percentages of decrees executed fully or in part were slightly lower than in 1886. The number of Village Munsifs decreased from 95 to 90: and there was a slight decrease in the amount of work performed. The number of Conciliators was 228 against 236 in the previous year and the system of conciliation was extended to the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District. The number of applications to Conciliators fell off in nearly the same proportion as the number of suits instituted. Conciliation failed in 43 per cent. of the cases against 47 per cent. in the previous year. Four-fifths only of these failures against eight-ninths in 1886 were due to failure of parties to attend—an improvement ascribed by the Special Judge to the recent amendment of Section 40 of the Act. The 'refund system' was in operation in those tálukás in which there were no Conciliators. Statistics collected by the Special Judge show that during the years 1886 and 1887 there was in the districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur an appreciable reduction in the amount of capital borrowed by agriculturists, and he infers from this that they are proportionately less dependant on extraneous resources than before. The whole question of the value of the Act was placed under enquiry about the middle of 1888, with a view to ascertain the general, financial and judicial effect of its working, and whether it would be desirable to extend its operation either wholly or par-

tially to districts other than the four (Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur) in which it has hitherto been in force.

Registration

The number of registrations under the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, which has been steadily increasing since 1882-83, showed a still further increase of 22,376 during 1887-88 over the previous year, due in a great measure to the change in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886 whereby certain classes of deeds formerly registerable by Village Registrars can now only be registered by Sub-Registrars. The aggregate value of the property affected by the instruments registered was nearly 7 crores, being nearly half a crore in excess of the figure for the previous year, and the average value per transaction was Rs. 521 against Rs. 584 in 1886-87. The average registration fee was Re. 1-12-0. There was an increase of Rs. 67,972 in the receipts of the Department, corresponding to the increase in the number of registrations and due to the same cause, except that a reversion to the old copying rate and a slight enhancement of fees in the *ad-valorem* scale also contributed to the increase in the receipts. The expenditure was less by Rs. 6,424, but this figure does not show the whole of the effect of the amalgamation of the appointments of Inspectors General of Registration and Prisons and the reductions of registration establishments carried out in July 1887 in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, inasmuchas a part of the saving was balanced by the increased commissions which had to be paid on the increased fee receipts of the Department. The net income of the Department was Rs. 1,49,575, or, adding that derived from the registration of joint stock companies, Rs. 1,55,890, against a total net income of Rs. 84,855 in 1886-87.

Joint Stock Companies.

16 new companies, or 10 less than in the previous year, and 4 new societies were registered during 1887-88. 16 companies were under liquidation, and 9, including one newly registered, were dissolved. There were at the end of the year 205 companies with a capital of nearly 12½ crores of rupees nominal and 9⅕ crores paid up, or about half a crore more under each head than in the previous year.

Registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act continued to be in force in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur. There was a fall of 6,629 in the number of registrations, attributed to the alteration in the law which contributed largely to the increase in the number of registrations under Act III of 1877. A decrease was observable in the deeds of sale, mortgage, lease, &c., of immoveable, and an increase in similar instruments relating to moveable property: a decrease on the whole in the districts of Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, and an increase in that of Ahmednagar. A corresponding decrease of Rs. 23,23,637 is observable in the aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered, and of Rs. 17,586 in the fee receipts. The expenditure also decreased by Rs. 5,336, owing partly to the amalgamation of some of the village registration circles, and partly to the fact that the payment of commission to the village registrars on the fee receipts were necessarily smaller. The result was a deficit of Rs. 26,628 against Rs. 16,030 in 1886-87.

Bombay Municipality.

The address of congratulation presented by Captain (now Sir Henry) Morland on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Bombay to Her Imperial Majesty at the celebration of the Jubilee evoked a reply evincing the keen interest which Her Majesty takes in the moral and material progress of that great city—a progress which was fully maintained during the year under report. The great pains which the Corporation bestowed on the discussion of the Bombay Municipal Bill No. 4 of 1887 were in themselves a proof of the desire of that body to maintain the progress.

The total municipal revenue for 1887-88 was over 51½ lákhs of rupees, being more than 7 lákhs above the budget estimate, and more than 2½ lákhs in excess of the revenue of the preceding year: the total expenditure was over 58 lákhs, but still nearly 6½ lákhs less than the estimate, although nearly 16½ lákhs more than the expenditure of the previous year. The closing balance amounted to over 14 lákhs of rupees as compared with an opening balance of over 20½ lákhs. The water-rate again yielded over a lákh more than in the previous year; the miscellaneous revenue showed an increase of nearly 1¾ lákhs due to the sale of frontages on the Ripon Road; and the revenue from property (consolidated, water and halálkhor) rates increased by over ¾ of a lákh notwithstanding the reduction of the chief of them, *viz.* the consolidated rate, from 8¾ to 8 per cent. Over a lákh more than in the previous year was expended on ordinary public works, and a similar amount on education, while nearly 14½ lákhs more were spent in repaying loans or paying interest on them. The municipal debt amounted to nearly 204 lákhs at the end of the year, against nearly 167½ lákhs at the end of the previous year.

820 new buildings were erected, 365 existing buildings enlarged, and 395 buildings demolished during the year. 49,313 properties were registered in the municipal assessment book at the end of the year, valued at nearly 228 lákhs of rupees, against 48,470 valued at about 216¼ lákhs at the end of the previous year. The rise in valuation was due to the rise in rents, correction of under-assessments and erection of new and enlargement of existing buildings.

The main features of the Tánsa water-supply project were fully described in the report for 1885-86, and the progress made in the following year in the report for that year. The work of constructing the duct line, including tunnels, made fair progress during the year, although not as great as was expected: better progress is expected in future as the result of various changes of organization made by the contractors. Much of the excavation work for the duct was executed, the masonry work was in progress in different places, but only a small proportion—1,750 feet—of the tunnelling work was finished. Most of the cylinders required for the bridges over which the water is to be carried across the Bassein Creek were delivered at the works, and the construction of the bridges was in progress. Satisfactory progress was made with another important part of the project: excavations for the foundations of the dam were made along the whole length of the line and 15,41,021 cubic feet of masonry work completed in addition to the 5,92,662 cubic feet of masonry laid in the preceding year. 20,000 tons of water-pipes were delivered at the works during the year.

The Vehár and Tulsi lakes overflowed early during the monsoon; and measures were adopted towards the end of the year with a view to prevent a leakage of nearly 1½ million gallons a day from the waste weir and one of the dams of the former lake. New mains exceeding 12 miles in length were laid down in different parts of the city to meet the wants of a growing population. An increased staff of inspectors enabled the Municipality to detect and prevent a waste of 1¾ million gallons of water daily in addition to the waste of over ½ million gallons a day prevented in 1886. A grant of nearly 11¼ lákhs of rupees was made for the Queen's Road and Girgaum pipe sewers and house connections for sullage water, and much progress was made with the sewerage works in other parts of the city. A small-pox hospital was more than half constructed, and the Ollivant Bridge in Nesbit Lane finished at a cost of over 1¾ lákhs of rupees. The work of enlarging one of the markets at an estimated cost of about 3¼ lákhs of rupees for the land alone was undertaken during the year.

As in the previous year, the rate of mortality was lowest among Europeans and highest among Mahomedans and low-caste Hindus, and the crowded and badly drained 2nd Nágpáda district was the most unhealthy section of the whole city. The introduction of the new drainage system has not been followed by increased mortality: on the contrary a reduction in the mortality was observable in most of the sections in which main sewer lines had been recently laid. The Beehive incinerator for the disposal of garbage was tried with unsatisfactory results.

The Fire Brigade establishment was severed from the Police and passed over to the Municipality at the commencement of the year. 70 fires destroyed property valued at about 10½ lákhs of rupees, including 2 mills. Besides contributing ¼ of a lákh to the support of 62 primary schools with a total of 6,457 scholars (boys and girls), the Municipality paid Rs. 80,000 to meet the initial outlay on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and smaller sums as annual contributions to the School for Deaf-Mutes and the Bombay Veterinary and Technical Colleges.

District Municipalities.

The total number of district municipalities was 153 against 155 in 1886-87, a decrease of 3 in Sind having been partially counterbalanced by an increase of 1 in the Southern Division. The total number of municipal commissioners was 2,195, of whom 892, or more than one-third, were elected. The total income exclusive of balances amounted to 37 1/10 lákhs of rupees, or 2 4/10 lákhs more than in the previous year. The increase occurred in Sind, and was due chiefly to a new loan of 3 lákhs having been raised by the Karáchi Municipality for expenditure on works of public utility. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of population was highest in the Central Division, *viz.* Re. 1-13-3, and lowest in the comparately poor municipalities of the Southern Division, where it amounted on an average to Re. 0-13-10. The realizations from octroi duties were everywhere less owing to the elimination of objectionable items of taxation, the reduction of the minimum limit of refunds, the spread among tradesmen of a knowledge of refund rules, or depression of trade. The substitution of direct for indirect taxation resulted in a dead-lock at Mehmadabad, which compelled Government to supersede the Municipality under the provisions of Section 43 of the Bombay District Municipal Act No. II of 1884. The example had a good effect on other municipalities. The expenditure amounted to 34 3/5 lákhs of rupees, or 9/10 of a lákh more than in 1886-87. The increase occurred in Sind, and was principally due to a large expenditure on works for the promotion of public health, and on education and public works, in the Karáchi and Hyderabad districts. There were large closing balances to the credit of the Karáchi and Ahmedabad Municipalities, and of several municipalities in the Central and Southern Divisions, which it was intended to spend on water-supply and other projects. Much interest in their work was shown by the municipal commissioners in Sind where the municipalities did their work satisfactorily. In the Northern Division a large number of commissioners failed to attend ⅔rds of the total number of municipal meetings, and it would appear that in Ahmedabad at least business men were deterred from attending meetings by the waste of time which occurred at them. In the Central Division the meetings of most of the municipalities were well attended. In the Southern Division much interest was shown and good work done, as a rule, in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara districts, but personal jealousies and want of harmony were noticeable in the municipalities of Hubli, Belgaum and Rájápur, while the municipal commissioners of Ratnágiri exhibited a great want of interest in municipal administration and it was always difficult to obtain a quorum of them at any meeting.

Military.

The strength of the Bombay Army at the close of the year was 38,892 fighting men against 37,408 at the end of 1886-87. The cost of all branches of the service amounted during the year to 259¾ lákhs of rupees, or 13¾ lákhs more than in the previous year, one of the chief causes of the increase being the additional expense incurred on account of Bombay troops serving in Burma. The new annual practice for Horse and Field Artillery, brigaded together, took place at Kirkee in February 1888, and siege operations were carried out at New Jhánsi (Kirkee) and Dhanowri in the previous month by three batteries of Garrison Artillery and the Sappers and Miners with very good results. Two small Camps of Exercise for British troops were held during the year with great benefit to the regiments engaged in the operations: one at Rupáheli, in the Mhow Division, for cavalry manœuvres, and the other at Nasirabad for tactical instruction. The Government of India's scheme of Regimental Institutes for British troops, which are to contain a refreshment and recreation department in supersession of canteens, was gradually introduced as funds became available. Gymnastic instruction was systematically given at 11 stations, and the voluntary attendance at all the gymnasia was most satisfactory. Two classes of garrison instruction for officers were formed during the year with satisfactory results. Gabion and fascine making were taught to 265 non-commissioned officers and men of British and Native regiments, and 6 classes of British non-commissioned officers were instructed in field sketching and reconnaissance. A school of musketry was held at Devláli during the rains of 1887, and canvas targets were, as an experimental measure, introduced into 2 regiments. The 15th Annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona in October 1887, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, was pleased to express great satisfaction with everything connected with the meeting. Excellent progress was made with the education of the troops. 78 per cent. of the British and 32 per cent. of the Native non-commissioned officers and men possessed certificates of education. The Veterinary Department was undermanned, no new officers having joined during the year to supply vacancies. Chronic eczema, reported last year to be prevalent at every station, was gradually disappearing owing to improved stable management. Besides the military works and fortifications noticed further on, a scheme for supplying the station of Mhow with water from the Gambier valley was in course of execution at a large outlay, batteries were under construction or reconstruction at Manora (Karáchi), and satisfactory progress was made with the work of improving the defences of Aden. The monthly training classes first formed in 1885 for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of transport regulations throughout all ranks were maintained, as also was the school for training British soldiers in telegraphy established at Poona in the same year. The 1st Bombay Lancers and the 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Bombay Infantry were during the year employed in Burma. Lock-hospitals were maintained at 12 stations. Much topographical work was done during the year.

Marine: Bombay Shipping Office.

The work of the Bombay Shipping Office during 1887-88 was not as brisk as in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of seamen shipped and discharged, both European and Native, owing to the dullness in the shipping trade and the diversion to other ports of steamers consequent on the low freights which prevailed in Bombay. An increase is, however, observable in the number of Native seamen who took service under foreign flags, owing to the employment—with complete satisfaction to the masters and owners—of entirely Native crews on some of the Rubbatino steamers.

Bombay Port Trust.

In the magnitude of its operations the Bombay Port Trust closely vies with the Bombay Municipality. During 1887-88 its ordinary revenue was a little

over 40 lákhs of rupees or over $\frac{3}{5}$ of a lákh more than the estimate and about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a lákh more than the revenue of the previous year, notwithstanding that reductions in the dock, *bandar* (wharf) and other rates were made during the year so as to relieve the trade to the estimated extent of nearly 3 lákhs. This favourable result was due partly to an increase in the rents levied by the Trustees on some of their yards and godowns and partly to a variety of other causes. The ordinary expenditure, inclusive of the sum of 1 lákh which the Trustees are bound to set aside every year towards reduction of capital debt or construction of new works, was $36\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs, or nearly 3 lákhs less than the estimate and about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lákh more than the expenditure of 1886-87. The result was that there was a surplus revenue of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs which the Trustees propose to add to their accumulated balances amounting to nearly 16 lákhs, with the view of ultimately applying the former amount towards the construction near the Prince's Dock of a Graving Dock estimated to cost 12 lákhs. Taking into consideration a portion only of the ordinary income and expenditure—that which relates to the most important of the properties vested in the Trust, *viz.* the Prince's Dock—the result is no less satisfactory. For notwithstanding a serious falling off in the percentage of the vessels and tonnage entering the harbour which came into the Dock, the net revenue derived from the Dock was sufficient to yield an interest at the rate of 4·8 per cent. on the amount—Rs. $86\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs—expended upon it. The capital expenditure of the Trust amounted, during the year under report, to a little more than 32 lákhs of rupees, of which $25\frac{3}{5}$ were borrowed from Government. Nearly $30\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs were spent on the Victoria Dock, which was opened by Lady Reay shortly before the close of the year. Up to the end of the year the expenditure on the Dock, including hydraulic machinery, dredger, &c., amounted to 72 lákhs. Among the important works commenced during the year were the filling up of the shallow and rocky-bottomed Apollo Basin, useless for traffic, which when reclaimed will afford some of the finest building sites in Bombay; the construction of warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate in rear of the Victoria Dock for the convenience of the trade, and the erection of offices for the Dock and Bandar Traffic Establishments. An important concession was, under certain restrictions, granted by the Trustees during the year to Mr. Bowack to construct one or more graving docks in the harbour off Butcher's Island.

Karáchi Port Trust,

The Karáchi Port Trust came into existence with the beginning of the year 1887-88, and supplanted the former Harbour Board. The total receipts credited to the current revenue account amounted to $4\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs of rupees, or $1\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs less than in the previous year, owing to a marked depression of trade, especially in the exports of wheat and other grains. The corresponding expenditure amounted to $2\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, so that notwithstanding the depression of tr there was a revenue surplus of $1\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs the greater portion of which expended partly on capital works and partly in the liquidation of debentu Mainly with the assistance of loans and grants received from Government, co derable progress was made in dredging operations and in the execution of seve other large works on capital account. The first division of the Erskine Wh to accommodate two ships and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf were opened traffic.

Aden and Perim.

The number of vessels of all descriptions which visited Aden during year shows only a slight increase, while the number of those which visi Perim increased considerably, as the latter station appears to be coming i greater resort as a coaling station.

Agriculture.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture continued its work the lines indicated in the last report. A Statistical Atlas of facts relating agriculture, for use in famine administration, was prepared as required by t

Famine Code. Contrary to the experience of the preceding year, the cultivation of exotic cotton at the Bhadgaon Farm yielded better results than that of the indigenous variety. It is questionable whether the utter unsuitability of the exotic variety to Khándesh is as clearly established as was at first believed. The Louis Weedon or alternate fallow system of cultivating wheat yielded far better results at the Farm than either the continuous or rotation systems. The popular belief that machine-thrashed grain loses its germinating powers was demonstrated at the Farm to be utterly unfounded, by means of excellent crops grown from machine-thrashed seed. Several useful agricultural experiments were made at the Hyderabad Farm in Sind, and at the Nadiád Farm, which latter is a private institution. The Farm at Poona attached to the College of Science was transferred to the Agricultural Department. The experiments hitherto made with foreign wheats render it questionable whether the attempts to grow them serve any useful purpose, as the Indian varieties supply ample material for improvement. An agitation regarding the refraction and adulteration of wheat was carried on with some success, the Bombay and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce having adopted resolutions which will act as some encouragement to the cleaning of wheat for export. The resolutions, however, apply to soft white wheats, while the Bombay wheats exported are principally red. The imports of the Southern Marátha Country wheat into Bombay, both direct by rail and by sea *viâ* Mormugão, again increased, owing to the development of the railway system in that part of the Presidency. The wheat supplied to the United Kingdom from India was only 11·5 per cent. of the total supply from all countries against 17·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The crop of exotic cotton in the Southern Marátha Country everywhere suffered from blight or excess of rain, but the growth from the newly imported seed, referred to in the last report, suffered less than that from the old seed. The yield of the West Indian varieties of tobacco cultivated by the Hon'ble Mr. Bechardás Veháridás at Nadiád was so inferior that he has been obliged to curtail very much the area under cultivation. Arrowroot cultivation succeeded at Bhadgaon and Dápoli, but not at Poona. Gratifying success attended certain experiments with the Manilla tamarind. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease among cattle were especially reported from Sholápur, Poona and Bombay, but cattle-disease was more or less prevalent in eleven other districts of the Presidency.

Advances to Cultivators.

The sum advanced to cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle and for the permanent improvement of their holdings amounted to $\frac{4}{5}$ths of a lákh of rupees against $\frac{9}{10}$ths of a lákh in 1886-87. Out of this sum Rs. 4,970 were advanced to Bhil cultivators without any interest, and for the rest interest was charged at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. In Sind every district, and in the Presidency proper the districts of Khándesh, Sholápur and Belgaum, continued to take extensive advantage of the loans offered by Government, but in no district was advantage taken to the same extent as in Belgaum, where special pains were taken to popularise the system under which they are granted. Nearly half the sum lent during the year was advanced in Belgaum alone.

Agricultural Stock.

A regular census of agricultural stock is taken in the Presidency proper, but not in Sind. The enumeration is, however, but seldom tested, and the figures even as regards the Presidency proper can only be viewed as approximations. It would appear that owing to scantiness of rainfall and scarcity of fodder the number of cattle declined during 1887-88 in the Thar and Párkar district of Sind. In the Presidency proper the number of cattle increased everywhere except in Broach, where the year was one of agricultural depression; the Panch Maháls, where want of fodder was complained of; and Surat, Thána and

Ratnágiri, where cattle-disease prevailed. In sheep and goats a decrease was noticeable in 11 out of the 18 districts, *viz.* Ahmedabad, the Panch Maháls, Kaira, Surat, Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Belgaum, Kánara and Kolába. Carts increased everywhere in the Presidency proper with the single exception of Broach; in Sátára and Dhárwár the increase was ascribed to the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. Horses and ponies form but a small portion of the agricultural wealth of the country, and the fluctuations in their numbers scarcely call for remark. On the whole there is sufficient evidence to show that the agricultural stock of the Presidency proper increased satisfactorily during the year, thus testifying to increase of agricultural prosperity.

Horse and Mule-breeding.

The results of horse and mule-breeding operations in 1887-88 were more satisfactory than in the previous year. The number of mares covered was greater, and the percentage of produce foaled to mares covered was also greater. Horse-breeding continued to develop in the Dekkhan, Sind and Cutch, and remained steady in Gujarát and Beluchistán, but there was very little work for the Government stallions in Káthiáwár, where the Chiefs showed an inclination to maintain their own stallions. The total expenditure on the Horse and Mule-breeding Department of the Presidency amounted to ¼ of a lákh of rupees.

Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows.

Horse, cattle and agricultural shows were more numerous (14 against 8, including the Bhúj Show) and sucessful in 1887-88 than in the preceding year. Shows were for the first time held at the recommendation of the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, at Jacobabad in Sind, and at Dhrángadra, Wadhwán, Vánkáner, Songad and Júnágad in Káthiáwár: all of them, with the exception perhaps of the one at Junágad for which there is no information, were very successful. The show at Shikárpur was fairly successful, notwithstanding the attractions of the show at Jacobabad, only 25 miles distant, held for the first time within 3 weeks after the Shikárpur Show. The mares exhibited at Shikárpur were especially reported as "first-rate and fit for breeding a very superior class of animals." The show at Hyderabad was a failure, not even one class being well represented. The Bhúj Show was not half as successful as in the previous year, when His Excellency the Governor's visit to the town had attracted many Jághírdár exhibitors to the city. The Rájkot Show was a marked success. The Ahmedabad Show, too, was on the whole successful, although the contingents of horses from the neighbouring Native States, which used in former years to swell the exhibits, were during the year under report almost unrepresented owing to the large number of shows held in Káthiáwár. It is to be regretted that it was not found convenient to purchase any of the superior animals exhibited at the show for remount purposes. The show at Ahmednagar was attended with more than usual success, but it afforded evidence of a decrease in the stock of ponies. The Poona Show was almost as successful as that of the previous year: two new classes were opened for the first time for ponies and pony mares suitable for transport purposes, in which prizes were given by the liberality of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency also gave a prize at the Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country Show held at Chinchli in February 1888, and himself distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors. The interest which His Excellency took in the show acted as a direct incentive to the Chiefs and notabilities of Kolhápur, and contributed to make it very successful. A very useful feature of the show was the distribution among the exhibitors of vernacular translations of useful treatises on cattle-diseases, horse-shoeing and other subjects.

Observatories.

There were 23 observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India against 22 in the previous year, the observations at Zanzibar having been resumed after a lapse of nearly three years. 4 of these observatories belonged to the 2nd class, but they were reduced to the 3rd

class—the same status as the rest—at the end of March 1888. The storm-warning service was carried on as in previous years. An interesting paper was written and lecture delivered by the Reporter on the storms in the Arabian Sea, and improved practical rules were laid down for avoiding cyclones in that region. The Colába Observatory under the supervision of its Director, Mr. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., continued to do work useful alike to the public in general and the scientist in particular. The "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1886, with six appendices" were published during the year. The appendices contained learned dissertations on terrestrial magnetism and the instruments for measuring its force.

Season.

The inundation of the Indus, on which the cultivation in Sind mainly depends, was not so favourable as in the preceding year. The floods were late in arrival and insufficient in duration. The rainfall in the province was above the average in Shikárpur, and below it in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar districts. It was seasonable in the first two districts: in the other districts it resulted in a contraction of cultivation. In the five Gujarát districts of the Northern Division the fall was below the average except in Kaira. In Broach the fall was so small and unseasonable that it led to a general agricultural depression. In the six districts of the Central Division (the Dekkhan) the rainfall was above the average, except in Ahmednagar and Násik: in Khándesh it was very heavy. In Násik and Sholápur the fall was very appreciably unseasonable, and in Ahmednagar very unequally distributed over the district. The above-Ghát districts of the Southern Division exhibited a fall below the average in Bijápur, nearly equal to it in Belgaum, and above it in Dhárwár. In the first two districts it was very unseasonable. In the Konkan districts of the Southern and Northern Divisions (Kánara, Ratnágiri, Kolába and Thána) the rainfall was generally above the average and more or less seasonable.

Crops.

In Shikárpur the early crops were saved by exceptionally large falls of dew and the late crops by a seasonable fall of rain. In Hyderabad the contraction of cultivation referred to above was to some extent compensated for by an unusually large yield of cotton and rice. In Karáchi the early crops dependent on rainfall were generally a failure, but the late crops were saved by a timely fall of rain. In the Thar and Párkar district the season was prosperous and cultivation extended in the Nára valley, which is irrigated by the Nára canal system. The desert parts of the district which are dependent on rainfall for their cultivation suffered from the deficiency of the fall. In Gujarát the crops were on the whole inferior in Broach, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, and very favourable in the Panch Maháls. In Broach there would have been great difficulty in realizing the revenue, but for a fair crop of wheat. In the Dekkhan, the yield of the crops was on the whole more or less favourable. A fine harvest of wheat, gram and linseed was reaped in Khándesh. In the above-Ghát districts of the Southern Division the harvest was not so favourable as in the Dekkhan. Blight appeared in Bijápur and Belgaum. In the Konkan the yield of the crops was more or less good everywhere.

Prices of food-grains and pulses.

With the facilities for trade now enjoyed by every province of the Presidency the local prices of food-grains and pulses often depend at least as much, if not more, upon the demand for export or upon the ability of neighbouring tracts to meet local deficiencies as upon the quality of the local harvest or the quantity of the stocks of preceding years left undisposed of. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the prices fell during 1887-88 as compared with the previous year: the demand for jowári for export was smaller than before. In Shikárpur, too, the prices were lower, except in the case of rice, owing to a demand for export

combined with the inadequacy of the inundation. In Hyderabad and Karáchi prices were stationary, except that dál (pulse) was slightly dearer in the former, and wheat and rice slightly cheaper in the latter, owing to the influence alike of the season and trade. In the Thar and Párkar district the prices rose for a similar reason. In Gujarát, bájri and jowári were generally dearer: otherwise the prices showed a tendency to fall. In the Dekkhan, bájri and jowári were cheaper in Sátára; but in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur these grains were, as a rule, dearer than in the preceding year, owing more perhaps, in the case of jowári at least, to the influence of trade than any other reason. It was observed in Ahmednagar that the exports of jowári had increased owing to the growth of a practice among Bhátia and other merchants of Bombay and Poona to visit the district and purchase grain direct from the rayats. The prices of wheat, rice and dál were stationary in Násik and lower everywhere else in the Dekkhan districts, except that wheat was dearer in Sholápur, rice dearer in Sátára and stationary in price in Sholápur, and dál dearer in Khándesh and Sátára. In the above-Ghát districts of the Southern Division the prices generally rose, except that in Bijápur rice and dál and in Dhárwár dál and jowári were cheaper. The influence of the Southern Marátha Railway in enhancing the price of wheat and in lowering that of grains required for local consumption by the increased facilities which it afforded for export and import was felt in these districts. In the Konkan, rice, the chief grain grown, was generally cheaper.

Wages.

Wages during 1887-88 were more or less stationary. The influx of cheap Panjábi workmen lowered the price of skilled labour in the Upper Sind Frontier district, but on the whole wages continued to be higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper. Increased demand for labour, chiefly in connection with railways, raised the price of unskilled labour in Karáchi, of skilled labour in Sátára and Dhárwár, and of both kinds of labour in Belgaum. On the other hand, the cessation of abnormal activity in the building trade in the city of Surat reduced the price of unskilled labour there to its normal level, the completion of Government buildings in Ahmednagar led to a fall in the price of both skilled and unskilled labour in that district, and the diminution of the demand by the Southern Marátha Railway Company for unskilled labour and the increase in its supply from other districts resulted in a diminution of its price in Dhárwár. The Tánsa water-works did not afford much employment to local labourers, who were found not to be steady enough, belonging as they presumably did to such wild tribes as the Thákurs and Kátkaris. The advent of the railway raised the rates of hire of carts and pack bullocks in Sátára, and of carts in Dhárwár; but it had the contrary effect in Belgaum, where the through cart traffic was diverted to the railway. The rate of hire for pack bullocks in Belgaum remained the same notwithstanding that they too were to a considerable extent supplanted by the railway, owing probably to sufficient employment having been found for them in other directions. In Bijápur and Ratnágiri, cart hire was lower than in the preceding year, presumably because of increased facilities for steam communication by rail or water.

Forests.

The area under forest at the close of 1887-88 was 8,195 square miles in the Northern, 5,228½ in the Southern, and 894½ in the Sind Circle, giving a total of 14,318 square miles as compared with 14,246½ at the end of the previous year. The increase would have been more apparent had it not been for the correction of an error in the area of the Northern Circle which was found on accurate measurement to be 221½ square miles less in extent than it had been supposed to be. Allowing for this correction it will be seen that the area was increased by 293 square miles during the year under report. Inquiries into private rights were in progress with a view to the addition of 583¼ square miles more to the forests of

the Northern Circle. The work of making such inquiries, or as it is technically called forest settlement work, had up to the end of the year been completed in the Northern Circle in 62 out of 86 forest tálukás, was in progress in 13 more, and had not been commenced in 11; in the Southern Circle it had been finished in 5 out of the 6 forest Divisions—in 3 during the year and in 2 in the year previous, and in the sixth it was in progress during the year; in the Sind Circle it was completed during the year except in one táluka where it will be carried out at the time of the revenue survey and settlement. The Working Plans Office in the Northern Circle was chiefly engaged in forming compartments for timber operations in the forests of North Thána. Topographical surveys of the forests of the Northern and Southern Circles were in progress. The survey of a projected line of railway from Nágargali on the Southern Marátha Railway to Potoli, a distance of 21 miles, was undertaken with a view to open up an important portion of the Kánara teak forests. 1,059 cases of forest offences were prosecuted and convictions obtained in 691 of them: the great majority of the cases having occurred as usual in the Northern Circle. 7,241 petty forest offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act. 162,209 animals, against 138,838 in the previous year and 115,356 in 1885-86, were impounded in the Northern Circle for trespassing in the forest plantations and closed forests. Nearly a sixth part of the forest area of the Northern Circle was traversed by fire: in the Southern Circle forest fires were as prevalent as ever; but in the Sind Circle they were few and unimportant. The Conservator, Southern Circle, attributes the fires to the inhabitants of forest villages, and considers that an enhancement of the grazing fee payable by them during the season following a fire in their villages might deter incendiarism. Broad-cast sowing in the Northern and plantations in both the Northern and Southern Circles were made on an extensive scale as in former years, with fair results. The value of the timber granted free of charge to agriculturists and others, chiefly in the Southern Circle, amounted to Rs. 26,954 against Rs. 27,135 in the previous year. The yield of the forests and the financial results of the operations carried on in them were on the whole satisfactory. The receipts amounted to nearly the same amount as in the previous year, 30⅓ lákhs of rupees; the expenditure was 19⅓ lákhs against 19 lákhs in 1886-87; and the surplus 11 lákhs against 11⅓ in that year. The grazing fees in the Northern Circle have during the last five years steadily increased from about 2 to 2½ lákhs. The demand for fuel on the Southern Marátha Railway has more than doubled in Belgaum. The conditions of the annual sales of timber at Kodibág were found to be too stringent, and the time fixed for them, the middle of March, inconvenient for the purchasers; and owing partly to these causes and partly to a combination among traders the sales failed in the year under report. The demands of the Southern Marátha Railway Company on the Kánara Saw Mills having diminished in consequence of the Company having set up its own saw machinery, the surplus receipts of the Mills decreased to one-third of the amount for 1886-87, and it is a question whether the mills can any longer be worked at a profit.

Manufactures and Industries.

The total number of factories to which Act XV of 1881 applied at the beginning of 1887-88 was 112 against 110 at the commencement of the previous year. The duties of Inspector under the Act were in Bombay entrusted towards the commencement of the year to the Assistant Collector of Bombay, the District Magistrates being instructed to perform the functions of an Inspector in the Mofussil. The only mill in Bombay which continued avowedly to employ children was the Anglo-Indian.

The new Steam Boiler Inspection Act (Bombay Act No. III of 1887) came into operation from the 31st October 1887, and from that date the inspection

of engines was discontinued. The expenditure of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department in 1887-88 again exceeded the receipts.

The number of cotton mills in the city of Bombay and its suburbs worked by steam power increased during 1887 from 50 to 55, while that of Mofussil mills remained stationary at 20. The number of spindles increased by 80,423, and there was a still larger increase in the production, but there was no congestion of stocks, as the markets in China and Japan continued to absorb increasing quantities of Bombay-made yarns. Competition among maritime companies served to keep down freights to China at reasonable rates. Sufficient information was elicited by the establishment of the agency at Aden, referred to in the last report, to show that a considerable trade could be carried on with ports on the Red Sea and the Somáli Coast by a well-equipped private firm of sufficient capacity and means. The financial position of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association continued to improve.

Of other industries, those of agriculture, salt-manufacture and distillation of liquor have been dealt with or incidentally referred to in other parts of this summary. There is but little to record about any other industries. The introduction of bone-crushing machinery is expected to augment the largely expanding export trade in bones carried on at Karáchi. The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa near Poona was opened during the year by His Excellency the Governor after whom it has been named. It afforded employment to a large number of persons, and produced over 130 tons of paper valued at more than half a lákh of rupees. On the other hand, the Indian Paper Mill at Khadakvásla, driven by the water-supply of Lake Fife in the vicinity of Poona, ceased to work. Cotton gins and presses have continued to increase in Khándesh to such an extent that it is doubtful whether there will be sufficient employment for them all. A cotton press was established during the year at Bágalkot in the Bijápur district. The Gokák Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mill at the Gokák Falls commenced working in October 1887. The glass and soap manufactures of Kaira suffered from competition with superior articles of European manufacture. The well-known Ahmednagar silver-ware industry was confined to 8 or 9 artizans only. The hand-loom weaving industry in the Ahmednagar district has of late years diminished greatly; and the "Nagar Carpets" known for the superiority of their designs and general excellence are no longer procurable. The oil factory at Bársi, which was being constructed in the previous year, is reported to have "stopped work."

Trade: Bombay.

The year was one of greater commercial activity in Bombay than 1886-87. The entire private trade of the port, foreign and coasting, was valued at 9,104½ lákhs of rupees, or 648⅝ lákhs—7·67 per cent.—more than in the previous year. 457⅔ lákhs of the increase occurred in the foreign and the remaining 191⅓ lákhs in the coasting trade, which is subsidiary to the foreign. The foreign trade was valued at 7,295¼ lákhs, and almost the whole of the increase in it occurred in the imports. Increased activity in railway and mill construction, the opening of greater lengths of railway, the progress of the Tánsa water works, the abundance of the silk production in China and the clove crop in Zanzibar led to increased imports of railway plant and rolling stock, machinery and mill-work, iron and coal from the United Kingdom, of raw silk and silk piece-goods from China and of spices from Zanzibar, and much more than compensated for the large decrease in the value of the imports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom which followed upon the glutting of the market in the previous year. The small increase in the foreign export trade was the result of great fluctuations, and was ascribable to the re-export of foreign merchandise, chiefly piece-goods and cloves. As regards Indian produce, the increased exports of

raw and manufactured cotton failed to counterbalance the diminished exports of opium, grain and pulse consequent upon a short crop of wheat. The exports to two of the countries to which raw and manufactured cotton were chiefly shipped—the United Kingdom and Japan—exhibited a large increase: those to Italy, to which wheat was one of the articles principally supplied, a large decrease: and in those to China the increased exports of manufactured cotton did not half suffice to compensate for the diminished shipments of opium. The movements of private treasure to and from foreign countries showed an increase of 269¼ lákhs in the imports and 11¾ lákhs in the exports, and the imports exceeded the exports by 1,103⅔ lákhs.

Karáchi,

The private trade of Karáchi, which had decreased by 100 lákhs in the previous year, again declined during the year under report, to the extent of 33¾ lákhs. The decrease occurred in the foreign import and export and in the coasting import trades to the extent of 19½, 30 and 25¾ lákhs respectively: in the coasting export trade there was an increase to the extent of 41⅓ lákhs. The chief circumstance which influenced the foreign trade was the indifferent wheat harvest in Sind and the Panjáb, which led to a diminished demand from abroad for cotton piece-goods, and reduced the exports of wheat. Among the causes which to a considerable extent counteracted this influence may be mentioned an increase in the imports of sugar from the Mauritius due to a steady demand for that article from the Panjáb; increased shipments of wool consequent upon the facilities enjoyed by Karáchi for a direct trade with Europe; and larger exports of til or gingelly seed ascribable to good crops and favourable prices. The value of the trade with the United Kingdom, which represents more than a third of the value (886¾ lákhs during the year under report) of the entire trade of the port of Karáchi, fell by 36¾ lákhs; and the trade with Belgium also decreased largely. The trade with France was stationary, while that with the Mauritius increased.

And Aden.

The private trade of Aden rose by 47 lákhs in 1885-86, by 35⅔ lákhs in 1886-87, and by 42⅔ lákhs in the year under report, when it was valued at 517 lákhs. The increase occurred in all the three classes into which the trade is divided—Foreign, Indian and Inland—but the principal advance was in the Indian trade, especially that with the Bombay Presidency. On the whole, taking imports and exports together, the trade with the East Coast of Africa, the United Kingdom, France and Abyssinia increased considerably, while that with Arabia and the United States of America decreased. The import and export trade in coffee diminished, while that in cotton piece-goods, gums and resins, and hides and skins increased. Coal was imported more largely; and the number of steamers which entered and cleared the port increased.

Public Works.

During the year an exhaustive enquiry was made into the subject of the cost of the establishments employed in the Public Works Department in both branches (Public Works and Irrigation). Proposals were made and carried partially into effect with a view to economy of expenditure under this head. In certain of the districts in Gujarát and the Dekkhan, where hitherto separate establishments had been maintained for irrigation and public works duties respectively, the establishments were amalgamated and placed under one officer. The scale of upper subordinate establishment was revised, and large reductions were effected in temporary establishments of all classes. These measures when fully carried into effect are likely to produce a large saving in annual expenditure and liability for pensions. Their partial introduction dates from October 1887, and was thus in force for less than six months of the year. The outlay on establishments under all heads was 19 4/10 lákhs as compared with 20 9/10 lákhs in the previous year, showing a saving of

1½ lákhs. Other branches of the administration in this department were scrutinized: admission to the subordinate accounts establishment was placed on a more regular and satisfactory footing, and an important change in the system of audit of public works accounts was introduced experimentally, the object being to secure greater efficiency and promptitude and to dispense, as far as possible, with correspondence.

It was decided during the year to stop further alienations of the valuable building sites belonging to Government in the island of Bombay. Hitherto these sites have been usually sold on 999 years' leases, or practically in fee simple, but it is considered that the conditions now prevailing are such as justify the expectation that purchasers will be found for sites on lease for a term of years without material modification of the building conditions. The intention of the Government is, of course, unchanged in respect of those building conditions necessary to preserve the beauty of the new town.

An influential and representative Committee was appointed, at the close of the previous year, for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive scheme dealing systematically with the future extension of the city of Bombay in the interest both of the health and comfort of its resident population and of its increasing industries in mills and factories. The Committee collected a large amount of evidence on points connected with the enquiry, and in October 1887 submitted an able and most interesting report. Their recommendations are still engaging the attention of Government.

The expenditure of the Public Works Department on civil works was nearly 54 lákhs in 1887-88 against 61¾ in the previous year. 2¾ lákhs were spent from Imperial Funds on buildings, of which the most important was the extension of the Central Telegraph Office at Bombay completed during the year at a total cost of nearly 1½ lákhs. 20⅓ lákhs were spent on buildings from Provincial and Local Funds and contributions. Among the more important works in progress were the construction of the State and Alienation Record Office at Poona and the erection of the Police Magistrates' Courts and the Wilson College in Bombay. The new building originally intended for the Government Central Press was almost completed, and will in future be known as the Elphinstone College and General Record-room—the old Elphinstone College premises having been handed over to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the building known as the Hydraulic Press, which was made over to Government by the munificence of Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit, Kt., in exchange for the old Elphinstone College, having been utilized for the purposes of the Central Press. Various other buildings for administrative, judicial, jail, police, educational and medical purposes were in progress, completed or repaired. 27¾ lákhs were spent on communications, chiefly roads and bridges. The construction of the system of railway feeder roads, to connect important local centres with the Railway, was continued in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Sátára districts, through which the Southern Maráth Railway passes. A railway feeder road was also in progress and another completed in the Ahmednagar district through which the Dhond and Manmád Railway passes. Other important roads were in progress or completed in the Násik, Thána, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panch Maháls districts. Numerous minor roads were constructed or in course of construction, and road repairs were under execution as usual. The bridge over the Indráyani at Indori in the Poona district, a large and important work, was completed at a cost of over ¾ of a lákh. Another on the Dhádhar, on the road from Broach to Jambusar, which is estimated to cost 1½ lákhs, was commenced. Nearly 3 lákhs were spent on miscellaneous public improvements. The Junnar and Talegaon water-supply

works were completed during the year, and their charge made over to the municipalities concerned. Surveys were made or in progress for water-supply projects for the towns of Dhulia, Bársi, Panvel and Dhárwár, and plans and estimates were prepared as regards those for Yeola, Yamkanmardi and Nipáni. A survey was also in progress for extending the Kas water to the station and Sadar Bazár of Sátára. The offer of the Southern Marátha Railway Company to contribute 2½ lákhs towards the construction of the proposed Hubli water-supply works was still under the consideration of the local municipality. The work of clearing and levelling the ground in the Arkilla and elsewhere in the town of Bijápur was continued.

Some of the military works in progress during 1887-88 have been mentioned before. The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on military works, including contributions, amounted to more than 9½ lákhs of rupees. Fair progress was made with the barracks for European troops at Colába, Bombay, on which a little over a lákh was spent. The Station Hospital at Ahmedabad mentioned in the last report was completed. Progress was made with a fortified post at the south-east corner of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad. The approaches to the hill fort at Sátára were improved, and the construction of several military buildings in it commenced. A great many other works, more or less important, for the accommodation of troops and other collateral purposes were executed. A special Superintending Engineer was placed in charge of the defence works of Western India, under the immediate supervision of the Inspector General of Military Works. The entire expenditure on special Defences amounted to 15⅓ lákhs of rupees, of which 4 lákhs were recovered from the Home Government for a moiety of expenditure on the Aden Defences in 1886-87 and 1887-88. The expenditure at Aden was 4¾ lákhs, at Bombay 1¾ lákhs and at Karáchi 3⅘ lákhs, and the works made rapid progress, more especially those at Karáchi.

Irrigation.

The outlay incurred on irrigation works throughout the Presidency amounted to 26½ lákhs of rupees, of which 7½ lákhs were spent on capital account. The principal works in progress were, as in the previous year, the Desert Canal, Unharwah and Begári Canal in the Frontier districts of Upper Sind, the Eastern Nára works in the Thar and Párkar districts of Lower Sind, and the Nira Canal and Mhasvad Tank in the Dekkhan. The Nira Canal, the expenditure on which is charged to the head Famine Relief and Insurance, made considerable progress: the large masonry dam at Bhatghar, forming the storage reservoir, was raised sufficiently to store 31 feet of water: the canal was practically completed as far as the 72nd mile, up to which the water has passed, and 63 miles of it were in operation during the greater part of the year. To any one acquainted with the Nira Valley the increase of prosperity is most evident: stone houses with tiled roofs are taking the place of wattle and daub sheds, excellent water is available for man and beast where all was formerly dry and barren, and grass good for grazing has sprung up along the sides of water-courses formerly dry. The development of this fertile country is, however, hampered by the absence of roads.

The area irrigated by the new works in the Dekkhan and Gujarát, for which capital accounts are kept, was 46,187 acres, or 3,559 acres (8 per cent.) more than in the previous year. The assessed revenue on works of this class shows an increase of 15 per cent. Taking all the works in the Dekkhan and Gujarát on the Public Works list together, the area irrigated was 190,113 acres yielding a total irrigation revenue of Rs. 8,66,898. The working expenses were Rs. 4,22,474 and net revenue Rs. 4,44,424. There was an increase in area irrigated of 5,629 acres and in total revenue of Rs. 15,689, while the working expenses show a

decrease of Rs. 64,544 and the net revenue an increase of Rs. 80,233. The revision of establishments already referred to had an important effect on the finances of these works, which were thereby relieved of charges aggregating Rs. 79,284, —the total, as compared with the previous year, being reduced from Rs. 3,52,765 to Rs. 2,73,481, or by 22 per cent.

In Sind the inundation of the Indus was not so favourable as in the previous year. A higher maximum height was reached, but the average height was much less, and the duration was shorter. Besides the capital account works already referred to, considerable expenditure was incurred on river embankments to protect the country from floods leaving the Indus. The works throughout Sind were maintained in repair, and the question of the grant for canal clearances, on which the revenue (subject to fluctuation in the level of the inundation) so much depends, was placed on a satisfactory footing.

Railways.

The length of the various lines of railway under the control of the Government of Bombay open during the year 1887-88 was 4,968 miles or 288 miles more than in the previous year. This was due to the opening of the Koregaon—Miraj, Miraj--Belgaum, Deuli--Castle-Rock and Castle-Rock--Portuguese Frontier sections (168 miles) of the Southern Marátha Railway, and the transfer to that railway of the Bellary-Guntakul section (30 miles) from the Madras Railway and the Guntakul-Nandyál section (90 miles) of the Bellary-Kistna Railway. The remainder of the Bellary-Kistna line, from Nándyál to Bezváda, 188 miles, was also transferred to the Southern Marátha Railway, and was under construction. The official ceremony of connecting the Southern Marátha and the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railways was, as already stated, performed by their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and the Governor General of Portuguese India on the 31st January 1888, and the Southern Marátha Railway system as originally projected was thus completed. In addition to the 188 miles of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, 157 miles of the Mysore State Railway, transferred in the previous year to the Southern Marátha Country Railway, were also under construction. Sanction was accorded to the construction at the expense of the Kolhápur State of the Kolhápur State Railway, 29 miles in length, at an estimated cost of $22\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs of rupees. In Káthiáwár rails were laid up to the 24th mile on the Jetalsar-Verával section of the railways of that province; the construction of the Dhoráji-Porbandar section (67 miles) was commenced; and that of an extension from Vánkáner to Rájkot, 25 miles, was about to be undertaken. The total length of line under construction during the year was 515 against 327 miles in 1886-87, and that under survey 455 against 560 miles. The only line of which the survey was approved by the Government of India during the year was the one intended to open up the Kánara forests, already referred to. A set of rules was adopted under which the several lines of railway in Káthiáwar, excepting the Morvi Railway, would be conducted under one general system of management under the designation of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway.

On the G. I. P. Railway the work of doubling the line was in progress on the Jabalpur and Nágpur lines. The Victoria Terminal Station and Administrative Offices in Bombay, a triumph of architectural skill, were completed; and the Nesbit Lane Overbridge, built by the Railway Company at the expense of the Bombay Municipality, was also finished. On the B. B. &. C. I. Railway the work of doubling the line was in progress; the unautomatic vacuum brake was brought into use on all local and through passenger trains with successful results. The new building for the Railway School at Mount Abu, constructed at a cost of $1\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs of rupees, was formally opened during the year.

The subscribed capital of the G. I. P., B. B. &. C. I., and S. M. Railways amounted at the end of the year 1887 to nearly 38¾ millions sterling, and the capital outlay on the Dhond and Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti, Bhopál, Rajputána-Málwa, Rewári-Ferozpor, Holkar, Cawnpur-Achnera, Mysore, Bhávnagar-Gondal, and Morvi Railways to nearly 16⅚ crores of rupees. The net earnings of the first 3 railways amounted to 293¼ lákhs of rupees, and those of the remaining 11 to 90¼ lákhs. The guaranteed interest paid or payable by the State to the companies bearing the names of the first 3 railways was 200½ lákhs. The net earnings of the G. I. P. and B. B. &. C. I. Railways were sufficient not only to recoup to Government the amount of guaranteed interest paid, but to leave them a gain of 40⅕ and 25 1/10 lákhs respectively. The total amount of guaranteed interest paid and payable to the S. M. Railway Company up to the end of the year amounted to 95 lákhs, of which only 16 lákhs have been recouped to Government. The total sum received by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company on account of guaranteed interest and surplus net earnings was 6·15 per cent. of the Company's interest-bearing capital. The profits of the Dhond and Manmád Railway were 2·08 per cent. on the capital outlay; those of the Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways 3·47 and 8·07 per cent. respectively; those of the Bhopál Railway 0·31 per cent.; and those of the Rajputána-Málwa Railway, inclusive of the Holkar, Rewári-Ferozpor, and Cawnpur-Achnera Railways, 6·31 per cent. The percentage of expenses to earnings was 46 on the G. I. P., 41·89 on the B. B. & C. I., 65·97 on the S. M. and 72·31 on the Mysore Railway. Compared with the net earnings of 1886, those of 1887 showed an increase of 2 2/10 lákhs of rupees in the case of the G. I. P. Railway, owing chiefly to an increase in the number of third class passengers, and larger receipts from the conveyance of railway material. They similarly exhibited a small increase in the case of the Bhopál Railway, due to increased traffic in wheat and linseed, and an advance of 5⅔ lákhs in the case of the S. M. Railway, owing to the length of line open and the mean mileage worked being nearly twice as great as in 1886. On the other hand the net earnings on the B. B. &. C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways exhibited a decrease of 8¼ and 8⅔ lákhs respectively, owing principally to the failure of crops in the northern districts and the consequent diminution of the traffic in wheat and other grain, cotton, seeds, &c. The net earnings of the Dhond and Manmád, Khámgaon, Amráoti and Mysore Railways also showed a decline.

Post Office.

During 1887-88 the mail contract with the P. & O. Company was renewed. Increased postal facilities were given to the public in the shape of 35 more post offices and 162 more letter-boxes. The system of combining post and telegraph offices was extended with satisfactory results. The total number of combined offices was 47 at the end of the year. The number of letters, &c., issued for delivery was 51¾ millions, showing an increase of nearly 3 millions over the number for the preceding year. The practice of insuring articles sent through the Post Office is growing in favour, as shown by the increase of 21 lákhs of rupees in the value insured during the year against 13 lákhs in the year previous. The popularity of the value-payable parcel system continues to grow: the value of the parcels received during the year was 2¾ lákhs greater than in 1886-87. The value of inland money-orders issued increased by 7 lákhs of rupees, including an increase of 1¼ lákhs in the value of telegraphic money orders. The number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks increased by 10,140 and the deposits by nearly 23¼ lákhs of rupees. There were 5 highway robberies of mails, in one of which insured parcels were lost, for which Rs. 11,221 had to be paid as compensation. The integrity of postal employés, judged by the small

number of offences committed by them, was even more commendable than in the previous year.

The operations of the district post show a remarkable increase in the number of paid packets, attributable mainly to the growing taste of the public for reading. Not only are newspapers frequently received for delivery at villages, but almost every village of average importance has one or two residents who subscribe to periodicals.

Finance: General results for all Departments and Services.

The year 1887-88 was the first of the new Provincial contract. The aggregate receipts of the Presidency in all Departments and under all heads of account—Imperial, Provincial and Local—amounted in 1887-88 to 1,259$\frac{6}{10}$ lákhs of rupees against 1,241$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year. The increase of 17$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs was principally the result of an increase of 24$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in the receipts of civil departments credited to Imperial revenues, which, however, was partially counterbalanced by a diminution to the extent of 10$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs in the receipts in the same departments credited to Provincial revenues. The aggregate expenditure amounted to 853$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs against 858$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs in 1886-87, thus exhibiting a diminution of 5 lákhs. The decrease was due chiefly to a reduction in the amount of expenditure on civil departments debited to Provincial services to the extent of 17$\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and of that on civil works debited to the same services to the extent of 6$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs: the only important diminution (6$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs) in Imperial expenditure occurred in the amount spent on military works; but, on the other hand, the expenditure on civil departments debited to the Imperial services was greater to the extent of 10$\frac{5}{10}$ lákhs, and the expenditure of the Military Department exceeded that of the previous year by 13$\frac{8}{10}$ lákhs, owing chiefly to the employment of Bombay troops in Burma. The surplus of the year amounted to 405$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs, or more than that of the previous year by 22$\frac{8}{10}$ lákhs, and it will be seen that it was principally the result of an increase of Imperial receipts and a diminution of Provincial expenditure owing to causes explained below.

Results as regards Imperial heads of account;

The Civil Imperial receipts amounted to 767$\frac{2}{10}$ lákhs against 743$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year. The increase of 24$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs was due principally to a growth of the land, salt, and Mint revenues; but it was also to a very considerable extent the result of larger shares of land and excise revenues having been reserved under the new contract for Imperial purposes. Much of the increase arising from the causes just mentioned was counterbalanced by a fall in the opium revenue, and by the fact that smaller shares of stamp and income-tax revenues were devoted to Imperial uses. The civil Imperial expenditure amounted to 81$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs against 71$\frac{4}{10}$ lákhs in 1886-87. The increase of 10$\frac{5}{10}$ lákhs is attributable to the expenditure on the salt and customs services having under the new contract been made wholly Imperial. The net result was that the civil Imperial receipts exceeded the corresponding expenditure by 685$\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs against 671$\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year. Adding to the civil Imperial receipts and expenditure the Imperial receipts and expenditure on the Public Works, Telegraph, Military and Postal Departments, the total Imperial receipts of the Presidency amounted to 830$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs against 803$\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year, and the expenditure to 426$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs against 408$\frac{2}{10}$ lákhs, thus exhibiting a surplus of 404 lákhs against 395$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in 1886-87.

And as regards Provincial heads.

The total Provincial civil receipts of the year amounted to 371$\frac{6}{10}$ lákhs against 382$\frac{5}{10}$ lákhs in 1886-87. The decrease of 10$\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs was the result chiefly of smaller shares of land and excise revenues having under the new contract been assigned for provincial uses, the effect of which was only partially counterbalanced by the assignment of a larger share of stamp and income-tax revenue. The Provincial civil expenditure amounted to 341$\frac{2}{10}$ lákhs against

$358\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year. The decrease of $17\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs was mainly due to the imperialization of the expenditure on the salt and customs services, and to a smaller extent to the decrease of the expenditure on the Land Revenue, Educational and Miscellaneous services. Adding to the Provincial civil receipts and expenditure the Provincial receipts and expenditure under other heads, the chief of which is Public Works, the total Provincial receipts of the year amounted to $379\frac{4}{10}$ lákhs against $390\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year; and the corresponding expenditure to $381\frac{8}{10}$ against $406\frac{2}{10}$ lákhs. The net result was a deficit of $2\frac{4}{10}$ lákhs, which reduced the Provincial balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at $54\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, to $52\frac{5}{10}$ lákhs at its close.

Mint.

The net imports of silver bullion into the Presidency in 1887-88 amounted to $828\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, and those of gold were valued at $275\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs. Silver weighing $639\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs of tolás (rupee-weights) was tendered by merchants and others for coinage; $623\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs of rupees worth of the metal was received from the Currency Department; and uncurrent silver coins amounting to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees were received for recoinage. The amount tendered by merchants and others included 57 lákhs of tolás of native coins, the bulk of which was received from the Porbandar State, which is converting its native coinage into British currency. Silver coin of the nominal value of $608\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs of rupees was placed in circulation, and, in addition, coins of the value of $\frac{1}{5}$ of a lákh struck several years ago were remitted to Goa. Copper coins of the nominal value of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees were struck. The revenue from all sources amounted to $13\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs of rupees, the expenditure to $8\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs, and the net profit to $5\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs. In the previous year the net profit was only about $\frac{2}{5}$ of a lákh of rupees, the coinage of silver having been 254 lákhs of rupees less in value.

Paper Currency.

The gross circulation of notes of the Bombay Paper Currency Circle at the end of 1887-88 was greater to the extent of $150\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees than it was at its commencement. The circulation of notes of every denomination increased, but especially of those of the higher denominations in consequence of stagnation in the export trade. The circulation commenced increasing from July, having reached its minimum in the previous month, and continued to increase till October, when it reached its maximum. The average number of notes cashed or issued on each working day was greater than in 1886-87 and still greater than in 1885-86. The issues of small coin during the year exceeded the receipts to the extent of 13 lákhs against $9\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in the preceding year. A series of frauds by the clerk in charge of the lost-note section of the Bombay Paper Currency Department was discovered, and the delinquent was tried by the High Court and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The remittances of coin from Sind to Bombay amounted to $130\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs of rupees. Details of the transactions relating to the Karáchi circle will be found in the body of the report.

Land Revenue.

The amount of land revenue to be collected during 1887-88 was $338\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs of rupees, out of which $336\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs were collected. The figures for the preceding year were $335\frac{1}{10}$ and $332\frac{2}{3}$ lákhs respectively. The revenue was collected with comparative ease, the number of instances in which distraints had to be resorted to during the year having been 12·5 per cent. lower than in the previous year. The amounts of net revenue for collection in the different districts of the Presidency proper showed no great fluctuations in most districts; but, except in the Panch Maháls and Surat districts where there was a slight decrease, they were everywhere larger than in the previous year. In Sind there was a slight decrease in the Karáchi and a larger one in the Shikárpur district, but the diminution was much more than counterbalanced by increases in the remaining districts, especially Hyderabad. In the Presidency proper the bal-

ances outstanding at the end of the year amounted to $1\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs of rupees against 1 lákh at the close of the previous year, thus showing a slight increase; while in Sind they diminished from $1\frac{3}{5}$th lákhs to 1 lákh.

Customs: Bombay,

The chief events in the history of the Customs Administration of the port of Bombay for 1887-88 were (1) the amalgamation of the appointment of Collector of Customs with that of Collector of Land Revenue and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and the appointment of a Covenanted Assistant to the Collector, in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Committee, (2) the imposition of an import duty on petroleum under Act II of 1888 which came into force on 10th February 1888, and (3) the opening of the Victoria Dock on 12th March 1888. Deducting refunds and drawbacks, the net customs revenue of the port from all sources amounted to $18\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, showing an increase as compared with 1886-87 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Of this increase about $\frac{2}{5}$ths of a lákh was derived from the development of the export trade in rice, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a lákh from the duty on petroleum. The remainder, upwards of 2 lákhs, may be said broadly to be attributable partly to an increase in the number of proof gallons of spirits imported—chiefly brandy, whisky and spirits of wine—and partly to the recovery of duty on spirits at the higher rate prescribed by the Tariff Act of 1887 throughout the year, as compared with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ months only in 1886-87. The increase in the importations may perhaps be connected in some degree with the measures taken in 1887 to check the importation of cheap potable spirits slightly perfumed under the name of Eau de Cologne, by cancelling the exemption from duty of perfumed spirits imported in four ounce bottles, which have had the effect of reducing the importation of spirit in this form from 18,247 liquid gallons in 1886-87 to 4,341 in 1887-88, or by about 76 per cent. The number of passengers voyaging by vessels which come under the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act was $6\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs against $8\frac{4}{5}$ lákhs in 1887, the decrease being due to the prevalence of high rates of fares by sea to and from ports to the south of Bombay as far as Goa, and the diversion of a part of the passenger traffic to and from those ports to the Southern Marátha Railway.

And Karáchi.

At the port of Karáchi the Customs realizations decreased from $6\frac{7}{10}$ to $6\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs of rupees. A decrease of over $\frac{1}{5}$th of a lákh was due to the preference shown by natives for good Bombay spirit over inferior brandies: no less than 14,000 gallons of the former kind of spirit were for the first time imported from Bombay during the year. Another decrease of nearly $\frac{1}{5}$th of a lákh resulted from a diminution of the exports of rice to the United Kingdom, France and Persia.

Opium.

During the year under report, 142,527 lbs. of opium passed into hou consumption in the different British districts, including Aden, against 150,657 lb in 1886-87, the decrease being noticeable chiefly in the Kaira, Poona and Sholáp districts. The quantity which passed into home consumption in the Nati States in the Presidency, including Baroda, was 147,933 lbs.

The Imperial opium revenue amounted to 241 lákhs of rupees, or $5\frac{7}{10}$ lákh less than in the previous year. All but $\frac{2}{10}$ of a lákh of this revenue w derived from the pass-fee on the drug; and the decrease in revenue w due chiefly to the imports of opium into Bombay from Málwa having be smaller. The total Provincial opium revenue amounted to $11\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, or $\frac{3}{10}$ of lákh more than in the previous year. 11 lákhs of this sum represented the pas duty on opium consumed in British territory, two-thirds of the pass-duty o opium consumed in Káthiáwár and Cutch, and four-fifths of the pass-duty o opium supplied to other Native States except Cambay and the States of th

Pálanpur Agency and the Mahi and Rewa Kánthás, which were entitled to receive the drug free of duty. Baroda consumed the opium grown in its own territory without payment of any duty to Government. The Imperial expenditure in the Bombay Presidency on the Opium Department amounted to Rs. 24,701 and the Provincial to about Rs. 30,000.

Salt: Presidency proper,

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Committee important changes aiming at economy were made during the year 1887-88 in the organization of the Salt Department of the Presidency proper, the net result of which was a reduction of 60 individuals in the strength and Rs. 2,760 per mensem in the cost of the establishment. Other changes necessitated by the ever varying circumstances of the Department resulted in a net increase of 18 men at a cost of Rs. 106 per mensem. On the whole, therefore, there was a decrease of 42 men in the strength and of Rs. 2,654 per mensem in the cost of the Department.

The year marked the final cessation of the abnormal demand for Barágra salt manufactured at the Runn Salt Works which existed in the two previous years in consequence of the failure of the salt-crop at the Sámbhar Lake. The stock of this Runn salt, which had in the previous years been depleted by the demand amounted to $6\frac{7}{10}$ lákhs of maunds at the commencement of the year: $21\frac{8}{10}$ lákhs of maunds were manufactured during the year, $1\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs written off on account of loss and wastage, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs issued during the year. The result was that the balance at the end of the year amounted to $11\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs of maunds. The issues were less by $5\frac{4}{10}$ lákhs of maunds than in the previous year, owing principally to the cessation of the abnormal demand from Northern India, but to some extent also to the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency and the competition of Panchbhadra salt. The issues for the Panjáb and Oudh entirely ceased; those for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh declined by $4\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs; those for Rajputána, the States of Central India and Bengal showed a decrease of $1\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs; and those for the Central Provinces were reduced by $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lákh. In spite, however, of the large decline as compared with the previous year, the issues were more than 2 lákhs of maunds in excess of those for 1884-85, the latest year in which they were unaffected by the demand referred to.

77 lákhs of maunds of sea-salt were manufactured at the works along the coast from Bulsár to Goa against $69\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in the previous year: the issues amounted to $68\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs against $65\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs. The exports of this salt to Calcutta showed a decrease of $\frac{3}{5}$ of a lákh of maunds, but it must be remembered that they are normally liable to considerable fluctuations, being dependent on the state of the freight market. The export trade to the Malabár Coast continued to show a marked development, the exports to British Malabár having increased to the extent of nearly a lákh, and those to the Trávancore and Cochin States, on which, however, a nominal duty only is paid, to the extent of $\frac{2}{5}$ of a lákh.

The quantity of Barágra, sea and imported salt (this last description of salt was trifling in amount) which passed into consumption in the Presidency proper amounted to $28\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs of maunds against $25\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs in the previous year. Taking the population of the Presidency, as in the previous year, at 19,967,148 persons, the average quantity of salt consumed by each individual during the year amounted to 11·59 lbs. against 10·54 lbs. in 1886-87, a rate higher than any recorded since the organization of the Salt Department. In Gujarát the rate rose from 9·92 lbs. to 10·33 lbs. per head, and in the rest of the Presidency from 10·86 to 12·23 lbs.

The wholesale market price of salt in the Presidency proper ranged from Rs. 4-1-8 per maund at Dhárwár in April, August and December 1887, to Rs. 2-7-1 at Poona in December. The average cost price at the works in British territory

ranged from 3 annas 3 pies in the Northern and Middle Konkan to 9 annas 2 pies in the South Konkan : in Portuguese territory it was 8 annas 11 pies per maund.

The duty on salt was raised during the year from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per maund. There was an increase of 3 in the number of salt works. The only fish-curing yard in existence in British territory was the one at Vengurla, which still failed to support itself, although it gained in popularity and promised to be a success. The gross receipts of the Salt Department amounted to 172⅔ lákhs of rupees against 162$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in 1886-87, the increase being the result partly of the enhancement of duty, and partly of the improvement in the sales of sea-salt. The expenditure amounted to 17$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs of rupees against 21 lákhs in the previous year, the decrease being due chiefly to the abolition of agencies and to the fact that the crop of Barágra salt having been smaller, less had to be expended on its purchase, storage and freight.

And Sind.

The quantity of salt manufactured or excavated in Sind in 1887-88 amounted in round figures to 2,06,000 maunds, and the quantity sold to 2,35,000 maunds, or 6,000 maunds more than in the preceding year. The average consumption per head increased from 8lbs. to 8lbs. 7oz. At the fish-curing yard at Shamspir the quantity of fish cured was more than three times as great as in the previous year, but the yard is said to benefit only a few firms to whom the fishermen are indebted. The gross receipts of the Salt Department in Sind amounted to 5⅗ lákhs of rupees, or nearly ½ a lákh more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to 1$\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs or about $\frac{1}{20}$ of a lákh more than in the previous year. During the past 9 years the sales of salt in the province have increased more than three-fold. The average wholesale price of salt for the whole year rose from Rs. 2-15-0 in 1886-87 to Rs. 3-0-8 per maund in 1887-88 in consequence of the enhancement of duty.

Excise : Presidency proper,

Changes of much consequence, some of them involving new departures from the principles hitherto followed, were made during 1887-88 in the A'bkári arrangements of several British districts and Native States of the Presidency proper. In the town and island of Bombay, in order to ensure a fresh supply of raw toddy to consumers at reasonable rates, a condition was imposed on the tree-foot booth-keepers requiring them to sell pure and undiluted toddy within a fixed maximum price of 9 pies per 8 drams. Changes were introduced in the ábkári arrangements of the Thána and Kolába districts similar to those effected during 1886-87 in the town and island of Bombay and described in the last report. Their main features were, 1stly, the equalization of the duty on mowra and toddy spirit; 2ndly, the separation of the privilege of manufacture from that of sale; 3rdly, the experimental abolition of the maximum guaranteed system in favour of the principle of securing a maximum of revenue from the actual sales whatever they might be, by accepting the highest still-head duty offered on every gallon sold: and 4thly, the supply of raw toddy to consumers at low prices. The district of Khándesh, the ábkári of which had for a long time past been managed on the out-still system, was brought under the operation of the central distillery, still-head duty and minimum guaranteed revenue system from the 1st of January 1888. With a view to place the ábkári management of the Baroda, Cambay, and Mahi and Rewa Kántha States on a satisfactory basis, in so far as it affected the adjoining British districts, the following arrangements were made :—(i) the ábkári management of Cambay, and of the States of Bhadarwa, Umeta, Pándu Mevás, Dorka Mevás and Sankheda Mevás in the Rewa Kántha was leased to the British Government, and entrusted to the Collector of Kaira; (ii) certain isolated villages belonging to Native States situated in British territory and *vice versâ* were supplied with excised spirit from the nearest British or Gáekwádi central distillery, the duty being afterwards remitted to the State concerned; (iii) the

central distillery and still-head duty system was introduced into the Rájpipla State with the object of securing the ábkári revenue of the adjoining district of Broach, and (iv) the number and position of the liquor shops on the Surat-Navsári frontier were permanently fixed, in order to restrict as far as possible the competition between the Surat and Baroda farmers. The rates of still-head duty in the districts of Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur and in the tálukás of A'nand, Borsad and Nadiád in the Kaira district, were more or less raised: the maximum selling price was, however, left undisturbed, except in the 3 tálukás named. The toddy farm in the Ahmednagar district was abolished, and the system in vogue in Poona, of issuing tapping licenses to applicants for the sale of toddy at shops and at tree-foot booths, was introduced into it.

The total excise revenue of the Presidency proper amounted to $76\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs of rupees against $74\frac{2}{10}$ lákhs in the previous year. The revenue from country liquor and toddy, $73\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs, formed the bulk of this sum, and contributed $1\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs of the increase: that from imported foreign liquor showed a very slight decrease; while that from intoxicating drugs and miscellaneous sources exhibited an increase of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lákh in either case. More than a fourth part—$19\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs—of the country liquor revenue was contributed by the town and island of Bombay alone, while the revenue in the different districts ranged from $\frac{3}{10}$ of a lákh in the Panch Maháls to $8\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in Surat. The increase in the revenue was contributed mainly by the town and island of Bombay, and the districts of Poona, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijápur, Sholápur and Kaira. The manufacture of toddy liquor increased in the town and island of Bombay, while that of mowra liquor, being weighted with a higher rate of duty, declined: the same tendency was observable and noted upon in the previous year. The total number of shops for the sale of country liquor and raw toddy in the whole Presidency rose from 3,884 to 4,377, the bulk of the increase being due to a larger number of tree-foot booths for the sale of raw toddy having been licensed in the Thána and Kolába districts, in order to afford greater facilities to the people for obtaining the raw juice. The total expenditure of the A'bkári Department amounted to $3\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs, and the annual compensation paid to the Bombay Municipality and Native Chiefs to $2\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs, exclusive of the payments to be made to several States in Khándesh and the Rewa Kántha, the amounts of which have yet to be determined.

And Sind.

In Sind the total excise revenue amounted, as in 1886-87, to 5 lákhs of rupees. The system of farming country liquor was abolished and the still-head duty system introduced at the commencement of the year under report. The new system met with considerable opposition in two districts and led to a decrease of revenue in most of them. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the Amils and others are said to have abandoned the use of country liquor owing to the enhancement in its price consequent upon the introduction of the still-head duty system. The operation of the system in Sind is, however, in its infancy, and full details of it as regards the year under report have not been received up to the time of going to press.

Stamps.

The aggregate receipts of the Stamp Department amounted to $48\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs of rupees in 1887-88 against 48 lákhs in the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase of $1\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs in the revenue under the Indian Stamp Act, which was partially counterbalanced by a decrease of $\frac{1}{5}$ of a lákh under the Court Fees' Act attributable to a diminution of litigation. The expenditure of the department amounted to $2\frac{2}{5}$ lákhs against $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs in 1886-87, the decrease being due chiefly to the refunds made having been smaller.

Income-tax.

As the income-tax report for the Central Division has not been received up to the time of going to press, it is not possible to compare the original and

final demands throughout the Presidency for the year under report with those for the previous year. The total collections amounted to $32\frac{9}{10}$ lákhs of rupees against $29\frac{3}{5}$ lákhs in 1886-87. Every part of the Presidency contributed to this increase, the bulk of which—$2\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs—was, however, due to much larger collections having been made in the city of Bombay than in the previous year. The incidence of the tax per assessee was greatest in Bombay, lower at Aden, and lower still in the Northern and Southern Divisions and in Sind. Economy in expenditure was effected by the reduction of special establishments and stoppage of extra payments to district establishments for the collection of the tax.

Local Funds.

The receipts of the Incorporated Local Funds for 1887-88 amounted to $46\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of rupees, the expenditure to $42\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, and the closing balance to $25\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, or $4\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs more than the opening balance. The Sind Book Depôt Fund was added during the year to the list of existing Incorporated Local Funds. All the funds, 6 in number, were in a solvent condition; and the balances of all increased, the largest increase $3_{\frac{3}{10}}$ lákhs having occurred in the balance of the fund formed under the Bombay Local Fund Act, No. I of 1884, which is by far the most important of them all. The Local Boards formed under that Act were obliged to accumulate their balances in consequence of the notice given by the Government of India that after the 31st of July 1889 they would not be permitted to overdraw their balances at the treasury, as they have hitherto been allowed to do.

The receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds amounted respectively to $30_{1\frac{1}{10}}$ and $29_{1\frac{4}{10}}$ lákhs, and the opening and closing balances to $11_{1\frac{2}{10}}$ and $12_{1\frac{6}{10}}$ lákhs, respectively. They were grouped under seven heads, of which the wealthiest were the Public Works, Police and Marine Funds. The richest of the Public Works Funds were the Káthiáwár Funds which fall under that head, and of the Police Funds those connected with the police employed in the Káthiáwár, Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha Agencies. His Highness the Gáekwár agreed to pay a subsidy of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs for the maintenance of this police; and during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 the subsidy, with some other receipts, was apportioned among the four Agencies. The most important of the Marine Funds were the Aden Port Fund, the Northern and Southern Groups Port Funds, and the Indus Conservancy Fund: the first of these funds continues to increase pending the formation of a Port Trust for Aden. The Educational and Medical Funds, although not so wealthy as the other groups of Excluded Local Funds already mentioned, showed a marked tendency to increase: the number of the former being 106 against 98 in the previous year, and that of the latter 81 against 74.

Public Health and Vital Statistics.

As the result of an improved system of registration the number of births registered has been regularly increasing year by year since 1878 until in 1887 it was 628,193, being higher than the number recorded in the previous year by 46,640 and the mean of the preceding 10 years by 192,676. A larger number than in the previous year was registered in every Collectorate except Broach, Ahmedabad, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier. 327,500 of the children born were males, while the remaining 300,693 were females. The number of deaths recorded during the year was also greater than in the previous year being 455,261 against 381,185 in 1886. The birth-rate was 38·18 per mille of population: the death-rate 27·67.

As in the preceding year so in the year under review the death-rate was highest in the Broach, lowest in the Upper Sind Frontier District: highest among Hindus, lower among Mahomedans, lowest among Christians. The mortality among children was, as usual, terribly high, affording unmistakable evidence of local

causes of insanitation: for no less than 44·40 per cent. of the total number of deaths represented the mortality among children under 5 years of age.

By far the largest number of deaths was due to fevers, and Broach was once more recorded as the most fever-stricken district in the whole Presidency. Among other specified causes, bowel-complaints were, next to fevers, the most destructive: and as in the preceding year they prevailed most in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, and Khándesh districts, and least in the districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. Cholera and small-pox, which were unusually quiescent in 1886, were again very virulent in 1887, carrying off respectively 25,711 and 3,753 persons against 167 and 876 in the former year. The ravages of cholera were severest in the Dekkhan, and least in Sind. An examination of the monthly totals of deaths from this disease during the 21 years ending with 1886 shows that it exhibits least intensity in December, increases slightly in January and February, commences in March and April to show marked development, increases by rapid strides in May and June, and in July attains its maximum intensity. In August there is a decided fall, and in the following months the disease gradually subsides until it reaches its minimum intensity in December. Thus the prevalence of cholera is to a certain extent coincident in this Presidency with the rise of temperature and the increase of moisture in the atmosphere, although it is certain that other factors are needed to make the disease active.

Medical Relief.

To the 222 hospitals and dispensaries which existed at the beginning of 1887, 7 new dispensaries and the Allbless Leper Home were added during the year, making the total at its close 230, exclusive of 13 medical institutions maintained for the treatment of police and other public servants. 45 of the 230 institutions were entirely maintained by Government, while of the rest 149 received grants-in-aid from the State. 1,694,883 persons, or 81,712 more than in the previous year, were medically treated, chiefly as out-patients, the number of in-patients being 37,123. The increase affords satisfactory evidence of the growing recognition of the superiority of European methods of treating disease over those of the Native *vaidyas* and *hakims*. Over 4,000 more patients than in the previous year were treated for cholera, and over 23,000 more for skin-diseases, while an increase was also noticeable in cases of leprosy, malarious fever, rheumatic and respiratory affections, and a decrease in cases of venereal disease. 4,779 major operations, about one-third of which were on the eye and its appendages, were performed, and a cure effected in 3,976 cases, while death resulted in only 2·9 per cent. of the total number of cases—an exceedingly favourable result. Rs. 10,33,001, or over half a lákh more than in the previous year, were expended on hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of those supported by Native States. The average cost per patient was Re. 0-11-3, and Government paid 78·0 per cent. of the cost, the bulk of the remainder being defrayed by Municipalities and Local Funds. The invested capital amounted to Rs. 3,84,950 at the end of the year, or Rs. 10,050 more than at its beginning. Schemes for the improvement and extension of the hospital accommodation of the city of Bombay engaged the attention of the Government, and it is hoped that in the next year's report the inception of several important works, partly at the expense of Government and partly at that of private benefactors, will hold a conspicuous place.

Lunatic Asylums.

The number of Lunatic Asylums remained unchanged at 6. The relief afforded by the opening of the Ratnágiri Asylum in 1886 was fully felt, and there was still accommodation available there and at Colába. The aggregate number of persons who were treated at the 6 asylums was 913 against 887 in the preceding year, and the daily average strength 679·2 against 653·2, the increase being

due to the extension of accommodation. *Ganja* and grief were, as usual, the two principal causes of lunacy. Altogether 123 criminal lunatics were in confinement during the year against 114 in 1886. The net cost of the asylums was Rs. 1,05,131, or Rs. 154-12-6 per head, against Rs. 175-12-4 per head in 1886 and Rs. 186-9-7 per head in 1885. These results point to much extravagance in the past, while the example of the Hyderabad Asylum, where the cost is only Rs. 75-9-2 per head, leads to the surmise that still further economy is practicable.

Sanitation.

The outlay on military sanitary works during 1887, Rs. 4,02,686, was greater than in the previous year by Rs. 1,54,253. More than a third of this sum was spent in Bombay, where barracks for European troops at Colába and bungalows for officers in the Marine Lines were under construction. The drainage of the Sadar Bazár and Cantonment of Baroda was improved, and the Native Infantry Lines at Málegaon were repaired at a cost of about Rs. 12,000 each.

The sanitary work done by the Bombay Municipality has already been noticed. The Mofussil Municipalities spent Rs. 7,36,449, or nearly a fifth of their income (Rs. 34,79,558), on conservancy during 1886-87, against Rs. 3,38,763 in the previous year. The question of improving the water-supply received much attention in Ahmedabad, the Municipality of which city resolved to adopt at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 a scheme recommended by Colonel Ducat, and applied Government for permission to raise funds in the open market. At Ahmednag an old aqueduct was discovered, and the Municipality has resolved to utilize at a cost of Rs. 12,000 as a feeder to one of the aqueducts already in use. Rájápur the Municipality has resolved to replace by an iron main the ston channel through which water has been brought to it from the Kadauli rive In Karáchi the Municipality has spent Rs. 15,270 in extending the water-wo and has placed the water within reach of the very poor population in the tra Lyari district. At Broach the water-supply continues to be very defective, the Municipality is helpless for want of funds. In the flourishing sub of Kúrla, near Bombay, the water-supply continues to be bad and insufficie Under the head of drainage in Mofussil municipal towns it is noticeable t underground drains were either converted into or replaced by surface dr in Sukkur.

A new form of bill of health for outgoing vessels was brought into use Bombay during 1887. 713 vessels and 52,124 persons leaving the port w inspected by the Health Officer of the Port, against 781 vessels and 54,3 persons in 1886. Quarantine was imposed at Suez against Bombay for 66 da although only 262 deaths from cholera took place during the year and the d ease was at no time declared by the Medical Board to exist in an epidemic for All vessels entering the port had free pratique, except 3 steamers which d played the yellow flag in consequence of the occurrence of cases of small-p during the voyage. The condition of the harbour foreshore underwent an improv ment at some of the wharves, but on the whole it continued to be insanitary.

Vaccination.

During the year, 879,755 persons, or 23,783 more than in 1886-87, we primarily vaccinated, and 49,790, or 1,852 more than in that year, re-vaccinate 93·85 per cent. of the operations, against 93·78 per cent. in 1886-87, were su cessful. A larger number of persons of all races except Mahomedans was p marily vaccinated. Out of 528,556 infants under one year of age available vaccination, 376,791, or 71·29 per cent., were protected during the year. The p portion of such infants protected to those available was 73·93 per cent. in t preceding year. It is calculated that there were, at the end of the year, 32· persons of all ages per mille of population who had been protected, again

31·91 at the end of the preceding year. The quality of the lymph in use, very little of which was imported from England, was good. Human lymph was used every where, except in Bombay, Poona, Rájkot and Bándra, where animal lymph was either wholly or partially used. The average cost for each successful vaccine operation was 5 annas 1 pie, or 4 pies less than in 1886-87. No instances of any disease having been communicated through vaccination were reported. The compulsory Vaccination Act has now been working successfully in Bombay for ten years and in Karáchi for eight years.

Schools and pupils.

The total number of public educational institutions in the Presidency in 1887-88 was 8,274, and of the pupils attending them 484,059, or greater respectively by 278 and 7,760 than in the previous year. Nearly $\frac{6}{7}$ths of this increase was due to the spread of primary instruction, principally through the agency of institutions maintained by Native States, and to a smaller extent through that of institutions aided by Government and by Local and Municipal Boards. Every race contributed to the general increase: Hindus of other than the highest and the low castes to the greatest extent, Mahomedans to a lesser extent, and Bráhmans, low-caste Hindus, and aboriginal and hill tribes to a still lower extent; while no individual race whose pupils were separately classified, showed a smaller increase than the Párs, a result due to the high standard of education already attained by a community which supplied 12,588 pupils out of total population, young and old, of 73,973. The private educational institutions of the Presidency numbered 2,958 and the pupils who attended them 70,339, showing an increase of 31 and 4,602 respectively over the previous year; and the increase was entirely confined to elementary education. Of the total number of 554,398 pupils, 500,872 were boys and 53,526 girls, showing an increase of ,777 and 585 respectively. 27 out of every hundred boys of school-going e and 3 out of every hundred girls were under instruction of some kind or her.

Cost of education.

The total sum expended on the public institutions was $52\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs of rupees ainst 50 lákhs in 1886-87. More than one-half of the increased expenditure s met from fees, which amounted to $10\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs against $9\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous ar. The Local Boards and Municipality spent 11 against $9\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs in the evious year, $16\frac{1}{5}$ lákhs were spent from Provincial revenues against $17\frac{9}{10}$, d $14\frac{1}{5}$ from all other sources—chiefly Native State revenues—against $13\frac{2}{5}$. part from the building and special grants, in which the Provincial expenditure ainly decreased, the grants-in-aid from Provincial revenues to schools and lleges increased from 249 to 286 thousands of rupees.

University education.

The number of students who appeared at University examinations higher han the Matriculation was 1,276 and the number of them who succeeded was 66, or 30 and 101 less respectively than in the previous year. 2 Government, Native States and 5 Aided Arts Colleges were maintained in the Presidency. he number of students was slightly higher than in the previous year, but the umber of those who passed the Previous and 1st B.A. Examinations, especially he former, was considerably less. The staff of the Elphinstone College was trengthened by the establishment of a Professorship of History and English. scheme was matured to provide the Sind College, a growing institution, with a ollege building at a cost of 2 lákhs of rupees, out of which more than Rs. 80,000 ad already been subscribed and other sums had been promised from public and rivate sources. The foundation stone was laid by the Viceroy in November 887, when His Excellency was pleased to announce his intention of presenting he college annually with a silver and a bronze medal as long as he remained in India. The college was also fortunate in securing a donation of Rs. 7,354 for

the formation of a laboratory and another of Rs. 20,000 towards a library. The Law Classes at Bombay and Poona, the Grant Medical College at Bombay, and the College of Science at Poona were less numerously attended than in the previous year; and the fall in the attendance was largest at the last-mentioned institution, owing to the necessity imposed upon students of passing the Previous Examination in Arts before proceeding to the examinations in Engineering. The spectroscopic observatory, towards the purchase of the telescope for which H. H. the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar made a munificent donation, was in course of construction in the vicinity of the College of Science, the atmospheric conditions of Poona being considered more favourable to observation and to the preservation of the telescope than those of Bombay, where it was originally proposed to erect the observatory.

Secondary instruction.

The number of candidates who presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination was 3,012, or 560 more than in the previous year. There were 78 high schools and 21,391 pupils, or 4 schools and 508 pupils more than in 1886-87. 12 of the schools, attended by 1,236 pupils, were for girls. The Elphinstone High School was remarkably successful in the University Entrance Examination; the Cathedral Boys' School was observed to possess much more of the spirit of an English public school than is ordinarily to be seen in this country; the Fort High School—an unaided institution—was found to b full of life and vigour, and in point of staff equipment and results in the ve first rank of schools in Bombay; the Convent Schools at Karáchi made ben ficent and successful efforts to establish classes for training European an Native school-mistresses; and the Government high schools at Broach, Dhárwá and Kárwár reduced their lowest standards in favour of private enterpris while the one at Hyderabad was directed gradually to reduce its middle sch standards with a similar purpose.

There were 320 middle schools with 18,232 pupils, showing an increas of 6 schools and 1,051 pupils. The increase in schools was wholly confined those for girls, which numbered 46 at the end of the year, with 1,972 pupils the rolls: but nine-tenths of the increase in pupils occurred in boys' scho Of Government schools, that at Ahmednagar was transferred to the lo Education Society and that at Tatta to the Municipality, while one of th at Ahmedabad was closed. The St. Joseph's Convent School at Bándra, aided institution, was observed to be one of the most efficient establishmen of its kind, distinguished for the completeness of its buildings and oth accessories.

Primary education.

There were 7,267 primary schools for boys with 409,164 pupils, or 2 schools and 5,487 pupils more than in the previous year. Káthiáwár provid the lion's share of the increase, and the inclusion of the figures for Janji accounted for a large portion of the rest. An order prohibiting the Loc Boards from overdrawing their balances at the treasury, as they have hither been accustomed to do, imposed upon them the necessity of economizing, with th result that there was a decrease of scholars instead of the large increase whic might otherwise have been expected. Again, the attendance in schools maintain both by Local and Municipal Boards was made to appear seemingly lower th that of 1886-87 by the enforcement of a rule putting an end to careless regist tion. The deficiency caused through the operation of these circumstances w however, in great part compensated for by the growth of aided institutio The number of Local Board schools in the Upper Sind Frontier District w doubled and a large increase occurred in the number of their pupils, throug the active exertions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Giles. Encouragin

accounts are given of the work done by Local Board and Municipal School Committees and of their relations with the officers of the Educational Department, although a disposition to interfere with technical matters and to allow junior masters to appeal against the authority of their head-masters was observable.

504 schools, attended by 31,462 pupils, were provided for the primary education of girls, against 478 in 1886-87. Allowing, however, for the boys in girls' schools and *vice versâ*, the total number of girls in primary schools was 45,809, or 1,556 more than in the previous year. It is noticeable that in the education of girls the Musalmáns of Sind were apparently in advance of the Hindus. At Kandiáro 71 girls attended with exceptional regularity, and divided their time between the Sindhi standards and practical instruction in spinning and weaving.

Education of Special Classes.

Of the total number of 3,423 Europeans and Eurasians under instruction in public institutions, 3,348 received primary and secondary instruction in 41 schools, of which 39 were aided and 2 unaided. The attendance at the Rájkumár College for the education of the sons of Chiefs declined. 3 of the pupils left for England for the further prosecution of their studies. The Wadhwán school for the children of the nobility and gentry was a model of its class: but it is noticeable that a large number of such children, both in Gujarát and the Southern Marátha Country, still attend the common schools. The establishment of a special school of this class in Sind is advocated. The Dekkhan Association for the promotion of higher education among Maráthas, which commenced in 1885 by supporting 2 students, supported 48 during the year under report. The Lingáyat Association's fund continued to grow, and a second fund was started with the object of sending a Lingáyat to England to study for the Civil Service or the bar. 62,729 Mahomedans, or 1,757 more than in the previous year, were under instruction in the public institutions. The increase occurred in all the Educational Divisions, but was greatest in the Northern and considerable in the Central Division. The increase in the number of Mahomedans serving as Deputy Educational Inspectors from 5 to 10, and the establishment of special scholarships by Government, Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhbudin, C. I. E., and Mr. Ibráhim M. Sáyáni tended to awaken among the Mahomedans an interest in education. A predilection for the general schools rather than the special ones established for the race was observable. 9,360 children of the depressed castes of Hindus and 5,844 of the aboriginal or hill tribes, or 1,091 and 1,039 more respectively than in the previous year, attended public institutions.

Special instruction.

The various training colleges and schools for school masters and mistresses were maintained in a state of efficiency. The newly established Barton Female Training College at Rájkot made decided progress, and was patronized by the Chiefs of Káthiáwár, whose interest in the institution may be surmised from the fact that the annual prizes were distributed by the Jámbái Sáhib of Vánkáner in the presence of 200 of the leading ladies of Rájkot. The training school at Hyderabad was raised to the rank of a college. There was again a decline in the attendance at the medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, which has been made the subject of special enquiry. The number of students in the Bombay Veterinary College rose to 80, including 21 sent by Native States, who evince a laudable interest in veterinary instruction. The duties connected with the repression of cattle-disease were, as in the previous year, undertaken by the College. The arrangements connected with the formation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the progress of the scheme regarding which was described in the last report, were nearly completed, the Ripon Fund Committee having

agreed to transfer the funds held by it to the Institute on condition that the latter should comprise a department designated the Ripon Textile School, and a home for the Institute having, as already stated, been provided through the liberality of Sir Dinshâh Mánekji Petit. The programme of the Institute comprehends, for the present, instruction in machine drawing, the use of steam, theoretical and applied mechanics, and certain branches of physics; and the object aimed at is quite as much to train the mind in habits of exact reasoning as to store it with information of scientific and practical value. Of the other institutions for special instruction, 3 small industrial schools started at Moro, Naushahro and Kaṇdiáro in the Hyderabad District through the efforts of Khán Bahádur Kádirdád Khán deserve mention. These institutions provide a good training in the staple industries of the district, and keep touch with the local market by the sale of the work turned out. The people have subscribed for the schools, and the local landed gentry have not only volunteered their support, but undertaken to serve on the school committees. A similar school was started at Umarkot, in the Thar and Párkar district, with private subscriptions.

Miscellaneous educational matters.

The North-East Educational Division was abolished during the year. The standards for primary instruction were revised and adapted more largely to popular requirements. The University School Final Examination, when passed with a vernacular language as the second compulsory subject and certain specified optional subjects, was recognized as qualifying for employment in the lower gra of the revenue and judicial branches of the public service, and the Governm of India Final Examination for European schools when passed with one of vernacular languages as the second language or an optional subject was simila recognized. 66 scholarships worth Rs. 5 each per mensem, tenable for fou ye in secondary and special schools, were offered by Government annually for petition in the different districts of the Presidency, including Bombay, the scholarship in each district being open to general competition and the sec and third reserved for candidates belonging to classes backward in Eng education, especially Mahomedans.

Literature and the Press.

The total number of publications registered in 1887 was 1,793, or 11 than in the previous year. In quality as well as in quantity the literatu the year was barely on a footing of equality with that of its predecessor. important subjects of *Arts and Science* were still neglected. Light literature religion received much attention as usual, and some was paid to the question the day regarding the marriageable age, and the position and rights of Hi women. 67 of the total number of publications were produced by graduate the University. The tone of the publications was on the whole unobject able, although a few indecent songs, and a series of letters alleged to have b written by Nána Farnavis charging the English with treachery, and publis with an introduction describing them as a designing race whose rule had m the natives vicious and poverty-stricken, were observable in a mass of p literature and Jubilee accounts of Her Imperial Majesty's life and reign.

The number of newspapers published by natives of India increased fr 111 to 118 and that of periodicals diminished from 37 to 11. Many of the ne papers were, however, conducted by persons who were hardly by their edu tion, their character, their social position, or their antecedents, qualified undertake the responsible duties of journalists. The Jubilee evoked warm se ments of loyalty and affection towards the Sovereign, which found expres in the Press. The constitution of the Public Service Commission and the ma in which it performed its work gave satisfaction on the whole. Innumera suggestions for retrenchment without much attention to figures or detail w evoked by the appointment of the Finance Committee, prominent among th

being the proposal to reduce the number and salaries of European officers. The recommendations of the Forest Commission were approved. The old charge that the ábkári policy of Government tended to the spread of drunkenness was reiterated. His Excellency the Governor's speech at the opening of the Sind College was applauded, but the proposal to transfer the management of the Dekkhan College to private agency gave rise to bitter writing. The affairs of Native States engaged the usual share of attention.

Literary institutions.

The number of resident members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society declined from 157 to 140; that of non-resident members was 65, against 66 in 1886. The library was enriched with a greater number of books than in the previous year, and the Society received, as usual, presents of coins from the Government for its numismatic collection. A cave at Elephanta was excavated under the Society's auspices, and its journal contained some papers which, besides being learned as usual, were of great interest to the public. The number of members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute again exhibited a large decline, attributable to the attractions of new libraries. A large number of books was added to the library of the Institute, and four very interesting lectures, which were largely attended by the public, were delivered. Some progress was made with the augmentation of the Lecture Hall Building Fund. The Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárak Mandli also did very useful work in the propagation of knowledge. Seven interesting lectures on subjects connected with literature, science and art were delivered in the vernacular under its auspices, and were well attended by the public. The work done by the Bombay Medical and Physical Society showed that the medical profession of Bombay had kept pace with the most advanced practice and literature of the day.

Museums.

The Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay was originally intended to be an economic and not a natural history museum. The present Curator, Dr. D. Macdonald, has, however, added to it a natural history division, and brought it to as high a stage of perfection as was possible with the scanty funds at his disposal. This division as well as the anthropological division received numerous valuable additions during the year 1887-88, the chief of which was the collection of Indian drugs and economic products made by the Government of Bombay in conjunction with the Government of India for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The museum was open to the public for 313 days against 295 in 1886-87, and was visited by 586,228 persons against 674,327 in the previous year. The decrease was attributable to certain changes in the hours at which the museum was kept open.

Archæology.

The Archæological Survey of Western India devoted its attention almost exclusively to the city and suburbs of Bijápur and the surrounding villages, which abound in the magnificent monuments of the Adil Sháhi kings and their nobles. Drawings were made and photographs taken of these remains so far as they have escaped the ravages of time and the destructive hands of the Maráthás, and impressions were obtained of the inscriptions which were found among them in Arabic, Persian, Devanágari and Kánarese. The tombs and mosques, palaces and fortifications, water-works and wells which form these remains, unrivalled throughout Western India by any other relics of Muhammadan power save those at Ahmedabad, all underwent a careful research, and materials were collected for an exhaustive account of the archæology and architecture of Bijapur. The newly excavated cave at Elephanta was also reported upon by the Survey, Buddhistic remains near the Borivli Railway station in Sálsette were inspected, and the groups of dolmens near the village of Konnur, in the Dhárwár District, reported upon. The close of the year found the Survey engaged in preparing

the manuscript of a report on the Chálukyan architecture of the Dhárwár district.

Ecclesiastical.

The permanent strength of the ecclesiastical establishment of the Established Church of England was the same in 1887-88 as in the preceding year, but owing to incidental circumstances the effective strength could not be maintained as steadily as was to be desired. The church at Kolhápur was consecrated during the year. The strength of the Established Church of Scotland was the same as in previous years.

Stationery.

The Stationery Department received during 1887-88 European stores worth Rs. 1,86,985, and Indian stores worth Rs. 1,31,715, and issued the former to the value of Rs. 1,66,050, and the latter to that of Rs. 1,26,477. The substitution of country-made for European articles was continued with great advantage. Blue-black ink, of which a dozen bottles procured from Europe used to cost Rs. 9-7-2, was purchased during the year at Rs. 5-8-0 for the same quantity, and arrangements have been made since the close of the year to obtain it at the still lower rate of Rs. 2-14-0 from a new firm of manufacturers—Messrs. Sharafali and Hormasji of Bombay. The opening of the Reay Mills at Poona rendered it possible to direct the purchase of paper of a variety of kinds—chiefly for printing and packing purposes—from them to the estimated yearly value of Rs. 1,79,815. The value of the country-made stationery substituted during the year for stationery of European manufacture was Rs. 1,21,988 against Rs. 82,946 in 1886-87, and Rs. 39,625 in 1885-86; and the resulting gain to Government was Rs. 58,291 against Rs. 42,649 in the previous year, and Rs. 10,555 in the year before that.

Government Printing Presses.

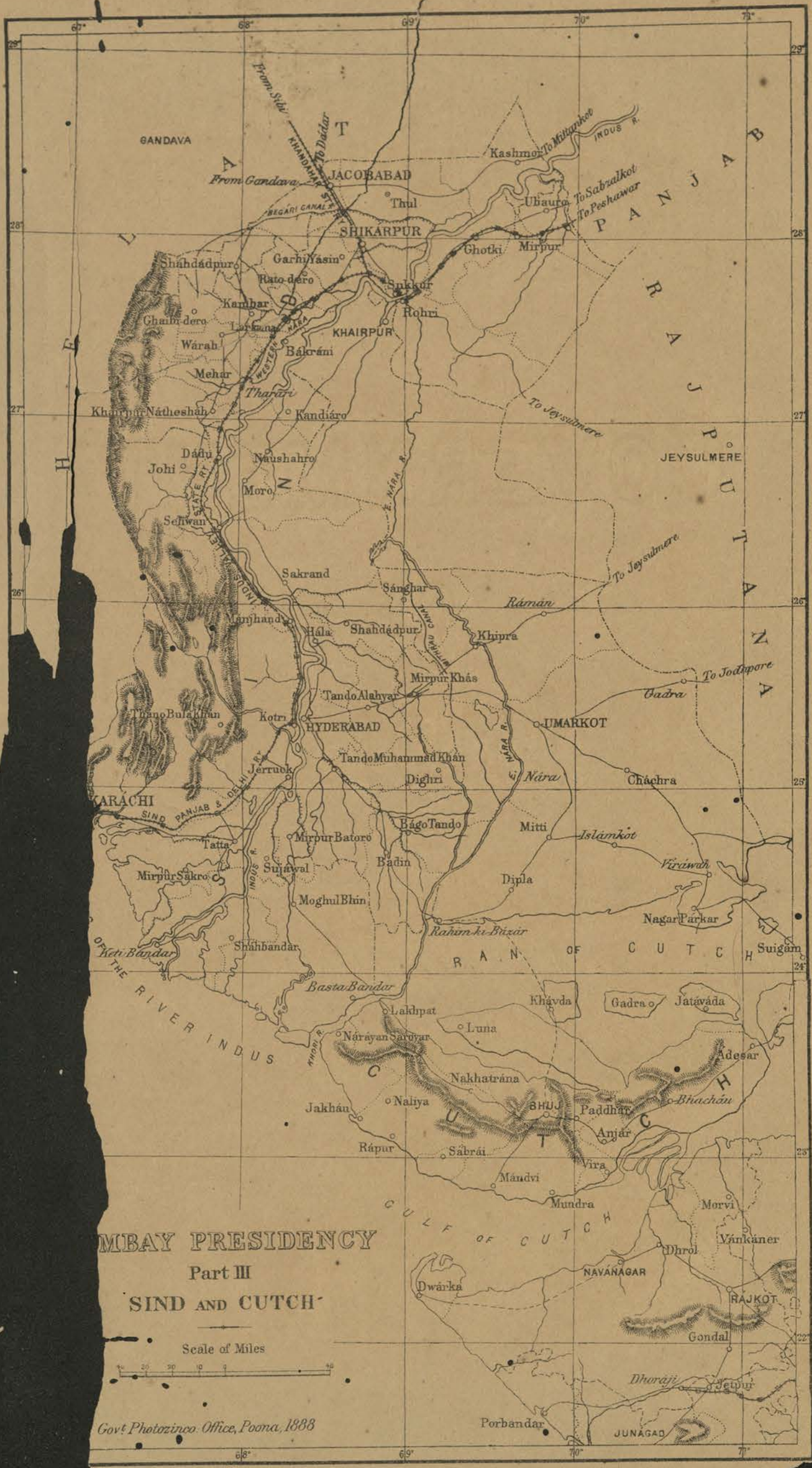
The year's operations of the Government Central Press at Bombay showed a net profit of Rs. 36,886, those of the Commissioner in Sind's Press at Karáchi of Rs. 4,705, and those of the Government Photozincographic Office at Poona of Rs. 19,541. The rates of printing charged by the Central Press were lowered during the year, and the charge for the detention of proof-sheets abolished. A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the comparative cost of printing at the Press and in the open market, and, after full consideration of the report of the committee, Government resolved upon the retention of the Press as a measure conducive to economy. The Press was transferred, immediately after the close of the year, to the Hydraulic Press building already referred to above.

PART II.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
GUJÁRAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY
Scale of Miles
RAN OF CUTCH
GULF OF CUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
KATHIAWAR
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROV.
BERAR
Rakim-ki-Bázár
Lakhpat
Khárda
Jakhau
Mándvi
Dwárka
Porbandar
Vérával
Jáfarabad
Diu
Suigám
Sántalpur
Bhachau
Morvi
Dhrol
Yánkáner
NAVANAGAR
RAJKOT
Gondal
Dhoráji
Jetpur
JUNAGAD
Amrali
Pálitána
Dátha
BHAVNAGAR
Gogha
Dhandhuka
Wadhwan
Limbdi
Dhrangadra
Viramgam
Sánand
Dhaika
Dhulaikot
Kadi
Mehsana
Munjpur
Thara
Diodar
Tharád
Deesa
PALANPUR
Pátan
Mansa
Paranti
AHMEDABAD
Kapadvanj
KAIRA
Nadiad
Umreth
Kalol
Borsad
CAMBAY
Jambusar
Amod
Vágra
BROACH
Ankleswar
Olpad
Mándvi
SURAT
Bardoli
Jalalpur
Chikhli
BANSDA
SURGAN
Pimpalner
Nandurbar
Taloda
Shahada
Shirpur
Chopda
Yaval
Savda
Jalgaon
Bhusaval
Erandol
DHULIA
Bhadgaon
Jamner
Chandod
Bahádarpur
NANDOD
BARODA
NARUKOT
CHHOTA DODEYPORE
GODHRA
BARIYA
Dohad
JHABUA
Jhalod
SUNTH
LUNAVADA
BANSWARA
DUNGARPUR
IDAR
Pol
Ahmednagar
Dánta
Poona
To Nasserabad
To Neemuch
To Mhow
To Ajmere
To Agra
To Jubbulpore
To Nagpur
DHAR
MHOW
INDORE
AMJHERA
BARWANI
KHARGON
Gov.t Photozinco. Office, Poona 1888

OMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II
DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC
Scale of Miles
Govt. Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1888.
SACHIN
BANSDA
SURGANA
DHARAMPOR
DAMAN
Bulsár
Párdi
Chikhli
Pimpalner
DHULIA
Bhusával
Jámner
Bhadgaon
Páchora
Satána
Málegaon
Kalvan
Chalisgaon
Ajanta
Chándor
Nándgaon
Dindori
Niphad
Yeola
NASIK
Kopargaon
Sinnar
AURANGABAD
Dahanu
Tárápur
JAWHAR
Máthim
Váda
Igatpuri
Sangamner
Akola
Ráhuri
Nevása
Shevgaon
Shahápur
Bhiwndi
Kalván
Murbáu
THANA
Júnnar
Bándra
Panvel
BOMBAY
AHMEDNAGAR
Uran
Karjat
Khed
Párner
Sirur
Kada
Pen
Vadgaon
Talegaon Dhamdhere
Jámkhed
ALIBÁG
Khadkala
Chaul
Yerrowda
Shrigonda
Roha
POONA
Karjat
MURUD
JANJIRA FT.
Mangaon
Sasvad
Supa
Karmala
Bársi
BHOR
Indápur
Mádha
Mahad
PHALTAN
Bánkot
Wai
Harnai
Dápoli
Medha
Malsiras
Koregaon
Dahivadi
Pandharpur
To Hyderabad
Khed
SATARA
Rahimatpur
Vaduj
SHOLAPUR
AKALKOT
Anjanvel
Chiplun
AUNDH
Sángola
Mangalvedha
Pátan
Atpádi
To Madras
Jaygad
Karad
Vita
Indi
Sangameshvar
Tasgaon
JATH
RATNÁGIRI
Peth
Ashta
Sindgi
SANGLI
MIRAJ
BIJÁPUR
Rájápur
Athni
KOLHAPUR
KURUNDVAD
Viziadurg
Bágevádi
JAMKHANDI
Devgad
Chikodi
MUDHOL
Muddebihál
Gad Hinglaj
Malvan
Gokak
Kaládgi
Bágalkot
Hungund
RAMDURG
Bádámi
Vengurla
SAVANTVADI
BELGAUM
Sampgaon
Saundatti
Ron
Mapuça
Khánápur
Navalgund
PANJIM
Goa
DHARWAR
Hubli
Gadag
To Bellari
Mormugão
Supa
Halival
Shirhatti
Dambal
Margão
Kundgol
Lakshmeshvar
Kalghatgi
Shiggaon
SAVANUR
Yellápur
KÁRWÁR
Karajgi
Ankola
Sirsi
Hángal
Ránebennur
To Bangalore
Kumta
Hirekerur
Honávar
Siddápur
Bhatkal
MYSORE TER.
MADRAS PRESY.
BERAR
NIZAM'S TER.
KARNATAK


MBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
Govt. Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1888
GANDAVA
From Sibi
To Dádar
From Gandava
JACOBABAD
KHANDAHAR STATE RY.
BEGARI CANAL
Thul
SHIKARPUR
Kashmor
To Mittankot
INDUS R.
Ubauro
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
PANJAB
Ghotki
Mirpur
Shahdádpur
Garhi Yásin
Rato-dero
Sukkur
Rohri
Kambar
Ghaibi-dero
Larkana
KHAIRPUR
Wárah
Bákráni
WESTERN NÁRA
Mehar
Tharári
Khairpur Nátheshah
Kandiáro
To Jeysulmere
JEYSULMERE
RAJPUTANA
Dádu
Johi
Naushahro
Moro
E. NÁRA R.
Sehwan
INDUS VALLEY STATE RY.
Sakrand
Sánghar
Rámán
Manjhand
Hála
Shahdádpur
MITHRAU CANAL
Khipra
Mirpur Khás
To Jodhpore
Gadra
Tando Alahyar
Thano Bula Khan
Kotri
HYDERABAD
UMARKOT
Tando Muhammad Khan
Jerruck
Dighri
Nára
Cháchra
KARÁCHI
SIND PANJAB & DELHI RY.
Bágo Tando
Mitti
Islámkot
Tatta
Mirpur Batoro
Badin
Virawah
Mirpur Sakro
Sujawal
Dipla
Moghul Bhin
Nagar Parkar
Rahim ki Bázár
Keti Bandar
Shahbandar
RAN OF CUTCH
Suigám
OF THE RIVER INDUS
Basta Bandar
Khávda
Gadra
Jatáváda
Lakhpat
Luna
Náráyan Saróyar
KHORI R.
Adesar
Nakhatrána
Bhachau
Jakháu
Naliya
BHUJ
Paddhar
Anjár
Rápur
Sábrái
Vira
Mándvi
Mundra
GULF OF CUTCH
Morvi
Vánkáner
Dhrol
NAVÁNAGAR
Dwárka
RÁJKOT
Gondal
Dhoráji
Jetpur
Porbandar
JUNAGAD

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Tributary States.

In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The most important group is that of the North Gujarát States, which contains about two-thirds of the total area under native rule. The South Gujarát States lie to the south of the river Tápti: they are of small importance. There are 4 groups of Marátha States. The first lies below the *ghâts* to the north of Bombay, the second lies on or close to the Konkan Coast to the south of Bombay, the third and fourth are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Dekkhan. There is also one Native State adjoining the province of Sind. The settlement of Aden with the subordinate Somáli Coast, although immediately administered by the Bombay Government, is usually included in this chapter.

The following statement shows the area, population, and revenue of the States referred to:—

Name.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to census of 1881.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.
Group 1: North Gujarát—			
Cutch	6,500	512,084	19,49,028
Pálanpur-Rádhanpur Group	7,775	576,478	12,50,000
Mahi Kántha	9,300	517,485	11,50,844
Káthiáwár	20,559	2,343,899	1,46,14,602
Cambay	350	86,074	6,08,368
Rewa Kántha	4,837	543,452	20,70,754
Nárukot	143	6,440	6,835
Group 2: South Gujarát—			
Dharampor	794	101,289	3,74,554
Bánsda	215	31,807	2,02,756
Sachín	42	18,036	1,59,408
Group 3: North Konkan—			
Khándesh Political Agency	3,840	60,270	1,06,702
Jawhár	534	48,556	92,573
Group 4: South Konkan—			
Janjira	324	76,361	4,31,920
Sávantvádi	926	174,433	4,23,268
Group 5: Dekkhan—			
Sátára Feudatories	3,314	318,687	9,40,884
Akalkot	498	58,040	2,61,600
Kolhápur	2,816	800,189	31,25,046*
Group 6: Southern Marátha States—			
Southern Marátha Feudatories	1,836	326,921	15,90,515
Sángli	1,083	196,832	10,97,099
Sávanúr	70	14,763	73,742
Group 7: Sind—			
Khairpur	6,109	129,153	6,94,168
Group 8: Aden	70†	34,860	1,74,534‡
Somáli Coast	.....	.....	1,87,941
Grand Total ...	71,935	6,976,109	3,15,87,141

* Inclusive of feudatories.

† Exclusive of Perim, the area of which is 5 square miles.

‡ Gross Imperial revenue, Rs. 42,237.

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NORTH GUJARA'T.

CUTCH.

Area, 6,500 square miles; Population (1881), 512,084; Gross Revenue, Rs. 19,49,026.

His Highness the Ráo's visit to England.

His Highness the Ráo's visit to England to attend the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was alluded to in the report of the previous year. His Highness attended the Grand Jubilee Procession and the service in Westminster Abbey, and presented an address of congratulation to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was pleased to invest His Highness with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Order of the Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness's brother, Kunvar Shri Kábubha, and the Political Agent, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow. His Highness thoroughly enjoyed the visit to England and returned to Bombay on the 22nd October 1887. During His Highness's absence the administration was conducted by the Diván. Five Jághír estates were under State supervision.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall during the year was less than in the previous year, and it was also unseasonable. The want of it was greatly felt during the latter part of the season in some parts of the State. The eastern part of Cutch had a year of scarcity, the central portion yielded only half the average crop, and the western portion had a fair harvest, which partly supplied the deficiency of the eastern portion. Measures were adopted for the relief of the poor suffering from scarcity, and the cultivators were helped with Takávi advances. The system of export and import duties in the State unfortunately exercises a prejudicial effect upon trade which is specially disastrous in seasons of scarcity. The total outlay on these measures was about 17,500 rupees. The cotton crop suffered considerably for want of rain in the latter part of the season. The wheat crop was again affected by the prevalence among the cultivators of the superstition that wheat sown on soil on which rain has fallen on Shrávan Shud 7th suffers from rust. No epidemic prevailed in the province during the year, and the general health of the people was good.

Police.

The total strength of the stipendiary police force was 606, *i.e.*, 204 mounted police and 402 foot police, against 655 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of the special police establishment employed in Wágad after the arrest of the outlaw Mewar Sadhváni and his gang. The total cost of the force was Rs. 1,03,849 against Rs. 1,03,807 in 1886-87. 1,030 offences were reported to the police against 803 in the previous year, the increase being attributable to the prevalence of scarcity in Wágad. In connection with these offences 1,616 persons were arrested and sent for trial against 1,358 in 1886-87. The number of persons convicted was 1,226 against 1,052 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions to arrests being 75·8 against 77·4. There were 12 cases of murder and 7 of culpable homicide against 10 and 13 respectively in 1886-87; and 20 cases of robbery against 11. The number of opium-smuggling cases was 10: in 9 of them the offenders were convicted and sentenced, and 1 was under police investigation at the close of the year. The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 47,704 against Rs. 52,340 in the previous year. Of this, property of the value of Rs. 31,322 or 65·6 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 25,441 or 48·6 per cent. in the previous year. In the detection of crime the police met with a fair measure of success.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases for disposal during the year was 2,168 against 2,179 in the previous year. Of these 2,152 cases were disposed of, leaving 16 cases undecided at the close of the year. Of the total number of 4,109 persons dealt with 1,682 were convicted, 110 persons appealed, with the result, so far as the appeals had been decided up to the end of the year, that the sentences passed on 47 were confirmed, on 20 modified, and on 13 reversed. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 15,655 against Rs. 13,995 in the previous year.

Prisons.

There were 12 State jails of which the principal one was at Bhuj. The total number of persons confined was 1,879 against 1,787 in the previous year. The daily average was 210 against 195 in 1886-87. The increase was attributable to the scarcity. The total cost was Rs. 13,420 against Rs. 11,764 in the previous year.

The Central Jail at Bhuj continued to manufacture excellent cotton and woollen fabrics and cane-work, which found a ready sale.

Civil Justice.

The number of cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year was 190: the number filed in the Darbár Courts, Small Causes Courts, and the Jádeja side of the Varisht Adálat during the year under report was 6,313. The complete separation of the special Jádeja Court from the ordinary Courts of justice came under consideration before the close of the year. Of the total number of 6,503 cases, 6,308 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 195 at the end of the year. There were 263 appeals undisposed of at the end of the previous year, and the number of fresh appeals filed during the year was 868. Of the total number of 1,131 appeals, 913 were disposed of during the year, leaving 218 undecided against 263 at the end of the previous year.

There was a decrease of 49 in the number of suits filed, attributed to the scarcity prevailing in Wágad. The number of appeals filed also showed a decrease of 77. The total judicial receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 67,650 against Rs. 70,622 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 52,993 against Rs. 51,800 in 1886-87.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.*

Registration.

The number of documents registered and the amount of fees realized from registration were 1,876 and Rs. 13,453 respectively, against 1,753 and Rs. 13,210 in 1886-87. There were 239 deeds prepared by the Revenue Department, distinct from the documents registered under the Registration Act, against 208 in the previous year: the value of the property affected by these deeds was Rs. 1,48,015 against Rs. 1,29,071 and the fees realized by the Darbár amounted to Rs. 7,311 against Rs. 5,654.

Municipalities.

There were 6 municipalities in the Cutch State, *viz.* those of Bhuj, Mándvi, Anjár, Mundra, Jakháu and Naliya. The following statement shows their population, income and expenditure:—

Names.	Municipal Population.	Income.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bhuj	20,882	11,504	11,134
Mándvi	35,193	10,731	8,628
Anjár	12,634	5,121	3,331
Mundra	8,827	3,080	2,989
Jakháu	4,931	844	547
Naliyá	5,265	1,216	1,162

All the municipalities kept their expenses within their incomes; and all paid attention to the cleanliness, watering and lighting of roads, and to the plantation of road-side trees. Two additional public latrines were constructed at Anjár.

Trade and Customs

The value of the goods imported into Cutch during the year was Rs. 69,90,588 against Rs. 68,88,639 in the previous year: the value of the goods exported from it amounted to Rs. 30,82,104 against Rs. 31,38,930. The increase in the value of imports was due to larger importations of cloth, molasses and other articles, whilst the decrease in exports was the result of smaller exportations of cotton than in the previous year. The total Customs revenue increased from Rs. 9,45,904 to Rs. 9,70,872, notwithstanding the pressure of scarcity, the increase being due to the increase in the imports. There were two ginning factories and 11 cotton presses, of which 7 were at work during the year: the latter pressed 14,084 cotton bales against 25,237 in the previous year. There were 3,451 arrivals and 3,372 departures of vessels against 2,581 and 2,624 respectively. 44 new vessels were built during the year. The light-houses at Mándvi and Tuna were maintained in good order. The profit realized by the State from the manufacture of alum was Rs. 4,311 against Rs. 6,030. in 1886-87. There was a slight increase in the trade in blue-dyed cloth, 246 bales having been exported against 233 in the previous year.

Finance and Revenue.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure as well as the opening and closing balances of the year:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Receipts, inclusive of the amounts for former years credited in the year under report	19,49,028	Disbursements, inclusive of the amount adjusted in the year under report... ...	14,40,682
Opening balance	12,58,175	Excess of loans, deposits and advances paid over those received	13,06,422
		Closing balance	4,60,099
Total ...	32,07,203	Total ...	32,07,203

The increase in the Customs revenue has already been noticed. The other principal item of revenue, *viz.*, land revenue, showed a decline from Rs. 6,04,265 to Rs. 5,95,181. The decline is attributed to the unfavourableness of the season. There was an increase of Rs. 8,229 under the head "Stamps" and of Rs. 5,252 under "Abkári." The total State expenditure of Rs. 14,40,682 included extraordinary charges amounting to Rs. 2,86,669. Under the head of "Ordinary" expenditure the most important items were the following:—

	Rs.
Private expenses of the Ráo	1,29,991
Expense of the subsidiary force	1,86,949
Police	1,25,984
Revenue and Customs establishments	1,69,519
Darbár (State) stables and conveyances	1,00,295

Rs. 46,476 spent on the purchase of Girás, Rs. 94,242 on public works, and Rs. 93,255 on guests, gifts, &c., formed the most important items of the "extraordinary expenditure." The system of classification of accounts was far from being clear.

The amount of the loans, advances and deposits received during the year was Rs. 90,954, and of those paid Rs. 13,97,376. The chief items composing the latter amount were a sum of Rs. 7,41,877 advanced on account of His Highness the Ráo's trips to Bombay and England, and two loans, aggregating Rs. 3,03,428, to two individuals.

Public Works

The sum expended during the year on public works amounted to Rs. 2,14,360 against Rs. 1,93,674 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 16,546 were expended on the extension of

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch.*

the Mándvi Break-water. Out of the 500 feet of extension sanctioned, nearly 350 feet were completed, Rs. 17,521 were expended on the construction of new roads, and Rs. 21,615 in repairing old ones. The sum of Rs. 37,547, expended on tanks, wells, and irrigation works, included the cost of sinking artisian wells, the construction of a water channel from Mankua to the Sharad Bág, the deepening of a number of tanks, and the construction of the Ran Water Works sanctioned on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee Rs. 47,156 were expended on the construction of new buildings, including several school-houses, police stations, jails, and the Fergusson Museum and Library at Bhúj. The percentage of expenditure on establishment to the amount expended on public works was 15·3.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The total number of births recorded during the year was 4,929 against 4,354. The number of deaths registered was 3,262 against 2,561. No epidemic prevailed in the State The ratio of deaths to births was greater, being 66 against 58 in 1886-87—an effect, doubtless, of the scarcity. During the year under report there were 9 hospitals and dispensaries open to the public. The total number of patients treated at these institutions was 84,745, 862 being in-door and 83,883 out-door patients; in the previous year the total number of patients was 82,603. Of the out-door patients, 64·7 per cent. were Hindus; 35·03 per cent. Mahomedans, 0·08 per cent. Native Christians, and 0·15 per cent. Pársis. Of the in-door patients 68·7 per cent. were Hindus and 31·3 per cent. Mahomedans. The institutions continued to work well. Of the in-door patients 39 only died, whilst 663 were reported to have been cured. 133 major and 1,061 minor surgical operations were performed during the year. The total cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 30,499 against Rs. 30,318 in the previous year. The Lunatic Asylum at Bhúj contained 9 inmates, of whom 2 were cured during the year. The expenditure on this institution amounted to Rs. 574 or Rs. 63·7 per head. The Foundling Hospital at Bhúj was more freely availed of than before, and contained during the year 19 children, of whom one died. The cost of this institution was Rs. 1,074 or Rs. 56·5 per head. The total number of children vaccinated was 22,753 (including 241 re-vaccinated) against 21,489 in the previous year. 22,365 or 99·35 per cent. of the primary and 221 or 91·70 per cent. of the re-vaccinations were successful. The total cost of the Vaccination Department during the year was Rs. 7,525 against Rs. 6,828 in the previous year.

Education.

During the year under report there were 123 schools with 7,187 scholars against the same number of schools and 7,322 scholars in the previous year. The decrease in the number of scholars was due to the withdrawal of pupils from the lower schools in the Eastern Division owing to the scarcity referred to above. The average attendance was also less owing to the same cause, being 4,685 against 4,737. The number of indigenous schools was 103 with 4,517 pupils, against 105 schools with 4,235 pupils in 1886-87. Of the 103 indigenous schools, 28 were for Mahomedan boys and girls and the rest for other classes. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 68,890 against Rs. 88,326 in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the expenditure on school-buildings having been less than in the previous year. The amount of school-fees realized was Rs. 5,029 against Rs. 5,051 in 1886-87. The Alfred High School sent up 5 boys for the Matriculation Examination of whom 3 passed against 2 in the previous year. The Anglo-Vernacular schools did not succeed well at the annual examination; but the results obtained by the Vernacular boys' schools and girls' schools were good. A large number of scholarships was given by the State for the encouragement of the education of boys and girls. A class of elderly females was receiving instruction from the school-mistress at Bhúj, under special encouragement from the State to such as were willing to qualify as subordinate teachers. There were 5 gymnasia in existence during the year, and they were favourably reported on. The boarding school at Bhúj contained 4 boarders. His Highness the Ráo gave donations to the amount of Rs. 18,000 for different purposes, chiefly educational. Of this sum Rs. 5,000 were given to the Indian Institute in London, and Rs. 10,000 to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot.

Literature and the Press.

There were 7 libraries in the State during the year, the largest of which was the Sir James Fergusson Library at Bhúj, which contained more than a thousand volumes and had 106 members on its rolls. The Darbár press was useful in printing a large mass of Gujaráti and English correspondence, besides the fortnightly Darbár *Gazette*. Its earnings amounted to Rs. 4,692 against Rs. 4,358 in the previous year. 1,388 Gujaráti works were patronised during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,117.

Arts and Sciences.

The number of pupils in the Bhúj School of Art rose from 86 to 99. The modelling and wood-carving classes did very good work, and the classes for Surat inlaid work and embroidery progressed fairly. The pottery class was not successful. The school sent up 6 boys for examination in the higher art grades to the Sir J. J. School of Art at Bombay of whom 5 passed, 3 being found deserving of prizes. 7 boys were also sent up for the First Grade Art Examination, of whom 5 passed, 4 obtaining prizes.

Miscellaneous.

The Darbár Mint struck copper coin of the value of Rs. 28,313. The gross earnings of the mint amounted to Rs. 6,904 and its expenses to Rs. 4,273, leaving a net profit of Rs. 2,631. Horse-breeding operations were carried on on a large scale in the Darbár stud. The 6 stallions maintained by the British Government at a cost of Rs. 2,087, covered 304 mares, 54 of whom foaled during the year. The fourth Horse and Cattle Show in Cutch was held from 20th to 23rd February 1888. The number of animals exhibited was 456 against 1,120 in the previous year. In the previous year the visit of His Excellency the

Governor to Bhúj had attracted many Jághírdár-exhibitors to that city. The show cost the State Rs. 1,674. The number of applications for grants-in-aid from the Infanticide Fund towards the celebration of the marriages of girls was 92 against 81 in the previous year. The total amount given was Rs. 9,710 against Rs. 8,549 in 1886-87. The cases of breaches of the infanticide rules numbered 47 against 46 in the previous year. The relations of Cutch with the States of Morvi and Navánagar continued to be very unsatisfactory, and called for the intervention of the Paramount Power. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cutch and Pálanpur.*

PA'LANPUR.

Area, 7,775 square miles; Population (1881), 576,478; Gross Revenue, Rs. 12,50,000 (approximately).

The Political Superintendency of Pálanpur comprises the 11 States marginally noted, of which Pálanpur and Rádhanpur are of the 1st class. In the remaining 9 the Chiefs have restricted jurisdiction, the residuary powers resting with the Political Superintendent. The States of Pálanpur and Kánkrej pay tribute to the Gáekwád. The peace of the frontier was in no way disturbed during the year under review. States in the Superintendency.

1. Pálanpur.
2. Rádhanpur.
3. Tharád and Morváda.
4. Váv.
5. Várâhi.
6. Santalpur and Chádchat.
7. Suigám.
8. Bhábhar.
9. Kánkrej.
10. Diodar.
11. Tarváda.

The season was again unfavourable. Want of rain during the latter part of the monsoon ruined the prospects of an average harvest. In tracts bordering on the Ran the crops withered, and great want of forage was experienced. As a consequence, prices rose considerably, especially in the western portion of the Superintendency. With the exception of a slight outbreak of cholera in the Tharád State, the public health was generally good. Season and Crops.

On the 9th May 1887 a second son was born to His Highness the Diván of Pálanpur. His Highness, accompanied by his Bháyád and Sardárs, attended at the Darbár held by His Excellency the Governor at Ahmedabad on the 16th December 1887 for the presentation of the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar. In commemoration of the visits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to Gujarát on this occasion, the Diván presented donations of Rs. 500 each to the Anjuman-i-Islám and the Mahálakshmi Female Training College at Ahmedabad. His Highness also made other liberal donations during the year, chiefly to educational institutions. The Pálanpur and Dánta Darbárs arrived at an amicable settlement during the year in regard to a number of extradition cases,—a circumstance which reflects credit on them both. The Victoria Jubilee Institutes at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, mentioned in the last report, were completed and opened during the year. The custom of obtaining forced labour was put an end to in Pálanpur, entirely in the case of brick-layers, and to a great extent in that of agriculturists. Important events.

The revenue of the Pálanpur State during the year (3rd July 1886 to 22nd June 1887) amounted to Rs. 4,95,862, whilst the expenditure was Rs. 5,46,303, so that there was a deficit of Rs. 50,441. But the receipts do not include Rs. 28,000 due to the Darbár as opium compensation. Pálanpur State: Revenue and Expenditure,

The measurement of 17 villages was completed and that of 12 others was in progress in the Pálanpur State. The cost of the survey during the year to the State was Rs. 3,969. Assessment rates were introduced during the year into 8 villages. Some progress was also made with the skeleton survey of the villages of the Ghadwára district in the Mahi Kántha in which Pálanpur owns a share, but the work was again impeded by the obstructive conduct of some of the Thákors to whom the villages belong. Revenue Survey and Assessment,

376 wells were sunk in the Pálanpur State. 9 new villages were populated, and 660 acres brought under cultivation. The Diván received a diploma and medal from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London. And other matters.

Ill-health obliged His Highness the Nawáb of Rádhanpur to proceed to Bombay in April 1887; he returned to his capital in July in better health, but not entirely cured, and was in consequence unable to attend the Darbár held at Ahmedabad in December. The Divánship was again vacated, and His Highness thereupon assumed the reins of the administration himself. During the short tenure of office of the retiring Diván many reforms were introduced, such as the introduction of a survey of the State lands and the abolition of forced labour except for the ruling family. The boundary disputes between Surval and the surrounding Baroda and Rádhanpur villages were settled. The new hospital building at Rádhanpur made good progress. 688 acres of waste land were brought under the plough and 612 *kacha* wells sunk during the year. Rádhanpur State.

There is nothing special to record in the case of the remaining States except want of rain and consequent scarcity, and the capture, on the 13th January 1887, of 2 Miána outlaws. Other States.

4 estates were attached during the year and the attachments in the case of 4 removed. At the close of the year there were 12 estates under attachment, 11 of which were of minor importance. The twelfth and most important estate was that of Malik Joráwar-khán of Várâhi, a minor 7 years of age. The debt of this estate was further reduced during the year under review, notwithstanding that the revenue suffered from the scantiness of the rainfall. The Superintendency generally: Attachments,

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Pálanpur.*

Police,

The strength of the Superintendency police was the same as in the previous year, that is, 310 district and 4,930 village police; but the control of the force was transferred from the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur. The cost of the district police is reported to have been Rs. 64,339. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Superintendency police during the year was 576 against 514 in 1888-89. The number of persons arrested was 1,026 against 747 in the previous year. The number of accused sent for trial was 679, of whom 414 were convicted and 265 acquitted or discharged: in the previous year 663 persons were sent for trial, 266 convicted and 388 acquitted or discharged. The percentages of convictions to (*a*) persons arrested and (*b*) persons sent for trial were 40 and 60 against 35 and 40 respectively in 1886-87. The value of property reported during the year to have been stolen was Rs. 17,347 against Rs. 15,643 in the previous year, and the amount recovered was Rs. 7,133 against Rs. 7,632, or a percentage of 47 against 48 in 1886-87. In the jurisdictional States (Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váv) 267 mounted and 3,449 foot police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,88,292. The number of cognizable offences reported to the States Police during the year was 1,935 against 1,466 in 1886-87; the number of persons arrested was 2,350 against 2,033; and the number of persons sent for trial was 2,013, of whom 1,060 were convicted and 873 acquitted or discharged, as compared with 1,716 sent for trial, 773 convicted, and 630 acquitted or discharged in 1886-87. The percentages of convictions to (*a*) persons arrested and (*b*) persons sent for trial were 45 and 52 against 38 and 45 in the previous year.

During the year under review, Rs. 10,037, due as compensation to the Págádárs of the late Gáekwád's Contingent, for the houses, &c., in the Contingent lines near Deesa, were paid to the Baroda authorities from the Pálanpur Police Fund, and the receipts from the sale of the buildings and other cognate sources (Rs. 3,517) were credited to that fund, the ground occupied by the Contingent lines being handed over to His Highness the Diván, who owned it prior to the location of the Contingent there.

Criminal Justice,

The total number of offences tried by the officers of the Superintendency was 656 against 632 in the previous year; the total number of trials (cases) was 587 against 565. 1,251 persons were tried, of whom 622 were convicted, the rest being discharged or acquitted, against 1,156 persons tried, 515 convicted, and 641 acquitted or discharged in the previous year. At the close of the year 18 cases awaited trial. In the Courts of the States exercising jurisdictional powers the number of offences tried was 2,707 against 2,474 in the previous year: the number of trials (cases) was 2,299 against 2,080. The number of persons tried was 4,181, of whom 1,679 were convicted and 2,502 acquitted or discharged, against 3,865 tried, 1,396 convicted, and 2,469 acquitted or discharged in the previous year. The increase of crime during the year under review was due to the prevalence of scarcity. The number of offences tried in the Courts of the officers of the Superintendency and the jurisdictional States showed a very large increase of 247 as regards theft. It will be remembered that in the previous year there was a remarkable decrease of crime.

Prisons,

There are 5 jails in the Superintendency. 1,583 persons were admitted to them during the year against 1,327 in the previous year, and there remained 386 on the 1st April 1888, against 267 at the end of 1886-87; 7 persons died in the jails and 4 escaped.

Civil Justice,

Out of a total of 1,111 original cases, 833 were disposed of and 278 remained in arrears at the end of the year in the Civil Courts presided over by the officers of the Superintendency. The number of cases in arrears at the end of the previous year was 287. The number of original political cases decided in the Superintendency Courts was 32. Out of a total of 23 boundary disputes, 5 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18. In the States exercising jurisdictional powers, out of a total of 5,865 original suits 3,248, valued at Rs. 1,98,895, were disposed of against 3,462, valued at Rs. 2,31,413, in the previous year. The number of suits in arrears rose from 2,191 to 2,617, owing to a much larger number of suits having been filed in Pálanpur than in the previous year, in anticipation of a change in the period of limitation. The Pálanpur and Rádhanpur Courts disposed of 414 and 26 original political cases respectively during the year 1887-88.

Public Works,

Rs. 45,137 were spent on completed works against Rs. 19,113 in the previous year. The most important of them were the Victoria Jubilee Institutes at Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and the LeGeyt Hospital at Várábi. Rs. 38,481 were expended on works in progress against Rs. 20,119 in the previous year. Large sums were spent on the tomb of the late Diván and the palace in Pálanpur, and the hospital at Rádhanpur.

Vaccination and Dispensaries.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 24,580 against 20,210 in the previous year; the cost was Rs. 3,295 against Rs. 2,004. 116 persons suffered from small-pox, of whom 37 died. There were 5 hospitals and 2 dispensaries in the Superintendency against 4 in the previous year. The number of persons treated at these institutions was 26,871 against 23,443 in 1886-87.

Education,

No new schools were opened during the year under review, and the number of schools remained at 40. The number of students attending the schools was 2,492 against 2,326 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 1,647 against 1,666. The total receipts on account of fees amounted to Rs. 1,081 against Rs. 1,095 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,780 against Rs. 14,658. The number of private schools rose from 46 to 50, and they were attended by 1,307 boys. The number of sons of Chiefs attending the Victoria Tálukdári School was only 8 at the close of the year.

4,160 head of cattle were carried off by cattle-disease and small-pox against 9,245 in the previous year. Property to the amount of Rs. 35,830 was destroyed during the year against Rs. 21,949 in 1886-87. The consumption of licit opium decreased, and the amount of confiscated opium received in the Superintendency Depôt also diminished. Rules were framed for the examination of pleaders.

MAHI KÁNTHÁ.

Area, 9,300 square miles; Population (1881), 517,485; Gross Revenue for 1886-87, Rs. 11,50,844.

States in the Agency

The Mahi Kántha Political Agency comprises 64 States of various sizes and jurisdictions. The State of I'dar is the most important, and covers more than half the area of the Agency. A number of the smaller States pay tribute to it, while the I'dar State itself pays tribute to the Gáekwád. The remaining States pay tribute either to the Gáekwád or to the British Government.

Important events.

Among the principal events of the year were the Darbár held at Ahmedabad, where the Mahárája of I'dar was invested by His Excellency the Governor with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; the opening of the Scott College at Sádra by the Honourable Mr. Richey, C.S.I.; and a visit by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay to His Highness the Mahárája of I'dar at his capital.

The Mahi Kántha States march with those of Rájputána. There are a number of Bhil villages on either side of the border, and dacoities and violent crimes are common occurrences. But affairs on the frontier were during the year under report in a satisfactory state, the Bhils having behaved well: there was no instance of any raid or foray on a large scale. Border Courts were held at Mount Abu and Pál, at which 228 cases were disposed of, out of a total of 305. A boundary dispute with Paháda in Mewár which had remained unsettled for many years was decided during the year; out of 3 boundary disputes with Baroda, one was settled during the year; and the total number of boundary cases awaiting settlement at the close of the year was the same as at the end of the previous year, *viz.* 26. Although transit duties were abolished during the previous year in Baroda territory, the measures instituted by that State to protect itself against any fraud in regard to the import duties due to it, were felt by the merchants to be very vexatious. The toll-tax imposed by the same State and mentioned in the last report was also found to be obnoxious, the more so as nothing was done to repair, metal or bridge, the roads on which it was levied. On the Pálanpur frontier, the survey of 9 co-shared villages has been completed: the survey of Kotharna, the Thákor of which strenuously obstructed the progress of the work and had therefore to be reduced to the position of an ordinary *zamindár* (landlord), was at last carried out. On the Sirohi-Dánta frontier a warm dispute was in progress regarding certain boundary pillars. As in the previous year, there were 17 estates under Agency management. Large claims against Mohanpur and Varsoda were paid off, and a regular survey was commenced in Mohanpur and Pethápur. Wajesingji, the minor Thákor of Hadol, died during the year, and was succeeded by his brother Javánsingji, a boy seven years of age.

Season and Crops.

The season was, on the whole, not unfavourable. The rainfall was equal to the average everywhere, except in the Katosan Zilla to the west and in Poshina to the north; the crops of bájri and jowári and such other cereals were good, but rice and kodra did not thrive. There was a heavy rain in December and January which, on the whole, did more good than harm; and the wheat crop was in many parts an excellent one. The total produce of the kharíf and rabi may be set down at 12 annas in the rupee at least. Ague and fever of a bad type were very prevalent in all parts of the Agency throughout the year. In September and October, cholera appeared in several States, and out of 253 cases 133 terminated fatally. Cattle-disease in two forms, namely small-pox and foot-and-mouth-disease, was also rife, and carried off 8,049 head of cattle according to an estimate which the Political Agent considered to be very low.

I'dar.

Some of the principal events connected with I'dar have already been mentioned. The relations between His Highness the Mahárája and his Sardárs and Bhumiás were on the whole good, notwithstanding the perverse obstinacy of a few of these large landholders; and the State continued to make a slow but gradual progress in material prosperity during the year under review. 2 new villages were established, a large extent of waste land was brought under the plough, 84 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 6,679, and a regular survey assessment was introduced into 7 more villages. The total number of villages into which the survey system had been introduced was 122. The State Bank established for the benefit of Sardárs, Bhumiás and rayats died a natural death. In pursuance of the general police scheme mentioned in the last report, all Sardárs and Bhumiás were directed to arrange for the patrolling and safe-guarding of the main roads passing through their estates, and the maintenance of police posts in notably dangerous localities. Exclusive of public contributions, Rs. 23,950 were spent on public works, against Rs. 28,251 in the previous year, the chief objects of expenditure being a library and clock-tower at I'dar and roads. The I'dar Police succeeded in capturing 7 Bhils who had four years ago murdered the Thákor of Umria in Mewár: they were handed over to the Mewár authorities for trial. The I'dar frontier on the north and east was protected, formerly by the Gáekwád's Contingent, and latterly by the Agency mounted police; but towards the end of the year under report the

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Mahi Kántha.*

guards were withdrawn as a tentative measure at the Mahárájá's solicitation, on His Highness's undertaking to protect his own frontier. The number of dacoities was 25 and of robberies 34, against 15 and 30 in the previous year: few of the offenders were brought to justice. The revenue officers and District Magistrates were relieved of police work during the year.

Pol.

In Pol a new jail was built at Ghodádar during the year, and improvement was effected in the appointments and appearance of the police, but there was no improvement in the administration of the Ráo, who is a hard landlord, of conservative views and penurious habits.

Dánta.

The conservative views of the Chief of Dánta in educational matters have remained unaltered, but the new departure noticed in the last report in regard to expenditure on public works was maintained. During the year the Dánta Police succeeded in capturing a very notorious outlaw, Nathusing, and made him over to the Resident, Western Rájputána States. Four new villages were established during the year. The financial condition of the State was satisfactory, and the State has been gradually advancing in prosperity.

Málpur.

The administration of the Málpur State was far from satisfactory. It is oppressed by a burden of debt from which the hope of its ever being extricated is very remote, the present Rávalji having inherited his father's habits of extravagance. Unless better counsels prevail, nothing short of stringent measures can save the State from utter ruin.

Mánsa.

The succession case mentioned in the last year's report was decided during the year against the plaintiff, one of the widows of the late Thákor. The administration during the year was satisfactorily progressive. The bighoti system was introduced into many villages to the great delight of the cultivators, and without any loss to the State. Rs. 2,658 were spent on public works: the construction of a very good dispensary was commenced.

Ilol and Katosan.

The Thákors of these States belonged to the 4th class, but were raised to the 3rd class during their lifetime for being the first to abolish transit duties. The sums spent on public works by these States during the year were insignificant. On the whole the States were managed well.

Bavisi Zilla.

The Bávisi Zilla formed the most important part of the district in charge of the Assistant Political Agent. In it, the year was one of progress and improvement in every direction. There was a complete absence of violent crime; the working of the police was satisfactory; the administration of justice was well attended to; and education was flourishing, the full complement of schools required for the zilla having been established. The local cess was being gradually recovered.

Other States.

The other small States call for no remark. The sums spent by them on public works were insignificant.

The Agency generally: Police.

The last of the *savárs* (troopers) of the Gáekwád's Contingent were withdrawn during the year. I'dar increased the strength of its foot police by 23, and of its mounted police by one. Taking all the States together, there was an increase of 3 in the mounted and 16 in the foot police; the total strength of the force being 189 mounted and 962 foot police. The cost of the States Police was Rs. 96,672. The force was, however, not only very badly equipped, but was almost entirely undrilled and uninstructed in its duties. Notwithstanding the good work done occasionally, notably by the I'dar and Dánta Police, the efficiency of the States Police showed a great deterioration during the year, as will be seen from the record of crime and the ill-success of the police in coping with it noticed further on. The Agency Police improved in every respect during the year: the foot police was maintained at its full strength of 202, and the mounted police was one short of its strength (197) as regards men and 4 short as regards camels. The cost of the Agency Police was Rs. 87,751. 182 men of the foot police underwent a course of musketry instruction; and 96 carbines having been lent by the Inspector General of Police, 158 men of the mounted police completed the prescribed course of carbine exercise. But the efficiency of the mounted police was seriously impaired by the want of suitable arms. The results of the operations of the Mahi Kántha Police taken as a whole were as follow:—1,486 offences reported against 1,156 in 1886-87; 1,834 persons arrested against 1,321; 1577 persons sent for trial against 1,104; and 978 persons convicted against 771. The percentage of convictions (i) to arrests was 53·38 against 58·36, and (ii) to persons sent for trial 62·01 against 69·83. There was thus a large increase of crime and decrease of efficiency. Violent crime showed a large increase. There were 50 dacoities against 26, and 48 robberies against 40: in the commission of these crimes, 5 persons were killed against 6 in the previous year, and 20 wounded against 32; while property of the value Rs. 11,772 was stolen against property valued at Rs. 4,459; and out of this, property valued at Rs. 1,890 was recovered against Rs. 136 in the previous year. Of the 417 persons concerned in the dacoities, only 29 were arrested and 6 convicted; while of the 143 persons involved in the robberies only 17 were arrested and 11 convicted. The total value of the property stolen during the year in the Mahi Kántha was Rs. 41,571 against Rs. 38,592 in 1886-87, and of that recovered, Rs. 12,645 or Rs. 30-6-8 per cent., against Rs. 9,119 or Rs. 23-10-1 per cent.

Prisons.

The number of jails and lock-ups was the same as in the year 1886-87, namely 27. Three new jail-houses were constructed. The total number of prisoners at the various jails and lock-ups was 752 against 814, the daily average number of persons confined was 170·20 against 170·12, and the total cost of the prisons was Rs. 13,240 against Rs. 17,578 in the

previous year. The decrease of expenditure was due to the pay of police sepoys employed in guarding the gangs of prisoners at work and escorting prisoners having been debited in I'dar to the proper head, Police, instead of to jails as before.

Infanticide,

During the year under report the Márwári population numbered 2,232 against 2,219 in 1886-87. There were altogether 92 births among them against 88; 47 of the infants were males against 36, and 45 females against 52 in the previous year. Amongst the female children there were 9 deaths and amongst the male 6, making a total of 15, or 5 less than in the previous year. Rs. 40 were expended in assisting a marriage, and the total cost of the infanticide establishment was Rs. 639.

Criminal Justice,

The total number of cases reported to the Criminal Courts during the year was 2,073 against 2,096 in the previous year, and the number of persons dealt with, including those who awaited trial at the end of the previous year, was 3,645 against 3,059 Of these 3,645 persons, 1,806 were convicted, 1,737 were discharged or acquitted, 50 were committed to the Sessions Court, 9 died or escaped, and 43 awaited trial at the close of the year. There were 562 cases of theft, 8 of murder, 1 of culpable homicide, 11 of robberies, and 7 of dacoities among the number reported during the year. In the Sessions Court of the Political Agent 11 cases, involving 26 persons, were tried: 10 persons were convicted and sentenced, and the remaining 16 acquitted. In the Sessions Court of the I'dar State 11 cases, involving 21 persons, were tried: 12 persons were convicted and 9 acquitted. In the Sessions Court of the Dánta State one case of murder, involving 2 persons, was tried: it resulted in the conviction of the accused. The 3 Appellate Courts heard 36 appeals involving 53 persons.

Civil Justice,

The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 4,894, the number filed during the year having been 4,675 or 2,621 more than in the previous year. 3,687 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,207 cases against 219 at the end of 1886-87. The large increase both in the number of cases filed and the cases in arrears is attributable to certain limitation rules which came into force from 1st January 1888. The value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 3,08,643, or Rs. 1,82,696 in excess of the value of the suits filed in the previous year; the amount of institution fees levied on the suits filed was Rs. 18,328 against Rs. 7,646; and the number of civil decrees executed during the year was 3,030 against 1,195. Of the total number of 72 civil appeals for disposal by the Agency Courts, 46 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 26. The I'dar Darbár disposed of 53 out of a total of 63 appeals, leaving a balance of 10. There were altogether 471 original civil political cases for disposal by the Political Agent and his Assistants, out of which 177 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 294 cases undecided against 293 at the end of the previous year. Out of 32 civil political appeals, 22 were disposed by the Political Agent. Against the Agent's decisions there were 17 appeals to Governnent, in 10 of which the decisions were upheld and in 4 reversed, while 3 cases were remanded for further enquiry. To the Government of India there was one appeal against the orders of the Bombay Government; the decision of the latter was confirmed. There were 4 appeals to Her Majesty's Secretary of State: in one the case was remanded for further inquiry and report, the orders on another were received after the close of the year, and 2 remained undisposed of. The sum realized in the Agency Courts from fees on petitions amounted to Rs. 565; and Rs. 573 were realized from process fees, the levy of which was commenced during the year.

Forests,

The I'dar State had 6 forest reserves as before. The reserves in Mohanpur referred to in the last report were thriving. A small beginning in forest conservancy was made during the year in Gábat, another attached State. A few Tálukdárs have forbidden the promiscuous cutting of valuable trees.

Trade,

No trade returns are furnished by the Native States. The trade in dyed cloth declined considerably at Pethápur in consequence of the levy of Customs duties, while it received an impetus at Vásna which now trades direct with Siam. The I'dar mercantile fairs were more successful than in the previous year.

Public Works,

During the year under report the Agency expended Rs. 55,543, out of which Rs. 51,890 were spent on the Scott College from the funds subscribed for the purpose by the Chiefs and Tálukdárs. The expenditure incurred by the I'dar State has already been mentioned: that of the other States was unimportant. Altogether Rs. 1,24,602 were spent on public works, inclusive of public contributions amounting to Rs. 37,874, but exclusive of the sum of Rs. 11,000 spent on the Jubilee Clock-Tower at Sádra mentioned in the last report, which had not been completed at the end of the year.

Opium,

9,561 lbs. of opium were imported during the year against 9,142 lbs. in the previous year, 7,749 lbs. in 1885-86, and 7,692 lbs. in 1884-85. The drug was obtained from Sádra, Bombay and Málwa. The total amount of illicit opium seized during the year was 33 lbs. The north-eastern frontier of I'dar, especially the high road leading from Mewár, was prolific in yielding instances of opium-smuggling.

Ábkári,

Certain villages of the Mahi Kántha being situated in the midst of British territory, the following alternative courses were proposed during the year to each of the Chiefs concerned, with a view to secure the efficient administration of the villages in ábkári matters:—

I.—That the liquor shops existing in the villages should be supplied with liquor from the Central Distillery at Ahmedabad on payment of still-head duty, which would be collected by the Collector and refunded to the Chiefs concerned.

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II.—That the ábkári of the villages concerned should be leased to Government for a definite period, for an annual payment of compensation equal to the average ábkári revenues for a similar period, *plus* 25 per cent. of such average in addition.

I'dar and other States, except Khadál, accepted the first proposal,—I'dar, however, reserving its right to any other course which might equally well promote the efficiency of the administration and the interests of the Darbár.

Tribute,

The total amount of tribute due for the year under report was Rs. 1,29,483, and with the addition of the outstanding balance the total amount for collection was Rs. 1,37,892, out of which Rs. 1,28,276 were recovered during the year, leaving arrears at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 9,616.

Revenue and Finance,

The gross receipts of the various States for the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 11,50,844, and the expenditure to Rs. 11,98,903. These figures showed an increase of Rs. 51,921 in the receipts and of Rs. 39,000 in the expenditure as compared with the figures for the year 1885-86. The financial state of I'dar was satisfactory: there was an increase of Rs. 47,297 in the revenue and a decrease of Rs. 34,000 in the expenditure. In most of the other States there was an increase of expenditure which was in many cases due to domestic occurrences, principally marriages.

Local Funds,

There were in all 14 Local Funds at the disposal of the Agency during the year: they included jail, bazár, vaccination, educational and other funds. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 67,548 against Rs. 86,813 in the previous year, exclusive of the Police Fund. The decrease was mainly due to the circumstance that large donations towards the Scott College Fund had been made in the previous year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 67,349 against Rs. 62,263 in 1886-87, and the balance amounted to Rs. 71,457 at the close of the year, against Rs. 71,258 at the end of the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services,

The number of births was 12,703 against 12,042 in the previous year, and the number of deaths was 9,743 against 9,307. These figures, which showed a slight increase in the birth and death rates compared with those of the previous year, could only be taken as approximate. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Mahi Kántha open during the year was, as in the previous year, 10. The number of patients treated during the year at these institutions was 34,352 against 28,303 in 1886-87, showing an increase of over 6,000, out of which the increase in the Sádra Hospital alone amounted to 3,000. This was mainly attributed to the removal of the dispensary which was formerly maintained by the Baroda Darbár for its contingent, to which were wont to resort all patients from the surrounding Baroda villages who, since the abolition of the dispensary, have sought relief at the Sádra Hospital. The hospital staff at Sádra, which consisted of an Assistant Surgeon and a medical pupil, was altogether insufficient to deal with so large an attendance in addition to the jail and outside patients, and was in consequence much overworked. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 15,453 against 15,982 in the previous year, thus showing a slight decrease. But in comparison with the figures of former years the result was satisfactory.

And Education.

The total number of schools at the end of the year was 100 against 96 at the end of the previous year. The total number of scholars was 6,182 against 5,802. The total cost of the schools was Rs. 27,141 against 22,091 in the previous year. There was an increase of only 2 scholars during the year in the English classes at I'dar and Sádra. There were 9 girls' schools against 8 in the previous year. The schools in the Agency were well conducted during the year.

Bhil Education and Civilization.—The school and dispensary opened at Lusária by the Reverend Mr. Thompson, of the Church Missionary Society, did excellent work and were a great success. Out of a total of 61 boys in the school, 39 were Bhils, many of whom could read and write very fairly. A school, dispensary and mission buildings at Biluria in the I'dar State, the scheme for which was matured by Mr. Thompson, were finished and opened. The Thákor of Pál, one of the I'dar Bhumiás, gave a site for these buildings, contributed Rs. 1,500 towards their construction, and accepted the responsibility for the maintenance of the school. On the day the school was opened 26 boys were registered, of whom 16 were Bhils. The popularity of Mr. Thompson amongst the Bhils increased daily, and the relief received at his dispensaries was much appreciated. The I'dar State, which has been assisting him, contemplates the opening of another school, dispensary, &c., between Lusária and Biluria, to be placed under his supervision.

Scott College.—The opening of this college has already been mentioned. The total cost of the buildings was Rs. 51,890. The Endowment Fund amounted to over Rs. 5,000 at the close of the year; the number of boys on the rolls was 22. The college was examined by the Assistant Political Agent, with the result that out of the 20 boys presented for examination 17 passed under all heads. The general state and tone of the college was good and reflected credit on the Head Master.

KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area, 20,559 square miles; Population (1881), 2,343,899; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,46,14,602.

Number and classification of the States. Description of the rovince.

The Province of Káthiáwár contains 188 States of varying size and importance., 113 of the States pay no tribute, 97 are tributary to the British Government, and 78 to the Gáekwád of Baroda.

The soil of the province is very productive, and wheat and cotton are extensively grown. There are several good harbours on the coast, and the Chiefs of many of the States are fairly alive to the desirability of developing so rich a country.

The 188 States are divided into 7 classes. Chiefs of the States of the 1st and 2nd classes exercise plenary jurisdiction, and the judicial powers of the remaining Chiefs are graded in a diminishing scale, the residuary jurisdiction being vested in the British Political officers, each of whom superintends a group of States. The Political Agent of Káthiáwár superintends the whole.

Principal events of the year.

The important events of 1886-87 and 1887-88 in connection with the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty's reign have already been noticed in the last report. It remains here only to be mentioned that the subscriptions to the Museum at Rájkot, which it was proposed to establish in commemoration of the Jubilee, amounted to Rs. 1,60,000. On the conclusion of the Jubilee ceremonies in England the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal returned to India, and the Thákor Sáhebs of Morvi and Limbdi went on a tour to America and Canada, whence they returned in the cold weather. All the 3 Chiefs were much delighted with what they had seen and heard, and the kindness and consideration they had received from first to last. During the year the State of Gondal was, on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised to the dignity of a 1st class State, and the Chief of Sáela was granted the personal title of Thákor Sáheb. The State of Manavadar lost by death a most promising ruler. In December 1887 His Excellency the Governor visited Káthiáwár and performed the ceremonies of turning the first sod of the extension of the Bhávnagar-Gondal line of railway from Dhoráji to Porbandar, and of turning the first train on to the Jetalsar-Verával extension. Information regarding both these lines will be found further on in Chapter IV (Public Works: Railways), which includes an account of railways in Native States as well as in British territory. The first of these extensions was due to the joint enterprise of the Gondal and Porbandar States; and the second was being constructed entirely at the expense of the Junágad State (the estimated cost was 37 lákhs of rupees). The extension from Vánkáner on the Morvi Railway to Rájkot, mentioned in Chapter IV as having been sanctioned by the Government of India during the year, will, it is estimated, cost a little over 6 lákhs, the whole of which sum will be defrayed by the Morvi State, although none of the land through which the line will pass belongs to that State.

An important administrative reform was initiated at Bhávnagar during the year. The Thákor Sáheb, Sir Takhtsingji, having realized that the burden of administration imposed upon the Diván was greater than a single individual could reasonably be expected to cope with, matured a scheme by which greater decentralization combined with increased efficiency could be effected, and divided the various departments among four Councillors, each of whom should have the privilege of obtaining orders direct from him. The Thákor Sáheb also marked the celebration of his 31st birth-day by the inauguration of a scheme of local self-government for the city of Bhávnagar and of various other reforms. In the State of Porbandar, also, the year was one of great progress under the administration of Mr. Lely: the trade showed a large increase of both exports and imports, partly due perhaps to the stimulus of an expenditure of 3 lákhs on useful public works in addition to the railway; attention was paid to forestry; a new survey was in progress; the currency and standard of weight were reformed; and there was marked improvement in the police. In the general improvement of the whole machinery of government, and the reliance which the Administrator could consequently place upon effective co-operation by all departments in the maintenance of order, rather than in "the caprice of the dacoits," lay the main cause of the immunity which the State enjoyed from the attacks to which its neighbours Gondal, Navánagar and Junágad were exposed during the year. An amicable settlement was arrived at by the Junágad State with the troublesome tribe of Mayás, on the basis that, instead of paying a fixed sum in lieu of service to the State, they should give up, once for all, a certain amount of land. The dispute between the Jiváidárs of Dumána and the Dhrángadhra State, which gave cause at one time for considerable anxiety, as the Jiváidárs would neither render the service justly claimed from them by the State, nor allow the State officials to take any of their produce in lieu of service, was also settled by the commutation of the Jiváidárs' liability to service for a surrender of part of the land held by them. The affairs of the turbulent tribe of Miánás, who never rendered even moderate allegiance to the Chief of the Mália State, in which they lived, and who were sunk deeply in debt, were being settled on the basis (i) that they should receive from the State lands on the opposite side of the river Machhu in exchange for those which they held, and be located there under the jurisdiction of the Agency, and (ii) that their debts should be inquired into and liquidated.

Police and crime.

Apart from the detection and punishment of serious crime of the nature of robberies and dacoities, the administration of the police showed an improvement. In the jurisdictional States 10,429 offences were reported, 10,332 persons were arrested, 9,574 persons were tried, 58·46 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 54·17. The Agency Police took up 860 offences and arrested 969 persons: 866 accused were tried, 50·23 of the persons tried were convicted, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 44·88. The total amount of property stolen in the jurisdictional

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár.*

States was Rs. 3,10,900, and the amount recovered Rs. 1,03,697 or 33·35 per cent. The total amount stolen in the 16 Thána Circles covering 2,439,618 square miles, which are guarded by the Agency Police, was Rs. 24,118, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 10,699, or 44·36 per cent. The whole police force in the province consisted of 8,587 men, of which 831 constituted the Agency Police. 16 per cent. of the Agency Police were punished: 41 per cent. of that force could read and write. The Railway Police force consisted of 82 men, and it arrested 68 persons, of whom 45 were convicted.

In regard to the detection and punishment of robberies and dacoities, it is to be observed that the public tranquillity, interrupted during the three previous years, was not restored during the year under report, but on the contrary the area of disorder spread from Junágad to Gondal, Navánagar and elsewhere. For the whole province 117 robberies and 78 dacoities were reported in 1886-87, resulting in the removal or destruction of property worth Rs. 91,985, in the murder of 11 persons, and the wounding of 61, and in the carrying off of 24 hostages. The record of the year under report shows 118 robberies and 57 dacoities, resulting in the removal or destruction of property worth Rs. 1,14,365, in the murder of 17 persons, and the wounding of 45, and in the carrying off of 29 hostages. 875 persons were concerned, some of them doubtless being counted twice or even occasionally thrice over, and 658 of them, similarly computed, remained at large, while 217 were captured and 63 of them convicted. There were 8 proclaimed outlaws defying capture against 9 in the preceding year, and one of the 9 who had been captured in the year under report escaped subsequently from the Vánkáner Jail. The Imperial mail was robbed in the same State, and property worth Rs. 11,567 stolen; and the mails were stopped on three other occasions. In the State of Navánagar the desperate gang of Chárans Ráide defied the authority of the Darbár (Court), while, in Gondal, prisoners escaped from the jail in September 1887 and continued to organize violent crime. The police of Junágad worked well in their civil duties, but were helpless in preventing dacoities. The robberies and dacoities reported in Navánagar, Gondal and Junágad were, respectively, 39, 10 and 31. In Dhrángadhra there were 16 such crimes, while Jetpur and Wadhwán were not free from an undue number of similar offences. In consideration of the very serious state of affairs in the 3 States of Návánagar, Junágad and Gondal, Government lent to the Chiefs the services of a British officer to help them to re-organize their police and to suppress the formidable disorders which had continued for so long unchecked. Major Humfrey, the officer lent to the States, commenced work in January 1888, and his efforts have, since the close of the year, met with success, and several dacoits have been captured or have lost their lives whilst endeavouring to evade capture.

Jails and lock-ups.

There were, as in the previous year, 158 jails and lock-ups in the province. In these 10,479 persons were confined against 10,771 in the previous year. The daily average number was, however, 1,388 against 1,352 in the previous year, and the number remaining at the end of the year 1,667 against 1,378. The total prison expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,13,089, or Rs. 1,203 less than in the previous year. There were, on an average, 80 prisoners daily in the Rájkot Agency Jail, and the cost per prisoner was Rs. 80-13-0 against Rs. 104-12-11 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

The number of offences tried by the Courts in the jurisdictional States was 14,632, in connection with which 11,993 cases and 21,544 persons were tried and 10,193 persons convicted. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 107 in the number of offences and of 932 in the number of persons tried, but an increase of 8 in the convictions. By the Agency Courts 1,792 offences, 1,423 cases and 2,774 persons were tried, and 1,274 persons convicted: the figures for the previous year were respectively 1,754, 1,514, 2,829 and 1,313. 61 criminal appeals were besides disposed of by the Agency Courts against 64 in 1886-87. The number of opium-smuggling cases disposed of by the Agency and jurisdictional States' Courts was 35, or 17 less than in the previous year: 52 persons were concerned in them, of whom 37 were convicted.

Civil Justice.

The Courts of the jurisdictional States decided altogether 36,474 civil cases of the value of Rs. 40,02,920, against 34,877 cases of the value of Rs. 35,53,256 in the previous year. The number of civil cases, original and appeal, decided by the Agency Courts was 3,800 and 87 respectively, against 4,089 and 66 in 1886-87. The political cases, original and appeal, disposed of numbered 25 each, against 28 and 29 respectively in the preceding year. The total number of civil and political cases disposed of by the Agency Courts was 3,937 of the value of Rs. 41,38,983, against 4,212 of the value of Rs. 21,89,765 in 1886-87. Of the original political cases disposed of during the year, a single one, *viz.* that between the Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána and his brother Kumár Sámatsingi, was of the value of 11 lákhs of rupees. The number of applications to the Agency Courts for execution of decrees was 3,095, or 635 more than in the previous year.

Registration.

738 deeds amounting in value to Rs. 5,47,824 were registered, against 433 amounting to Rs. 3,43,096 in the previous year.

Season and Crops.

The season was not a favourable one. The rainfall was at first equal to the average, but it failed altogether in September, when it was required both for the kharíf crop and for the preparation of the land for the rabi crop. The consequence was that the kharíf crop was a 10-anna one; and though the cotton and wheat crops were very promising at first, they were damaged by unusually heavy rain in December and January, and

the yield was not much better, if at all, than that of the kharíf crop. The revenues of the States, which are generally received in kind, suffered in consequence to the extent of 3 or 4 annas in the rupee, notwithstanding which many progressive works were instituted and maintained by them.

Forests. In some of the States a good deal of attention was paid to forests. Road-side tree-planting was generally carried out in the larger States.

Trade. The value of the sea-borne trade of the province, exclusive of the Baroda ports, was estimated at Rs. 2,19,68,656 for exports and Rs. 1,67,11,528 for imports, against Rs. 2,23,77,034 and Rs. 1,56,85,677 respectively in the previous year. The Porbandar trade showed a large increase, and the exports from the Bhávnagar ports were in excess of the previous year. For the whole province the value of imported grain alone amounted to Rs. 30,31,186, against Rs. 9,95,653 in the previous year. The imports of rice also showed a large increase, but those of bullion, metals, timber and sugar exhibited a falling off in quantity. Exports of grain and bullion fell largely, but the value of cotton and wool exported showed an increase.

Public Works. Exclusive of the expenditure on railways, the Chiefs in charge of their States spent Rs. 12,66,220 on public works: in States under management Rs. 3,84,631 were spent; while Rs. 1,70,979—the greater part of which was composed of grants made by the Chiefs—were expended by the Agency Engineer. Thus altogether Rs. 18,21,830 were spent in the province on public works, against Rs. 16,56,914 in the previous year. Much progress was made with the Sámaldás College at Bhávnagar and the works for the supply of water to the cities of Bhávnagar and Dhrángadhra. Dredging operations were carried on in the creek at Bhávnagar. The construction of a bridge over the river at Jámnagar was in progress: the work will be, like the water works at Bhávnagar, in commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee. A new light-house was built and bridges constructed over the creek at Porbandar. The Agency Engineer nearly completed the new civil buildings at Jetalsar. The largest sums spent during the year on individual works were Rs. 78,518 on the Sámaldás College and Rs. 46,894 on the water-works at Bhávnagar.

Tribute. The tribute due to the British and Gáekwádi Governments and the Junágad State amounted to Rs. 7,33,540, Rs. 3,05,083 and Rs. 98,804 respectively, or Rs. 11,37,427 altogether, including arrears of 1886-87. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 43,848.

Local Funds. The Local Funds form an important branch of the administration of Káthiáwár, as they are numerous and are applied to various useful purposes. They may be classed under three heads—

(1.) Those voluntarily contributed to by all the States of the province for the purpose of certain general advantageous works or improvements, such as the construction of trunk roads when they pass through States which cannot afford to pay for them, the establishment and maintenance of schools, libraries, dispensaries and hospitals at certain head-quarters, and the maintenance of vaccination establishments.

(2.) Those formed by levies from certain States for the maintenance of special establishments, such as the Rájasthánik Court, Thánás, &c.

(3.) Those formed out of the fines and fees of Agency Courts and similar dues, spent on local objects.

The total receipts of these funds amounted to Rs. 13,65,116, and the disbursements to Rs. 13,19,172. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 3,90,209 in cash and Rs. 8,73,100 invested in securities.

Hospitals and Dispensaries. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the province, exclusive of the Civil Hospital at Rájkot, was 81, against 77 in 1886-87. 66 these institutions belonged to the States and 14 to the Civil Stations and Thánás under the Agency. The total number of patients treated therein was 434,526 against 402,893 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,63,251. The chief diseases treated were fever, cough and skin diseases. The institutions were very popular everywhere, and medicines were supplied on a liberal scale by all States. At the Civil Hospital at Rájkot, now known as the West Hospital, 9,096 out-patients and 705 in-patients were treated during the year, against 8,408 and 939 respectively in the previous year.

Vaccination. The number of persons primarily vaccinated was 85,814 and of those re-vaccinated 7,676. There was thus a decrease of 1,689 or 1·93 per cent. in primary and of 2,918 or 27·54 per cent. in re-vaccinations.

Education. Excluding the Rájkumár College and the Tálukdári-Girásia School at Wadhwán there were in the province 853 educational institutions with 49,919 pupils, or 40 institutions and 3,435 pupils more than in the previous year. The cost of 639 of these institutions was defrayed by the States, and they comprised 1 Arts College, 5 high schools, 15 Anglo-vernacular schools, 573 boys' and 43 girls' primary schools, 1 Training College for masters and 1 for mistresses. All the 639 institutions were controlled by the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency except the Arts College. The proprietorship of 206 more institutions was

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Káthiáwár and Cambay.*

private: they comprised 3 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 179 boys' and 24 girls' primary schools. There were also 1 Railway school at Ghadechi for Europeans and Eurasians, 2 Mission schools at Rájkot, and 5 State indigenous schools, all of which received grants. The sum expended by the States on education, exclusive of the expenses of the Rájkumár and Sámaldás Colleges and the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán, was Rs. 3,68,225. In the previous year Rs. 3,68,572 were spent by the States on education, exclusive of the cost of the Rájkumár College and the Tálukdári-Girásia School. Further details regarding the educational institutions of the province will be found in Chapter VII (Instruction: Education).

CAMBAY.

Area, 350 square miles; Population (1881), 86,074; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,08,368.

General.

The Mahomedan State of Cambay lies at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The present Nawáb succeeded to power in 1880-81. The Collector of Kaira is *ex-officio* Political Agent for Cambay. There was no dispute between His Highness the Nawáb and the members of his family, nor was there any friction between the administration of the State and the British or Gáekwádi authorities: the year was one of complete quiet and rest. All trade imposts having ceased, there was free trade between the State and the surrounding country. One boundary dispute with Baroda was under discussion, and no fresh disputes arose during the year.

Season and Crops.

The season was not a very favourable one, and the kharíf crops suffered to some extent. The rainfall was 30·6 inches against 42·7 in the previous year. The public health was good.

Military Force.

The total strength of the military force was 550 against 565 in the previous year, and the cost amounted to Rs. 46,978 against Rs. 48,921. The force was being gradually reduced.

Police.

The police force consisted of 101 mounted men and 509 foot, but of these, 239 were village *ráwaniás* (watchmen) whose cost was not debited to the head "Police." The cost of the police was Rs. 44,839, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,501 as compared with the previous year. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year was 235 and the number of persons arrested was 376, of whom 215 or 57·2 per cent. were convicted. Property of the value of Rs. 2,602 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 4,118 reported to have been stolen: the percentage of recoveries to amount stolen was, therefore, 89·1. There were 389 non-cognizable cases, in connection with which 921 persons appeared before the Courts: 222 persons were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted.

Criminal Justice.

There were 647 cases before the Magistrates, of which 612 were disposed of. In the Sessions Court 8 cases were disposed of out of 9. 27 appeals out of 30 were decided.

Prisons.

Altogether 138 prisoners were confined during the year in the criminal jail at Cambay. Out of these, 53 remained in prison at the close of the year. There was one casualty among the prisoners. The cost of the jail was Rs. 2,389, but the prisoners earned Rs. 1,408, so the net charge was only Rs. 981.

Civil Justice.

1,971 new suits were filed during the year, 485 were pending at the close of the previous year, and 74 were re-admitted to the file. The total number of suits for disposal was, therefore, 2,530 and the total value in dispute amounted to Rs. 1,33,810. 1,946 cases were disposed of during the year. There were 84 civil appeals, of which 65 were contested: in 43 cases the judgment of the lower Court was confirmed and in 12 reversed; and the remaining 10 cases were remanded. Out of 29 cases in which special appeals were made to the Huzúr Court, the judgment of the lower Court was confirmed in 10 and modified in 4; and one case was remanded. 57·5 per cent. of the decrees were satisfied in full, 20·0 were partially satisfied, 22·5 per cent. were wholly unsatisfied. These figures show that the administration of civil justice in the State received full and sufficient attention.

Registration.

436 documents were registered during the year against 329 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

The municipal expenditure showed a satisfactory increase from Rs. 29,559 to Rs. 33,501. Rs. 3,500 were spent on sanitary measures.

Public Works.

Rs. 42,272 in all were expended on public works, the principal item of expenditure being Rs. 11,448 spent on a school-house which was completed during the year, and accommodated 600 boys.

Revenue and Finance.

The land revenue fell from Rs. 3,37,503 to Rs. 3,26,065, and the cause was said to be the unfavourable nature of the rainfall. The opium revenue amounted to Rs. 24,951, the excise revenue to Rs. 30,361, and the octroi duties to Rs. 34,670. The total receipts of the State were Rs. 6,08,368 and the expenditure Rs. 6,06,695, leaving a balance of Rs 1,673. Although the revenue only just covered the expenditure, the actual financial condition of the State was better than it appeared to be, as the State was paying off a debt to the British Government at the rate of Rs. 40,000 a year, and the balance of this debt was only Rs. 1,35,000. The principal items of expenditure during the year were miscellaneous Darbár expenditure Rs. 64,707, extraordinary expenditure Rs. 28,946, and the military, police, municipal and public works expenditure already mentioned. It must, however, be noted that the figures are for the year ending 16th October 1887. From 1st January 1888 the ábkári business of the State was placed in the hands of the British Government

and formed part of the Kaira ábkári contract, the Darbár receiving compensation from the British Government to the extent of Rs. 35,000 per annum. This arrangement is to continue for ten years. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Cambay and Rewa Kántha.*

The customs revenue was only Rs. 957, but there was a general increase in the trade of the port, as shown below :— Shipping.

	Number of Ships.	Value of Import.	Value of Export.
		Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	614	4,05,326	3,80,955
1887-88	686	4,32,950	4,05,083
Increase ...	72	27,624	24,128

Births and deaths were registered, but the figures were not reliable. There was an increase of 1,721 in the number of patients treated at the Cambay Dispensary, the total for the year being 13,986. There was no cholera during the year, and only 12 cases of small-pox were recorded. 2,137 persons were vaccinated during the year. Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The schools were visited by Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, during the year and he was satisfied with the progress made. 1,559 boys and 174 girls attended the schools, showing an increase of 49 as compared with the previous year. Rs. 4,907 were spent on education. Education.

3 stallions kept by the State covered 40 mares during the year. The administration during the year was very satisfactory. Cambay is still in want of a good road, and the Darbár is contemplating the construction of one. Miscellaneous.

REWA KA'NTHA.

Area, 4,837 square miles ; Population (1881), 543,452 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 20,70,754.

The Rewa Kántha Agency comprises the 1st class State of Rájpipla and the 5 second class States of Chhota Udepur, Báriya, Lúnávádá, Bálásinor and Sunth, besides 55 States and estates of smaller importance. Among the chief events of the year were the Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency the Governor, and His Excellency's visit to Rája Wakhatsingji at Lúnáváda. The Rájás of Lúnáváda and Sunth, the Bábi of Bálásinor, the Thákor of Bhadarwa, and the heir apparent to the Thákor of Sanjeli were invited to the Darbár. The new ábkári arrangements, under which the Chiefs of Rewa Kántha have agreed to remove their liquor shops more than two miles from the frontier, were introduced on the 1st January 1888. The States of Bhadarva and Umeta and the estate-holders of the Sankheda and Pándu Mevás have made over the management of their excise to the British Government. The new system on the whole worked well. The usual Border Court was held at Salukápát for the disposal of cases between the Rewa Kántha and Rajputána Agencies. It disposed of 39 out of 41 cases for settlement, and adjourned the remaining 2. 15 petty estates with a revenue of Rs. 1,01,586 were under the direct management of the Agency against 13 in the previous year. Two of these were under permanent management, and minority was the cause of management in 8, debt in 4, and imbecility in the remaining one. General.

The season was on the whole unfavourable. The rainfall varied from 32 inches in the Sankheda Mevás to 57 in Báriya. Almost incessant rain during July and August damaged the maize and bájri. The excessive moisture of August was followed by a scanty supply in September and by no rain in October. The cotton, which had been injured by too much rain in July and August, was further damaged by a heavy fall in January. Over a great part of the Agency the mowra crop was short. The prices of food-grains rose, the rise being most notable in the cause of maize and bájri. During the year, cholera visited 23 villages of the Rájpipla State. Some cases of cholera also occurred in Bálásinor and Báriya. There was a slight outbreak of small-pox in Nándod in the month of March. Season and Crops.

The Rájpipla State continued under the joint administration of Colonel Stace and the Rája up to 5th October 1887, when the Rája's share in the administration was withdrawn. On 15th November Mr. Shewan succeeded Colonel Stace as sole Administrator. The revenue and expenditure amounted to about Rs. 7¾ lákhs. Since his return from his tour in North India, Kunvar Shri Chhatrasingji, the eldest son of the Rája, has shown much interest in his studies and in preparing himself for the position which he will one day fill. The total expenditure on prisons amounted to Rs. 20,369, including Rs. 11,192 spent on buildings. The maintenance charges in Nándod alone amounted to Rs. 8,673. Rájpipla.

Owing to the death of his mother, the Rája of Chhota Udepur was unable to attend the Ahmedabad Darbár. During the year the remaining debt of Rs. 10,000 was paid and the State placed in a sound financial position. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,217 against Rs. 1,76,190 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,84,076 against Rs. 1,53,315. The increase in the expenditure was chiefly due to the liquidation of debt. Rs. 28,939 were spent on public works. Chhota Udepur.

The ill health of the Rája of Báriya prevented him from being present at the Ahmedabad Darbár. It is a subject for regret that another year has passed without the final adhesion of the Rája to the free-trade policy. On the other hand, his customs receipts showed a Báriya.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha.*

decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 26,980, which affords a satisfactory indication of reform. As regards ábkári matters, although the principle of a two-miles shop-less and still-less belt was admitted, several points remained for settlement. The revenue of the year was Rs. 2,13,376, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,96,930. Rs. 6,218 were spent on public works.

Lúnáváda.

Under the able personal supervision of the Rája, the Lúnáváda State continued to be one of the best administered States in East Gujarát. The visit of His Excellency the Governor to the State has already been mentioned. In spite of considerable special charges connected with the Wasant Ságar Tank, the Fateh Garden-house, and the Jubilee Park, the expenditure was kept well within the revenue. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,909 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,91,100. Rs. 29,474 were spent on public works. The agreement regarding the longstanding territorial disputes between the States of Lúnáváda and Bálásinor, settled in 1885, was signed by the Rája of Lúnáváda and the Bábi of Bálásinor.

Bálasinor.

During the year the Nawáb of Bálásinor continued to carry on the administration of the State with his usual care and intelligence. The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,40,165 and the expenditure Rs. 1,32,369. Rs. 23,227 were expended on public works.

Sunth.

Sunth continued to be one of the best managed States of the Rewa Kántha Agency. The Rája continued to show a close and intelligent interest in all branches of the administration. The Diván's efforts to start a home farm and to foster horse-breeding met with much success. Order is thoroughly established among the hill and frontier Bhils, who were formerly so troublesome; much energy is shown in repressing the illicit traffic in opium which enters the State from the Banswára frontier; the police is efficient; and the jail, dispensary and schools were well maintained and carefully managed. The State is now entirely free from debt; the small amount outstanding (Rs. 5,247) was paid during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,401, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,01,064. Rs. 8,649 were expended on public works during the year. There was a noticeable increase of Rs. 3,119 in the expenditure on education.

Bhadarwa.

Adesangji Sirdársingji, Thákor of Bhadarwa, died in January 1888. The question of the succession to the estate was settled after the close of the year.

Umeta.

Of late years the finances of Umeta have been growing more and more embarrassed. At the Thákor's desire the 11½ villages of Umeta, of which 5 are in the Borsad Táluka of Kaira and 6½ in the Rewa Kántha, were placed under Agency management.

Other States.

The administrations of the remaining States call for no special remark.

The Agency generally: Police,

As in Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha and Káthiáwár, 2 police forces were employed in the Rewa Kántha—the Agency Police and the States' Police. The strength of the Agency Police was 37 mounted and 107 foot police and the cost Rs. 33,253. The total strength of the States' Police was 100 mounted constables and 967 foot, and the total cost Rs. 1,15,783. In all 2,287 offences were reported against 1,819 in the previous year. The number of persons arrested and brought to trial was 2,828, of whom 1,830 or 68 per cent. were convicted and 696 discharged or acquitted, leaving 302 untried at the close of the year. 45 per cent. of the property stolen, which was valued at Rs. 12,592, was recovered against 27 per cent. in the previous year.

Criminal Justice,

During the year, 4,015 persons were brought before the Magistracy, 2,292 or 57 per cent. were convicted, 30 were committed to the High Court for trial, 4 died or escaped, 1,541 were discharged or acquitted, and 148 were left untried at the close of the year. There were 5 murders against 12, 34 robberies against 36, and 10 dacoities against 29 the previous year: but there was an increase of house-breaking with theft, the number [illegible]nces being 495 against 393 in the previous year. During the year no criminal appeal [illegible]nade to the Political Agent.

Prisons,

The number of jails—25—remained unaltered during the year. The nu[illegible]r of prisoners rose from 2,512 in 1886-87 to 2,659 during the year. The daily aver[illegible] was 354 against 373.

Civil Justice,

In addition to the 21 suits pending at the end of 1886-87, 125 new suits were [illegible]d in the Agency Courts during the year, making a total of 146. Of these, 125, or 85 per cent., were decided, leaving a balance of 21. The value of the 125 suits instituted during the year was Rs. 12,699. There were in all 9 appeals for disposal in the Assistant Political Agent's Court against the decisions of the lower Courts, of which 5, including 3 from the previous year, were decided, leaving 4 unheard. No appeal was made to the Political Agent, who decided the one appeal that remained from the preceding year.

Medical Services,

There were altogether 10 dispensaries in the Agency with an average daily attendance of 41 and a total cost of Rs. 18,756. During the year in Rájpipla a new dispensary was opened at Dediápada; but the one at Bhalod, which is one of the 10 dispensaries mentioned above, was closed, as it was within a few miles of the Jagadia Dispensary. 18,263 primary vaccinations and 192 re-vaccinations were performed at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,510.

Education,

4 new schools were opened during the year. There were altogether 100 schools at the close of the year, including the 2 Bhil schools and 8 girls' schools, against a

total of 96 in the previous year. The number of pupils was 5,891 against 5,794. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 27,334 against Rs. 29,381. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 2,595 against Rs. 2,633 in the previous year. The Tálukdári School at Vajiria was well managed. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha, Nárukot and Dharampor.*

The Nándod printing press did the State work only. There was no other press in the Agency. And the Press.

NA'RUKOT.

Area, 143 square miles; Population (1881), 6,440; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,835.

This State is situated in the heart of the Rewa Kántha State of Chhota Udepur. The Chief is of the Koli caste, and the administration continues to be conducted by British officers, in consideration of half the revenue being assigned to the British Government under the terms of the agreement of 1838. The Náikrás were orderly, and crime was light, and the relations with the neighbouring States were satisfactory. The boundary dispute between Jámbughoda and Chhota Udepur was decided in favour of Chhota Udepur. General.

There was a decrease both in live stock and the number of ploughs. Labour prices and cart hire remained unchanged. Food-grain prices showed a great increase over the average of the preceding five years. The rainfall was sufficient, and the estimated out-turn of crops was rice 12 annas, kodra 5 annas, bavta, banti and jowár 6 annas, and other grains 3 annas in the rupee. Season and Crops.

The land revenue is collected by a plough-tax. The introduction of the survey settlement had to be abandoned for want of funds. A special report on the best means of bringing the expenditure and income of the State into equilibrium was under preparation. Survey and Settlement.

41 policemen were employed during the year. Of these, 30 belong to the Panch Maháls Bhil Corps, 8 to the unarmed Panch Maháls Police and 3 were mounted policemen. The cost was Rs. 4,940, or 72 per cent. of the ordinary State revenue. No capital offences were reported. Of Rs. 810, the reported value of property stolen, Rs. 43, or 5·3 per cent., were recovered, against 56·8 per cent. in the previous year. Police.

20 offences were reported and 34 persons were brought to trial, of whom 25 were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted. Of the 20 criminal cases, 2 were decided by the Assistant Political Agent and the remaining 18 by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Jámbughoda. During the year neither criminal case nor appeal came before the Political Agent; and no case remained undecided at the close of the year. Criminal Justice.

There was one prison in which 14 convicted prisoners were confined. The diet expenses amounted to Rs. 12 against Rs. 7 in the previous year. Prisons.

There were no separate Civil Courts. The Political Agent held the powers of a District Judge, the Assistant Political Agent of an Assistant Judge, and the Mahálkari of a 2nd Class Subordinate Judge. During the year under review, 2 cases were decided by the Subordinate Judge, and 1 was pending before the Assistant Political Agent. Civil Justice.

The Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 508. The expenditure, mostly on road repairs, was Rs. 335. Public Works.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 5,672 against Rs. 5,896 in the previous year. The other sources of revenue, *viz.*, A'bkári (Rs. 476) and Forest (Rs. 687) raised the total revenue to Rs. 6,835 against 7,047 in 1886-87. The opium receipts, amounting to Rs. 126, were as usual equally divided between Government and the Nárukot Chief. Finance.

The number of births increased from 240 in 1887 to 248 during the year, and of deaths from 131 to 133. Vaccination showed a marked increase from 152 to 448. The number of persons treated at the Government Bhil Corps Dispensary was 999 against 1,030, and the cost of the dispensary was Rs. 739 against Rs. 738 in the previous year. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The State had one school, the Jámbughoda Vernacular School. The average attendance was 54 out of 61 on the rolls. The Political Agent visited the school and was satisfied with the result of the examination. Education.

SOUTH GUJARA'T.

DHARAMPOR.

Area, 794 square miles; Population (1881), 101,289; Gross Revenue, Rs. 3,74,554.

During the year the State suffered a great loss in the death of the second son of the Mahárája, Harideoji, who was a young man of good promise. In previous Administration Reports all information in regard to the Dharampor State was furnished up to the end of March every year, except the financial results which were given for years ending with the Hindu month of Jyeshth. With a view to remove this anomaly, the figures for the period 1st April to 9th July 1888, on which latter date the month of Jyeshth closed, have been separated in regard to the heads under which statistics used to be given for the year ending 31st March. In the next report, therefore, it will be possible to give all information regarding this State for the year ending with the month of Jyeshth. In the present report the method adopted in previous reports has been pursued, and the figures for the General.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Dharampor and Bánsda.*

broken period have not been added to those for the year ending March 1888, in order that the statistics now given may admit of comparison with those of previous year.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was 119 inches and the crops about three-fourths of the usual yield, but there was no rise in prices.

Survey and Settlement.

The survey of 12 villages was completed during the year. The survey work in 4 more villages was nearly complete. The cost amounted to Rs. 4,309 against Rs. 2,970 in the previous year.

In 6 completely surveyed villages the revenue settlement was made according to rates of assessment based on the capabilities of the soil, with the result that there was an increase of Rs. 15,600 in the revenue: all the other villages of the State were "assessed according to the system observed by the farmers."

Police.

The police force was 48 strong (10 of the men being mounted) against 63 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the abolition of certain temporary establishment. The total number of offences reported to the police was 344 against 199, the number of persons arrested and sent for trial 502 against 351, and the number convicted 401 against 307 in the previous year. The increase was to some extent attributable to the number of ábkári offences reported having been larger. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial was 80 against 87 in the previous year. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 743 against Rs. 14,602, out of which property valued Rs. 263 against Rs. 230 in the previous year was recovered.

Civil Justice.

There were 20 cases pending at the close of the previous year, and the number of suits filed during the year was 71. Out of the total number of 91 suits 89 were disposed of, leaving only 2 cases undecided. There were 3 appeals undecided at the close of the previous year, and 3 more were filed during the year: all of them were disposed of.

Prisons.

In all 111 persons were imprisoned during the year against 117 in the previous year. The prison expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,421 against Rs. 2,615.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue was Rs. 2,74,752 against Rs. 2,93,172 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,420. The decrease was chiefly due to the abolition of Customs duties and smaller realisations under the head of forest revenue. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,75,175 against Rs. 2,92,525 in the previous year: the large increase being attributable to the marriage of one of the daughters of His Highness the Rája, to meet the expenditure on which His Highness had to borrow money to the extent of Rs. 77,500. Including the loan and recoveries (Rs. 22,302) of advances made by the State, the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 3,74,554.

Ábkári.

New ábkári arrangements were made during the year between the State and the British Government, with satisfactory results.

Public Works.

Rs. 11,872 were spent on works of public utility, the chief of which was the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, which was nearly completed. Only a small sum was spent on communications. Rs. 15,926 more were spent on repairs to the State buildings.

Education.

There were 7 schools in this State, of which 2, which were private, were closed during the year. The average attendance in the remaining 5 State schools was 362. The State expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 3,010 against Rs 3,298 in the previous year. No efforts have apparently as yet been made to place the benefits of education within the reach of the Káliparaj—certain backward classes who form the immense majority of the population.

Medical Relief.

The total number of persons treated at the Dharampor Dispensary during the year was 13,864 against 12,862 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,385 against Rs. 5,123 in the previous year. The number of children vaccinated was 5,164, of whom 201 were vaccinated unsuccessfully: in the previous year 4,233 vaccinations were effected. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 541 against Rs. 535 in the previous year.

BA'NSDA.

Area, 215 square miles; Population (1881), 31,807; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,02,756.

Important events.

An heir-apparent to the Rája of Bánsda was born on the 17th February 1888.

Season and Crops.

The out-turn of crops was, on the whole, equal to the average, and public health was good. The prices of food-grains and labour were nearly the same as in the previous year.

Survey and Settlement.

Revised rates of assessment fixed with reference to the classification of soils made by the Gujarát Revenue Survey were introduced during the year with satisfactory results. The system of obliging the rayat to pay full rates for any land he may take up, instead of as heretofore only half the normal assessment for the first year, was introduced during the year. The change is a very salutary one in the interests of the rayat, as many years' experience in British India proves.

Police.

62 foot and 24 mounted police were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,696, against Rs. 4,452 in the previous year. The increase in the cost was due to the incorporation of the savárs into the police. The number of offences reported to the police was 207 against 252; the number of persons arrested was 287 against 335; the number of persons sent for trial was 287 against 335 and the number of persons convicted was 251 against 317 in the previous year. Crime was generally of a petty nature. The percentage of convictions to arrests was

87 against 95. The value of property stolen was Rs. 229 against Rs. 489, and the value recovered Rs. 60 against Rs. 250. The percentage of recoveries to the amount stolen was 26 against 72. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Bánsda and Sachin.*

The number of persons tried was 287, of whom 251 were convicted, 25 acquitted, 8 discharged without trial, and 3 awaited trial. There were 3 criminal appeals to the Diván against the decisions of the lower Courts. In 2 cases the decisions were confirmed and in 1 modified. Criminal Justice.

There were 33 civil suits against 88 in the previous year: 32 were disposed of, leaving 1 only in arrears. There were 4 civil appeals against 3 in the previous year: 3 of them were decided, leaving 1 in arrears. Civil Justice.

The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 51 against 54 in the previous year. The number remaining at the end of the year was 9 against 17. The total cost was Rs. 517 against Rs. 1,036. The convicts worked satisfactorily at the weaving looms. Prisons.

The revenue increased from Rs. 1,84,609 in the previous year to Rs. 2,02,756 in the year under report. The increase occurred under the heads Land, A'bkári, Forest and Judicial. The agreement made by the State with the British Government as regards ábkári administration was in force throughout the year, with, on the whole, satisfactory results. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,53,481 against Rs. 1,84,129 in the previous year. The expenses of the palace showed a satisfactory diminution from Rs. 46,256 to Rs. 33,167. Revenue and Finance.

Rs. 18,246 were spent on public works against Rs. 10,049 in the previous year. All works were completed except the Jubilee Dharmshála, which was in progress. Public Works.

3,107 persons were treated during the year at the Bánsda Dispensary against 3,949 in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 2,369 against Rs. 2,117. There was no epidemic during the year. 1,411 children were vaccinated at a cost of Rs. 266 against 1,559 children at a cost of Rs. 289 in the previous year. Medical Relief.

There were 12 schools against 13 in the previous year, 1 having been closed for "want of pupils." The number of pupils was 442 against 477 in the previous year. The maintenance of the schools cost Rs. 3,155. Many of the masters are reported to be inefficient, while in the main school at head-quarters want of discipline among the masters was fatal to the prosperity of the school. The Darbár is endeavouring to improve the existing state of things. Education.

SACHIN.

Area, 42 square miles; Population (1881), 18,036; Gross Revenue (collected up to 30th April 1888), Rs. 1,59,408.

During the year under review the administration of the small State of Sachin was conducted under the supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Surat. The Nawáb's infant son and heir lived during the year with his mother at Baroda. Nawábzáda Nasrullakhán, the Nawáb's brother, who proceeded to England in June 1885, was making fair progress at Cambridge, and expected to be called to the Bar shortly. There was a slight change for the better in the Nawáb's conduct during the year under review. General.

The season was not a favourable one. The rainfall was deficient, and the out-turn of crops was twelve annas in the rupee. Cholera was prevalent during the year in some of the villages of the State. Season and Crops.

The total strength of the police was 59—9 mounted and 50 foot. The cost was Rs. 824. The number of offences reported to the police was 59, against 100 in the previous year. 113 persons were arrested, 39 sent for trial, and 27 convicted. There were no cases of murder or dacoity. Property of the value of Rs. 234 was stolen, and 78 per cent. of it was recovered. The Ábkári establishment, consisting of 1 inspector and 5 peons, having been found insufficient to check illicit distillation of liquor and to control properly the sale of toddy and liquor in the Sachin villages, it was proposed to appoint an additional inspector. Police.

Of 148 civil suits for disposal, 144 were disposed of during the year. Of 11 civil appeals, all were disposed of. Civil Justice.

In all 11 prisoners suffered incarceration during the year in the Sachin Jail. Prisons.

The revenue during the year was Rs. 1,86,633, and the expenditure Rs. 1,56,830. Rs. 28,254 were spent on public works, chiefly repairs of roads and State buildings. The closing balance was Rs. 1,79,600. The financial condition was very satisfactory. Revenue and Finance.

2 dispensaries were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,400. The total number of patients treated was 7,518 against 5,793 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 339 against 432 in the previous year. 636 births and 692 deaths were registered. Out of the total number of deaths, 164 were due to cholera. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The total number of schools maintained during the year under review was 16. The number of pupils was 1,043 against 1,039. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,413 against Rs. 4,583; the increase being mainly due to a contribution to the extension of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. Education.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
The Khándesh Political Agency and Jawhár.

NORTH KONKAN.

THE KHÁNDESH POLITICAL AGENCY.

Area, 3,840 square miles; Population (1881), 60,270 ; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,06,702.

General.

The petty States under the political supervision of the Collector of Khándesh consist of the State of Surgána and 2 groups known as the Mevás estates and the Dangs, the former of which groups lies on the north-west of the Collectorate between the Tápti and Narbada rivers, and the latter on the south-west of the Pimpalner Táluka between the Native States of Baroda, Bánsda and Dharampor. The Surgána State adjoins the Dángs to the south. The Political Agent held the usual Mevás and Dáng darbárs, at which all the Chiefs were present except Gumánsingji, whose succession to the Chiefship of Chikhli was under consideration, and the Chief of Surgána, who was allowed to be absent in consideration of a domestic misfortune. The Chiefs of the Mevás estates having handed over the management of their ábkári to Government on certain terms as to compensation, the number of shops was reduced from 52 to 10, while the price of liquor was considerably raised. In the Dángs, too, the central distillery system having been introduced from the 1st of January 1888 the price of liquor was considerably enhanced, and there was a decided decrease in the consumption. The Chief of Surgána was unwilling to hand over the ábkári arrangements of his State to Government, but entered into an agreement similar to the one made by the Bánsda State. On the 1st June, 1888, he started a distillery at Surgána and 2 subsidiary ones in outlying parts of the State, and arranged for the sale of liquor at the rates fixed in the agreement. Both the Mevás and the Dáng estates were very free from crime: only 4 cases were tried by the Mevás Diván, 3 by the Assistant Political Agent and 1 by the Political Agent.

MEVÁS STATES.

Mevás States.

In this group there are 6 estates. Although usually treated as political estates they are really scheduled districts of British India, into which British regulations have not been introduced. The seventh estate lapsed to the British Government many years ago. Of the rest, all, except Ráysingpur and Káthi, were managed by their petty chieftains or their relatives. Since the close of the year the young Chief of Káthi has been entrusted with the management of his estate under certain conditions. The balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the year was Rs. 65,800 against Rs. 52,729 at the end of the previous year. The minor Chief Surupsing of Ráysingpur made good progress at school in Dhulia, and the Political Agent intended to arrange for his beginning English. The balance to the credit of the Ráysingpur estate amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 76,359 against Rs. 58,213 at the close of the previous year. The school at Ráysingpur was fairly flourishing, and was attended chiefly by Bhil boys. The survey of the road from Taloda to the Rájpipla frontier, alluded to in the last report, could not be finished for want of establishment. Chikhli is the third in importance of the Mevás estates. Sonji Wasawa, who succeeded his cousin Rámsing in 1883, died on the 10th January 1888, and on his demise the management of the estate was carried on by his eldest son Gumánsing, already mentioned. Forests are the principal source of income in the Mevás estates. The expenses of the Chiefs were well kept within their receipts, and none of them were in debt.

THE DÁNGS.

The Dángs.

The Dángs group is made up of 15 petty estates, each under its own Chief. The revenues of the Chiefs are very small, and they are principally derived from land revenue and forest-lease money. Some of the Chiefs were in debt to the extent of less than Rs. 400. The Surgána estate already mentioned was the only one that had not abolished transit duties. The exact jurisdictionary powers of the Dáng Chiefs have never yet been clearly defined.

JAWHA'R.

Area, 534 square miles; Population (1881), Rs. 48,556; Gross Revenue, Rs. 92,573.

General.

The small State of Jawhár is situated below the Ghâts to the north of the Thána Collectorate. The Rája is of the Koli caste, and has full charge of his State, subject to the supervision of the Collector of Thána.

Administration of Land.

The Chief made a circuit through the Karyat Haveli Mahál, and settled the land revenue according to the survey. The total assessment of the mahál was raised from Rs. 7,000 to nearly Rs. 15,000, a greater area of arable land having been brought under assessment than before.

Season and Crops.

The total rainfall was nearly the same as in the previous year, namely 123 inches. Irregular rainfall towards the close of the season damaged the rice crops. Towards the close of the year there was an outbreak of cholera in the State.

Police.

The strength of the police—25—remained the same as in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 2,340. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 57 against 53; the number of persons arrested was 86 against 107; the number of persons sent for trial was was 71 against 90; the number of persons convicted was 69 against 40; and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 81 against 37. The property stolen

amounted in value to Rs. 179 against Rs. 78 in the previous year, out of which property valued at Rs. 175 or 98 per cent. was recovered, against Rs. 23 or 29 per cent. in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

157 offences were reported against 175 in the previous year. 243 persons were dealt with, of whom 137 were convicted, 99 were discharged or acquitted, and 7 awaited trial at the end of the year. There was one case of murder and one of preparation to commit dacoity. There were no appeals.

Prisons.

66 persons were confined in the jail during the year, against 69 in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 18 against 11. The number of prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of the year was 24. The total expenditure was Rs. 655 against Rs. 323. There were 3 deaths in the jail during the year caused by dysentery.

Civil Justice.

There were 133 civil suits for disposal during the year, of which 107 were disposed of, leaving 26 in arrears at the close of the year. Out of 15 civil appeals for disposal only 3 were disposed of, leaving 12 in arrears. Out of 235 applications for execution of decrees 208 were disposed of, leaving 27 in arrears.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the State amounted to Rs. 92,573 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,915. The receipts and expenditure in the previous year were Rs. 1,00,098 and Rs. 81,218 respectively. These figures show that the revenue during the year under review was Rs. 7,525 less than in the previous year, while the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 25,697. Rs. 40,730 were entered under the head of miscellaneous expenditure. The item was swelled by marriage expenses in the Chief's family.

Public Works.

Rs. 13,993 were expended on public works during the year, against Rs. 6,525 in the previous year. The only important work in the progress during the year was the Jawhár-Talavli Road (portion from Kasatwádi to Karhe), on which Rs. 10,247 were spent and which was nearly completed.

Medical Relief.

The number of patients treated in the State dispensary during the year was 2,979 against 2,760 in the previous year. 1,752 successful vaccine operations were performed during the year against 1,353 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools was 10 against 9 in the previous year, and the number of scholars was 214 against 231. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,680 against Rs. 1,491 in the previous year, the increase being due to the provision of a new school-house and the institution of a few scholarships.

SOUTH KONKAN.

JANJIRA.

Area, 324 square miles; Population (1881), 76,361; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,31,920.

General.

The Mahomedan State of Janjira lies on the Malabár Coast and is bounded on the south and west by the British districts of Ratnágiri and Kolába. The Nawáb, Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibrahim Khán Yákut Khán, with the assistance of a State Kárbhári, conducts the administration under the political supervision of the Collector of Kolába. The leading feature of the year's administration was the inauguration of the policy of local self-government by providing for the constitution of urban and rural boards invested with the powers and responsibilities of managing local affairs. The Bombay Local Boards and Municipal Acts were modified and adapted to suit the circumstances of the State. The agricultural stock showed a somewhat serious diminution in horned cattle, which was attributed to cattle-disease. There was a considerable increase in the number of cattle killed by wild animals. There was an increase in carts, which in so hilly a country as the Habsán was very satisfactory. Forest conservancy was carried on with vigour. The Nawáb made a tour through Jáfarabad in November and December 1887. He visited Poona during the rainy season and stayed there for about two months.

Season and Crops.

The season was favourable. The total rainfall of the year was 111 inches against 128 in the previous year. There was a cyclonic disturbance on the 4th January 1888, but it caused no appreciable damage of any kind. The out-turn of crops was generally good. The prices of food-grains were lower than in the previous year.

Survey and Settlements.

The survey operations progressed, on the whole, satisfactorily. There were some slight differences of opinion as to the rates to be adopted, which are now practically at an end, and it is believed that a settlement will be made which, while giving substantial relief to the cultivators, will not imperil the financial position of the State. The survey operations of the year extended to 66 villages in the Murud and Shrivardhan Mahals, and resulted in the measurement of 14,218 and the classification of 21,175 acres of land. Compared with the operations of the previous year, there was an increase of 7,800 acres in the area classed and a decrease of 6,676 in the area measured, the decrease being chiefly in the measurement of *varkas* (reserved for the production of trees for wood ash manure) land. The cost of the survey during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,463 against Rs. 8,055, the decrease of Rs. 2,592 being mainly due to increased facilities afforded by the State in the work of the survey. After four years' experience, the original estimate of the survey, which amounted to Rs. 58,000, was found to be insufficient, and a further outlay of

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira.*

Rs. 17,500 was sanctioned during the year, thus raising the total estimated cost to Rs. 75,500, exclusive of the cost of the minor operations entrusted to the State officials. Since the commencement of the survey in 1883, 66,663 acres have been measured and 41,166 acres classed. Some progress was made with the enquiry into Kauli settlements, and the Khoti settlement of 18 villages was effected. 130 acres of land were newly taken up for cultivation during the year under report as against 28 acres in the previous year.

Legislation.

The following enactments received the approval of the Nawáb's Government during the year under review :—

(1) Act No. I of 1888, which provided for the constitution of Municipalities in the State.

(2) Act No. II of 1888, which provided for the better administration of Local Funds by a board constituted for the purpose.

(3) Act No. III of 1888 to legalize *tagávi* advances for agricultural purposes.

The nature of the Municipal and Local Boards Acts has already been explained. The Land Improvement Act is based on the Government of India's Act No. XXVI of 1871, with some alterations and omissions. Suggestions made by the Government of Bombay in regard to legislation were found to be valuable and were carefully attended to. Each Bill was fully discussed in detail before it was passed into an Act by a Committee consisting of the State Kárbhári and the Sir Nyáyádhish, presided over by the Nawáb himself.

Police.

The total strength of the police force employed in the State during the year was 132. Exclusive of the ábkári police, the strength was 119 as compared to 117 in the previous year, and the cost was Rs. 13,136 against 13,032 in the previous year. The cost of the ábkári police was Rs. 1,069 against Rs. 1,081 in the previous year. 48 per cent. of the force were able to read and write. Good progress was made in drill, which was regularly attended to. 211 cognizable and 27 non-cognizable offences were reported during the year against 189 and 11 respectively in the previous year. 181 persons in all were arrested by the police, of whom 161 were brought before the Magistrates and 69 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 38 against 30 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cognizable offences was chiefly due to an increase in cases of criminal trespass, wrongful restraint, and offences punishable under the Police Act, which was partially counterbalanced by a decrease in cases of theft and criminal breach of trust. No crime of a violent nature was reported during the year. The increase of non-cognizable crime was due to increase in cases of hurt, insult, and mischief. During the year the value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 4,071, while the value of that recovered amounted to Rs. 3,006. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property was 73 against 41 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

There were 10 Criminal Courts at work during the year, including 1 Sadar, 2 Sessions, and 7 Magisterial Courts. Of the total number of 349 cases for trial against 314 in the previous year, 338 were disposed of against 314, leaving 11 cases in arrears. There were 685 persons to be dealt with by the Courts against 686: 129 were convicted, the names of 270 were struck off the file, 220 were discharged, 26 acquitted, and 20 awaited trial. The ratio of persons discharged and acquitted to those convicted increased during the year from 72 to 80, owing chiefly to an increase in the number of offences legally compounded. Of 12 criminal appeals 11 were disposed of, leaving 1 in balance. In the case of 1 person the appeal was summarily rejected; the sentence was confirmed in the case of 4, modified in the case of 5, and reversed in the case of 4 persons; and further enquiry was ordered in the case of 1 person.

Prisons.

There was 1 central jail at Murud and 2 lock-ups. 60 prisoners were confined during the year under review at the central jail. One prisoner died in the jail. The daily average was 19 against 23 in the previous year. 44 prisoners were discharged during the year. There was only one escape, and the escaped convict was re-captured. The total cost was Rs. 1,228 against Rs. 1,655. To the lock-ups 16 convicted and 32 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year under review. None remained at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

There were 3 Civil Courts at work during the year—2 of original jurisdiction and 1 of appeal. There were 95 undisposed of suits at the close of the previous year: 558 new suits were filed against 513 in the previous year. Of the total number of 653 suits, 570 were disposed of during the year, leaving 83 undisposed of at the close of the year against 95 at the end of the previous year. The value of the claims in the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 71,493 against Rs. 72,936 in the previous year: the value in those disposed of was Rs. 73,502 against Rs. 98,061. There were in all 104 appeals for disposal, of which 95 were disposed of, leaving only 9 in arrears. There were 1,127 applications for execution of decrees: in 238 cases satisfaction was obtained in full, in 333 in part, in 424 not at all, while 40 cases were struck off the file and 92 were pending at the close of the year. The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 5,337 against Rs. 6,568 in the previous year.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 343 against 360 in the previous year; the registration receipts amounted to Rs. 2,278 against Rs. 2,460; and the value of the property affected by the documents was Rs. 82,100 against Rs. 88,831.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira.*

Forests.

The scheme of forest conservancy devised in 1886-87 met with a large measure of success. The working plan laid down in that year to regulate the annual cuttings was strictly adhered to, and only 1 of the 20 blocks, containing the forests of 9 villages, was sold during the year under review. The total forest revenue rose during the year from Rs. 34,275 to Rs. 45,159. The increase in the receipts was due to comparatively higher prices realized during the year for forest produce and to close attention to forest conservancy. The Forest Department was re-organized during the year with a view to improve the position of the round guards. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 8,324 against Rs. 7,188 in the previous year. The work of forest demarcation and settlement was carried on by the Survey and Revenue Officers conjointly. 210 forest offences were reported during the year, of which 188 were disposed of departmentally, leaving 22 offences undisposed of at the close of the year. No prosecutions in the Criminal Courts were instituted, as the offences which came under the cognizance of the Forest Department during the year were not deemed to be of a serious nature. In demarcating forests more than 4 acres of *varkas* was allotted to an acre of rice land. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,653 were made to cultivators. There were 6 forest fires, the damage caused by which was estimated at Rs. 21 only.

The value of imports and exports by sea was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,79,024	2,93,807	14,783
Exports	2,87,436	3,54,175	66,739
Total ...	5,66,460	6,47,982	81,522

Trade.

There was a large increase (Rs. 35,079) in the exports of forest produce due to causes explained in the preceding paragraph. There was an improvement in the value of grains exported, and a corresponding diminution in that of their importations, attributable to improved agricultural prosperity consequent on a good season.

Public Works.

The total outlay on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 37,702 against Rs. 38,822. Rs. 19,524 were expended on original works. The road from Dighi to Shrivardhan was completed during the year. Custom-houses in three places and a post office building at Murud were also completed. As the plans and estimates of the most costly of the works which it was intended to execute during the year—the Victoria Water Works—were not ready, a large portion of the budget grant for public works (Rs. 61,715) could not be spent during the year.

Revenue and Finance.

The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 4,31,920 against Rs. 4,63,348. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,70,699 against Rs. 3,89,203. Contrasted with the figures for 1886-87, there was a decrease of Rs. 31,428 in the receipts, and of Rs. 18,504 in the expenditure. The closing balance of the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,597 against Rs. 1,57,976 in the previous year. The collections of land revenue (which was chiefly levied in kind) amounted to Rs. 1,41,192 against Rs. 1,38,688 in the previous year. The net profit from the sale of salt amounted to Rs. 16,430 against Rs. 19,619 in 1886-87. The decrease was mainly due to diminished activity in the fishing trade. The expenditure under the head "Darbár" amounted to Rs. 55,683 against Rs. 73,083 in the previous year, when the marriage of the Nawáb and his prolonged illness rendered the expenditure unusually large.

A'bkári.

From the 1st of January 1888 the ábkári arrangements sanctioned by the British Government in November 1887 for the bágáyat portion of the Alibág táluka of the Kolába Collectorate were made applicable to the Habsán, with the exception of the farming system. This measure resulted in a considerable enhancement of the tree-tax and excise rates, and it led to a strike of the Bhandáris, which, however, terminated in about three months. The gross revenue during the year was Rs. 32,004 against Rs. 40,250* in the previous year, the decrease being attributable to the strike. It is hoped, however, that the new arrangements will result in a permanent improvement in the receipts in future years. The quantity of liquor consumed during the year was 10,437 gallons against 7,912 gallons in 1886-87, the increase being due to the temporary stoppage of the sale of raw toddy for some months during the year in consequence of the strike. The ábkári expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,890 against Rs. 12,114 in 1886-87, the increase being chiefly due to compensation having been paid to certain inámdárs, and to larger importations of mowra liquor from Uran. The net profit to the State, after deducting expenditure, amounted to Rs. 7,114.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

2,274 births were registered during the year against 1,802 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 1,415 against 1,414 in 1886-87. There were 118 deaths from cholera, which prevailed in the Murud and Shrivardhan Mahals during the months of August, September, and January. Of the 4,161 persons treated at the Murud Dispensary during the year, 4,155 were out-door patients, of whom 3,537 were cured. 4,467 persons were treated in 1886-87. The daily average of attendance at the dispensary was 37·7 against 38·4 in the previous year. 118 minor surgical operations were performed during the year.

* The difference between this figure and that given in the last report is due to a change in the system of keeping accounts.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira and Sávantvádi.*

The cost of maintaining the dispensary was Rs. 2,631 against Rs. 2,215 in 1886-87. Arrangements for opening a new dispensary at Jáfrabad were completed. The dispensary will bear the name of the mother of a Bombay merchant connected with the place who has paid a moiety of the cost of the dispensary. Of the 2,332 primary vaccine operations performed during the year, 2,303 were successful. 2,776 primary operations were performed in the previous year. There were 17 re-vaccinations against 9 in 1886-87. The ratio of protection was 33 per mille. The cost of vaccination was Rs. 506 against Rs. 509 in the previous year.

Education.

There was an increase of 1 Mahomedan girls' school during the year under review, the total number of schools being 39 against 38 in the previous year. The number of scholars declined from 2,025 to 1,966 and the average daily attendance from 1,399 to 1,332: the decrease has been attributed to temporary causes. There were 22 indigenous schools, with 277 scholars. The total State expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 11,687 against Rs. 11,529. With a view to revive the English school, a few exhibitions, of the aggregate value of Rs. 132 per annum, were established during the year, the ratio of fees reduced, and the percentage of free studentships raised. These measures resulted in considerably increasing the attendance. There were 6 girls' schools in the State against 5 in the previous year, and the total number of girls under instruction was 444 against 449. A new library was opened during the year at Shrivardhan, which raised the number of libraries in the Habsán to 2.

Miscellaneous.

The claims, 7 in number, of inámdárs for compensation on account of resumption by the State of their rights in reference to ábkári revenue, were almost all settled before the close of the year. The total amount adjudged to the inámdárs was Rs. 12,560. All the inámdárs concerned, with one exception, accepted the compensation awards as perfectly fair and equitable. A small hamlet consisting of 21 huts was destroyed by fire during the year, and the damage was estimated at Rs. 1,648.

SÁVANTVÁDI.

Area, 926 square miles; Population (1881), 174,433; Revenue, Rs. 4,23,268.

General.

The administration of the Sávantvádi State continued in the hands of the British Government. The Sar Desái did not enjoy good health during the year under report, and the deterioration in his health and character which had long been observable still continued. Occasionally he made efforts to free himself from demoralizing excesses, but soon relapsed into his old habits. His indulgences and the weakening of character and health incapacitated him for the discharge of business. The Bái Sáheb Tára Bái being in her seventeenth year and still a minor, control over the expenditure of her allowances from Baroda and Sávantvádi continued to be exercised during the year by the State Kárbhári under the supervision of the Political Superintendent. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 28,980 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,330, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,650. This balance together with the previous year's surplus amounted to Rs. 44,568, of which Rs. 37,000 were invested in 4 per cent. Government paper. The Sar Desái's first cousin, Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle, continued his studies at the Sardárs' High School, Belgaum. His health was excellent and his conduct and attention to his studies were satisfactory. Allusion was made in the last report to the intention of the people of Sávantvádi to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by placing a marble bust of Her Majesty in the State Darbár Hall. The ceremony of unveiling the bust was performed on the 9th April 1888 by the Commissioner, S. D. A grand Darbár was held on the occasion.

Weather and Crops.

The monsoon commenced much earlier than usual. The total rainfall registered was 165 against 159 inches. The season did not prove favourable either for rice or for *varkas* (manured with wood ash) crops. The yield of both rice and hill crops was consequently below the average, being estimated at 9 and 8 annas in the rupee respectively. The average prices, however, of the staple food-grains during the year were lower than in the previous year on account of large importations of rice from Bengal and the Malabár Coast having been made. Although the season proved unfavourable for coffee, the coffee estates of Tambuli and Nányáche Páni were worked with profit: the expenditure having been Rs. 1,542 and the income Rs. 1,653.

Survey and Settlement.

Further progress was made during the year in the survey of the town of Vádi, which was not completed at the close of the year. The expenditure upon the survey of the town up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,926, of which Rs. 1,076 will be recoverable from the land-holders on account of boundary stones, &c., when the work is completed.

The expenditure on the revenue survey during the year for such work as correction of errors, rectification of field and village boundaries, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,205. The total cost of the survey up to the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,75,163, and the actual realizations of additional revenue since the commencement of the introduction of survey settlement up to the close of 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 2,59,650. All the boundary-marks in the State were inspected during the year.

The frontier line between the State, the Goa territory, and the Ratnágiri and Belgaum Districts was inspected, and most of the boundary-marks which were found to be out of order were repaired. In the work of enquiry into the rights of the holders of Inám, Dewsu

and Tankha lands, considerable progress was made during the year. 107 alienation cases of this description were disposed of against 105 in the previous year. There was little or no arable waste land in the State and none was brought under cultivation during the year. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi.*

There were 36 estates of minors and 2 of lunatics under State supervision. 6 minors either attained their majority or died, and the estates of 5 others were brought under management. It is very much to be regretted that though a few of the minors are attending the vernacular and other schools, the friends of some of the poorer wards cannot be convinced of the need of education, and consequently carry out in a very half-hearted manner the injunctions on this subject of the Court of Wards. Wards' Estates.

In accordance with the instructions of Government, a standing Legislative Committee was formed for the State, composed of the Political Superintendent, the State Kárbhári and the Judicial Assistant. An amended notification of the enactments in force in the State was published by the Political Superintendent on the 10th March 1888. Legislation.

The State does not maintain a separate police force, but as many men as are required for police duties are detached from the local corps and periodically relieved. The number of men so employed was 139, the same as in the previous year. The cost of maintaining them amounted to Rs. 24,080 against Rs. 22,017 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to clothing having been provided for the men, and the fact that the appointment of the second officer in command of the local corps, a moiety of whose pay is charged to the police, was filled during the entire year. The number of offences reported to the police was 398 against 307 in the previous year, including all cognizable offences and such non-cognizable offences as were referred to the police by the magistrates; the number of persons arrested was 397 against 337; the number of persons sent for trial was 375 against 311; the number of persons convicted was 275 against 213; and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 69 against 63. 95 persons were acquitted or discharged against 92. Police.

The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,830 against Rs. 2,615, and the value of property recovered was Rs. 2,840 against Rs. 594 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 49 against 23 in the previous year. There were 48 fires during the year against 59 in 1886-87. The estimated value of the property destroyed by them was Rs. 795 against Rs. 1,212. All the village *faujdárs* (chief constables) in the State have now been allowed to exercise the powers inherent in the office of police *pátil* (village headman) under Section 14 of Act VIII of 1867. No commission under Section 15 of the Act has ever been issued to any of the village faujdárs in the State.

During the year there were 9 Criminal Courts against 8 in the previous year, 1 Court having been temporarily added during the latter part of the year on account of the *kotvál* (town police officer) of the town of Sávantvádi having been reduced from 2nd to 3rd class as a punishment for dereliction of duty. The number of cases tried was 579 against 408, and the number of persons tried 1,197 against 900 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 579 or 48 per cent., against 63 per cent. in the previous year, were convicted, 548 discharged without trial, 61 acquitted, and the trial of 14 persons was pending at the close of the year. These figures show that there was during the year an increase of 171 in the number of cases and of 297 in that of persons tried. Considering the offences committed (762 in the year under report against 613 in 1886-87), a large increase of 79 under the head of "hurt," 10 under "mischief," 19 under "criminal trespass and intimidation," 8 under the "Ábkári Act" and 10 under the "Cattle Trespass Act" is noticeable; and there were 50 offences under the "Forest Act" against none in the previous year. The offences of hurt were nearly all of a trivial nature, and the greater number of them occurred during the Holi holidays, when the lower classes drink and quarrel: those under the Ábkári Act were due to the increased vigilance of the ábkári officers. Forest offences were for the first time tried under the Forest Act, which was formally introduced into the State during the year. There were 2 cases of infanticide committed immediately after birth by two widows, to shield themselves from disgrace. There was a case of attempting to excite disaffection against the British Government. It was committed by Náráyan Govind Sarvate *alias* Dattadás Náráyan Báwá and another. The Báwa gave out that he was the incarnation of the deity Dattátraya of whom he had built a temple, and constituted himself the champion of the supposed rights of the people, who flocked to the temple and over whom he had considerable influence. He and his companion, a *kulkarni* (village accountant), delivered seditious and inflammatory speeches. He composed a drama and had it performed in his temple before a large audience representing demons in conflict with deities in which the demons were utterly overthrown by the deities. After the performance of this drama he made a speech in which he explained that the demons were the English and the deities the people of India, and that the triumph of the latter represented what would take place if the people would combine and follow his guidance. Both he and his accomplice were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years with fines. Of 70 criminal appeals 66 were disposed of: the sentences were confirmed in 38 cases, mitigated in 8, and annulled in 20. Criminal Justice.

140 persons were confined in the jail at Sávantvádi during the year against 136 in the previous year: 92 were discharged during the year against 103. 185 persons were confined in the lock-ups against 213 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the jail amounted to Rs. 5,387 or Rs. 166 in excess of that for the previous year. The figure (Rs. 4,196) given in the report for 1886-87 was incorrect. Prisons.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sávantvádi.*

Civil Justice

There were, as in the previous year, 3 Courts of original civil jurisdiction and 1 Court of appeal. The new Small Cause Court Act was made applicable to the State during the year. Of the 2,478 civil suits for disposal 2,122 were new suits filed during the year. 2,159 suits were disposed of, leaving 319 cases pending. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 73,042 against Rs. 74,185. Of 4,309 applications for execution of decrees, 3,396 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 913 against 631 in the previous year. There were 158 appeals for disposal, out of which 131 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 27 at the close of the year. From only 29 per cent. of the appeals decided in the State were appeals preferred to Government. There was an increase in the receipts on account of stamps and process fees, the amount for the year under review being Rs. 15,749 or Rs. 1,284 in excess of that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,360 against Rs. 14,988 in 1886-87.

Registration.

There were 1,985 documents registered during the year, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,28,758, against 1,728 of the value of Rs. 1,73,217 in the previous year. The realizations from this source amounted to Rs. 6,803 against Rs. 5,210: the expenditure was Rs. 1,228 against Rs. 1,189.

Municipalities.

The Sávantvádi Municipality has been in existence for the last ten years. The receipts and expenditure of the municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 7,182 and Rs. 7,163 respectively, against Rs. 5,019 and Rs. 5,742 respectively in 1886-87. Rs. 123 remained as the closing balance of the year. The increase in expenditure was due to many improvements having been effected.

Military Local Corps.

The strength of the Sávantvádi Local Corps remained the same as in 1886-87, *viz.* 400 men of all ranks. The corps was maintained in a high state of efficiency during the year, and the general conduct of the men was excellent. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,754 against Rs. 47,107 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of undress uniform and materials for full dress.

Forests.

The total area of reserved forests at the beginning of the year, *viz.* 43,767 acres, was reduced during its continuance by 1,803 acres disforested for the convenience of the people, while, on the other hand, 1,001 acres were added during the year, so that the area at the end of the year was 42,965 acres. The area of protected forests remained the same throughout the year, *viz.* 460 acres. There were 28 forest fires during the year against 21 in 1886-87, causing an estimated damage of Rs. 23 against Rs. 53. They were accidental: instances of incendiarism are rare in the State forests. The number of persons tried for forest offences was 161 against 336 (not 696 as mentioned in the last report). Of the persons tried during the year, 103 were convicted, 29 acquitted or discharged, and 29 awaited trial at the close of the year. The receipts of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 18,321 against Rs. 16,907 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,592 against Rs. 3,815. The net profit during the year was Rs. 14,729 against Rs. 13,092 in the previous year.

Manufactures.

The cost of the Pottery Establishment amounted to Rs. 1,663 and the receipts to Rs. 3,445. The extraordinary demands of the State for tiles of the Mangalore pattern having been supplied, the greater part of the machinery and plant was sold to a private company for the sum of Rs. 2,500. The acknowledgments of the Royal Commission for the interesting collection of exhibits contributed by the State to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held in London in 1886, were conveyed to the Sar Desái, and 6 medals and 6 diplomas were awarded to the Sar Desái, the Political Superintendent, and 4 of the principal manufacturers. A small collection of lacquered, inlaid and embroidered articles, for which the State is famous, was made for the Glasgow Exhibition at a cost of Rs. 810.

Public Works.

The expenditure on public works completed and in progress in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 93,883 against Rs. 65,893 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 61,682 were expended from State funds and the remainder from Local, Municipal and other funds. 3 pieces of fair-weather cart road, 10 miles in length, being feeders to main roads, were opened, and portions of the principal roads, 9 miles in length, were metalled: all the existing roads were repaired. 3 new bridges were built. The new civil hospital was almost completed. The scheme for constructing a tramway from Vádi to Belgaum and eventually continuing it to the port of Vengurla was warmly supported by the inhabitants of Vengurla, who intended to memorialize Government on the subject. It is considered that instead of a tramway a light line of railway might with advantage be constructed.

Telegraph and Post-Office.

The receipts in the telegraph office at Sávantvádi continued to cover the expenditure, and the State had, therefore, no deficit to meet. The number of post offices was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 8 (not 8+1 as stated in the last report).

Revenue and Finance.

The total ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 3,92,928 against Rs. 4,01,026 in the previous year, when the recovery of arrears of land revenue had swelled the total. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,13,165 against Rs. 2,97,368. The extraordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,02,603, the chief item of which was Rs. 50,283 for public works. The gross expenditure of the State during the year, Rs. 4,39,463, exceeded the gross receipts, Rs. 4,23,268 by Rs. 16,195. This excess, which was met from the cash balances of the previous year, is more apparent than real, as it was occasioned by

loans given to some of the Sardárs of the State and advances made for survey work, public works, &c., which will be either recovered or adjusted in the accounts of the next year. The funded capital remained the same as in 1886-87, namely Rs. 1,25,000. Two imposts called "Faski" and "Jakát" levied on grain and other commodities brought for sale into the markets at Bánda, Vádi and Kudál, and certain petty taxes on trades and professions, *viz.* those on iron-smelters, shoe-makers, washermen, palanquin-bearers, silk-weavers, bangle-dealers, parched-rice makers and weavers, were abolished during the year. The system of levying the tobacco tax not having been found satisfactory it was arranged that instead of assessing this tax upon individuals, licenses should be given for the retail sale of tobacco in the different villages. A tax called "Dhangar Mahal," levied from nomadic herdsmen, was reduced.

Local Funds and Tolls.

The total Local Fund receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 43,261 against Rs. 42,043, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,482 against Rs. 38,451 in 1886-87. The increase of expenditure was due to the construction of new roads and buildings, and more culverts and drains. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,865. The 3 road tolls levied in the State produced a net profit of Rs. 10,582.

A'bkári.

There was a further reduction in the number of liquor shops from 109 in 1886-87 to 105 during the year under review: the revenue, however, again increased from Rs. 32,781 to Rs. 36,651: The expenditure amounted during the year to Rs. 1,488 against Rs. 1,404 in the previous year. The number of stills remained the same as before, *viz.* 43. The number of offences against ábkári laws was 38 against 32, of persons tried 55 against 42, and of persons convicted 54 against 31 in the previous year. The Ábkári Department worked satisfactorily and took care to assimilate its system to that in force in the neighbouring British district of Ratnágiri.

Stamps.

The gross receipts from stamps for the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,040 against Rs. 24,538 in 1886-87. The net surplus realized by the State after deducting expenditure was Rs. 23,648, or Rs. 297 more than in 1886-87.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births was 5,573 against 5,331 in the previous year; and the number of deaths 3,153 against 3,568. The number of persons treated medically at the hospital and dispensaries in the State was 12,844 against 12,789 in the previous year. 19 lepers were treated at the leper asylum, of whom 11 were new admissions. In the lunatic asylum 31 lunatics were treated against 26 in the previous year. The general health was good, although there were 51 cases of sporadic cholera and 138 of small-pox. 5,548 primary vaccinations against 6,037 in the previous year and 587 secondary vaccinations against 659 were performed. 5,275 primary and 331 secondary operations were successful against 6,143 in the previous year. The cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments was Rs. 14,843 and Rs. 831 respectively, against Rs. 13,518 and Rs. 762 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 120 to 123, while, owing to the introduction of certain reforms, the number of scholars decreased from 4,580 to 4,476. Of the total number, 60 schools with 1,213 pupils, against 58 schools with 1,094 pupils in the previous year, were indigenous, 19 of the schools against 14 in the previous year being aided. Of the 10 candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination, 7 were successful. The number of Mahomedan students attending schools was 303 against 286, and Mahomedan education received attention and encouragement. The number of girls under instruction was 214 against 219. The attendance in the Technical School fell from 86 boys in 1886-87 to 33 during the year under report, consequent on the levy of a fee of 4 annas per boy per mensem from well-to-do parents. The library at Sávantvádi was in a flourishing condition. The total State expenditure on education was Rs. 25,709 against Rs. 21,965 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to a gymnasium having been added to the English school. The high reputation which the State enjoys in educational matters was maintained during the year under report.

Retrospect.

The following extract from the speech made by the Commissioner, S. D., on the occasion of unveiling the bust of Her Imperial Majesty referred to above, may here be quoted:—

> "In the case of Sávantvádi unavoidable circumstances have for many years past rendered the active intervention of the British Government in the direction of local affairs absolutely necessary. * * * * For years after our Government first actively interfered and attempted to establish order out of chaos, our officers found themselves hampered, thwarted by local disturbances, a debt-ridden Darbár, an empty treasury and but little prospect of revenue. Now mark the difference: the debts have been cleared off, the revenue has risen from about 1¾th to 5 lákhs of rupees, roads have been constructed, buildings suitable for every possible purpose erected, schools of every grade established, and improvements of every kind effected. In short, I firmly believe that the Sávantvádi State is at this moment as well administered as any British district in the Presidency."

These results were to a great extent due to the labours of Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, Political Superintendent of the State for a period of over eleven years.

THE DEKKHAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

BHOR.

Area, 1,491 square miles; Population (1881), 145,876; Gross Revenue, Rs. 4,24,007.

General.

The State of Bhor lies above the *Ghâts* to the south-west of the Poona Collectorate. The administration is conducted by the Chief of the State, the Pant Sachiv. In November 1887 the Bhor Jághír, which had hitherto been attached to the Sátára Agency, was placed under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Poona. During the monsoon the Chief proceeded to Poona and visited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Excellency the Governor. In November and December 1887 the Chief made his usual tour through the State.

Season and Crops.

The season was favourable owing to the timely fall of rain throughout the State and the crops were in a thriving condition when the Chief made his tour. The staple products of the State are rice, nágli, sáwa, rála, jowári and bájri.

Survey.

The State contributed an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the completion of the survey.

Police.

The strength of the police at the close of the year was 6 mounted and 162 foot police —total 168 against 175 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the force during the year amounted to Rs. 13,416 against Rs. 12,339. There were besides 30 *savárs* (horsemen) in the Huzúr Pága who served as mounted police. 836 offences were reported to the police against 843 in the previous year. 675 persons were arrested against 543; 642 persons were sent for trial against 530; 274 persons were dismissed on withdrawal of complaint or compounding of offence against 183 (persons charged with trifling offences were evidently arrested, instead of their presence before Magistrates being procured by summonses); 368 persons were prosecuted up to final decision against 347; and 128 persons were convicted against 189 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to arrests, as revised by the Political Agent, was 19 against 34 in 1886-87, and that of convictions to accused sent for trial 19 against 35. The work done by the police was, therefore, far from satisfactory. The value of property stolen was Rs. 5,204 against Rs. 3,464; the amount recovered was Rs. 3,450 against Rs. 1,745; and the percentage of recoveries to stolen property was 66 against 50. No explanation has been given of the increase in the value of the property stolen.

Criminal Justice.

There were 569 offences for disposal by the Magistrates, against 497 in 1886-87. 1,172 persons against 882 in the previous year were brought to trial. 707 were discharged without trial, 185 were acquitted, and only 208 were convicted. Considering the number of persons convicted as compared with those (389) brought before the Magistrates on processes issued by themselves, discretion in the issue of processes was hardly exercised notwithstanding the Chief's order to the Magistrates. There were 11 cases involving 39 persons pending trial at the close of the year. There were few offences of a very serious nature, but there was an unusually large number of deaths by drowning—24—which required explanation. In the Sessions Court, presided over by the Chief, there were 10 cases for disposal, all of which were decided during the year. In the Appellate Court, also presided over by the Chief, 29 persons preferred appeals. In the case of 11 the sentences of the lower Courts were confirmed, in those of 5 modified and in those of 13 reversed.

Prisons.

In the jail at Bhor 63 persons were confined during the year against 57 in the previous year, the average daily number being 7 against 16. There were, besides, 5 lock-ups. There was no mortality among the prisoners during the year under review. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,151 against Rs. 2,523 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

1,176 civil suits were filed during the year: 279 remained for disposal at the close of 1886-87. Of the total number of 1,455 suits for disposal 1,296 were disposed of and 159 left for disposal at the end of the year. Although the number of suits filed during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 244, the number of suits remaining undisposed of was smaller than in the previous year by 120. The total number of appeals for disposal during the year was 89 against 104, of which 82 were disposed of, leaving 7 undisposed of at the close of the year against 18 at the end of the previous year. Of 2,690 applications for execution of decrees, against 2,553 in the previous year, 2,421 were disposed of, leaving 269 against 477 at the close of 1886-87. Under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act there were 345 applications for disposal against 210 in the previous year. The amount in litigation was Rs. 18,553 against Rs. 12,669. The extent of the relief granted to agriculturists during the year amounted to Rs. 6,542 against Rs. 3,907 (the amount given in the State report for 1886-87 was Rs. 3,826).

Municipalities.

There was one municipality in the State. Its receipts amounted to Rs. 4,272, of which the export and import dues amounted to Rs. 2,243. The receipts in the previous year were Rs. 3,359. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,561 against Rs. 2,845. A house-tax was not introduced during the year, but the Chief hoped that it shortly would be. The closing cash balance was Rs. 469.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághirs.*

Forests.

The work of settling the forest area in the catchment area of Láke Fife was completed and the report thereon was under consideration. A report on the demarcation of the Paunmáwal táluka was, also, under consideration. Some forest fires were reported to have occurred during the year, but no great damage was done to the jungle: the cause, however, of frequent fires in one particular táluka required explanation. The number of forest offences was 5 involving 13 persons against 11 involving 39 persons in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

The opening cash balance of the year amounted to Rs. 1,12,229, the figure having apparently been revised since the preparation of the State report for 1886-87. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,87,052 against Rs. 6,91,655 in the previous year. These so-called receipts included not only the alienated revenue, Rs. 1,18,316, but the outstanding balance of revenue which had not been recovered up to the end of the year, Rs. 74,658; the Local Fund opening balance and receipts for the year, Rs. 33,743; advances recovered, Rs. 54,051; and the amount of remissions, Rs. 2,504. The principal items of revenue were the land and *sáyar* or miscellaneous (including ábkári, stamp and registration) revenues, but the figures representing the actual realizations of these revenues are not available. The actual cash receipts exclusive of Local Funds, deposits received, and advances recovered amounted to Rs. 3,01,226. The expenditure—cash, alienations and remissions—amounted to Rs. 5,37,315 against Rs. 5,78,446 in the previous year; and the principal items of it were land revenue establishments Rs. 1,92,585 against Rs. 2,13,697 in the previous year, the Chief's private establishment Rs. 65,513 against Rs. 67,970, advances Rs. 76,020, and Local Fund closing balance and expenditure Rs. 33,743. The closing balance of the general account amounted to Rs. 1,61,967 inclusive of the outstanding balance mentioned above.

Public Works.

The amount spent by the State on public works executed during the year amounted to Rs. 19,021. The chief works executed were the Victoria Reservoir, the Nira embankment at Bhor, new roads in Bhor, and the Mámlatdár's office at Vela. Rs. 19,514 would appear to have been spent during the year on works in progress, the chief of which were the Mámlatdár's office, the Munsif's Court and the Jail at Sudhágad.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

5,269 births against 3,589 in the previous year, and 2,991 deaths against 2,931 were registered. The number of patients treated at the Bhor Dispensary was 2,562 against 2,106; 2,490 were cured. The total expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 793 against Rs. 611 in the previous year. A native physician was also retained at an annual cost of Rs. 200. 5,024 vaccine operations were performed during the year against 5,006 at a cost of Rs. 772 against Rs. 612 in the previous year.

Education.

The number of schools rose during the year from 28 to 29 and that of scholars from 955 to 1,020, a wholly inadequate attendance for a population which exceeds 145,000. One of the schools, a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school, was visited by the Political Agent and reported on favourably. Taken as a body, however, the masters in the State schools were insufficiently paid and not well qualified to discharge their duties efficiently. Besides the State schools, there were 14 private schools with 231 boys. The total expenditure on education met from Local Funds was Rs. 5,736 against Rs. 6,210 in the previous year. No explanation of the reduction of expenditure has been furnished. Rs. 311 were spent on the library at Bhor.

DAPHLÁPUR.

Area, 95 square miles; Population (1881), 6,007; Gross Revenue, Rs. 20,597.

General.

The small estate of Daphlápur, which is temporarily detached from Jath, lies between the State of Jath and the south-east boundary of the Sátára Collectorate. In November 1887 the State, which had hitherto been attached to the Sátára Agency, was placed under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijápur, whereby the distance from Agency head-quarters was considerably reduced. The administration was conducted by the Bái Sáheb assisted by a *Kárbhári* or Manager.

Season and Crops.

Although the rainfall during the year under report was a little less than in the previous year, it was on the whole fair. The rabi crops were excellent and the kharíf crops satisfactory. Fodder was plentiful. The prices of some of the food-grains rose, as they were largely exported for consumption by the labourers on the Southern Marátha Railway. The area of waste land was reduced from 1,528 to 1,386 acres. In 2 of the 6 villages constituting the State no waste land remains.

Police.

The strength of the police during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 28 officers and men, of whom 10 were stipendiary. The total cost was Rs. 282 against Rs. 464 in the previous year, when certain arrear payments were made. The stipendiary police would appear to be insufficiently paid. The number of offences reported to the police was 13 against 99; the number of persons arrested by the police and sent for trial was 12 against 61; the number of persons convicted was 3 against 11, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 25 against 18 in the previous year. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 88 against 11 in the previous year, of which property valued at Rs. 42 against Rs. 11 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 46 against 100.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághirs.* Criminal Justice.

The number of cases reported was 59 against 39 in the previous year, and the number of persons dealt with was 61 against 69. 27 persons were acquitted, the complaints against 24 were compounded or withdrawn, 8 were convicted, and 2 awaited trial at the end of the year. The decrease in crime was due to a good harvest and a demand for labour on the Southern Marátha Railway. There were no criminal appeals to the Political Agent during the year.

Prisons.

In the jail at Daphlápur 2 prisoners were confined during the year. The cost amounted to Rs. 37.

Civil Justice.

There were 30 suits for disposal: 23 were disposed of, leaving 7 in arrears. 2 civil appeals were preferred to the Political Agent, one of which was decided during the year, the judgment of the Bái Sáheb being confirmed.

Municipalities.

During the year under report a municipality was established at Daphlápur. A light tax was introduced for the maintenance of the municipality, the proceeds of which will be supplemented by a contribution by the estate equivalent to one-fourth of the municipal expenditure. During the year the municipal receipts amounted to Rs. 49 and the expenditure to Rs. 47.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,123, of which the principal items were land revenue, including alienations and remissions, Rs. 18,178; arrears recovered, Rs. 8,526; and Local Fund revenue, Rs. 823. Deducting the arrears recovered from the total receipts, the sum of Rs. 20,597 given by the State as its gross revenue and quoted at the beginning of this section is arrived at. The total receipts were composed of cash receipts Rs. 16.408, alienations Rs. 4,281, outstanding balances to be recovered Rs. 8,132, and remissions Rs. 302. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,715, inclusive of alienations, remissions, and Local Fund expenditure. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 6,030, and the closing balance to Rs. 15,437, inclusive of the balance outstanding at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics.

The number of births registered during the year was 272 against 264 in the previous year and that of deaths 152 against 91. The increase in the number of deaths during the year was due to the prevalence of fever and other diseases. There was no epidemic. The number of children vaccinated was 220 against none in the previous year. There was no dispensary in the State, but patients were supplied with medicine by the Bái Sáheb, and the establishment of a dispensary was in contemplation.

Education.

The number of schools was, as in the previous year, 5, including one for girls, and the number of pupils fell from 138 to 134. The Bái Sáheb's efforts to induce her subjects to send their girls to school proved unavailing, for the number of them at school fell from 9 to 5. The cost of education, which was wholly met from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 442 against Rs. 415 in the previous year. There was no private school in the State.

JATH.

Area, 884 square miles; Population (1881), 49,486; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,52,570.

General.

The administration of the Jath State continued to be carried on by the Chief, who belongs to the elder branch of the Daphle family. He was assisted by a *Kárbhári* (Manager), Mr. Richardson. The State was transferred in November 1887 from the Sátára to the Bijápur Agency.

Season and Crops.

The kharíf crops suffered from unseasonable rainfall, but the rabi crops were very fair, and high prices were obtained for agricultural produce owing to a large demand having sprung up for it for purposes of export, in consequence of the opening of the West Dekkhan Railway.

Police.

The effective strength of the police force was 75 officers and men against 76 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the force was Rs. 8,610, exclusive of the dress fund. The total number of offences reported to the police was 346 against 339 in the previous year, but of these only 202 offences were cognizable. Of the 346 offences 187 were placed before the Magistrates, 100 were struck off, as inquiry did not show that offences had been committed, and 59 were pending enquiry at the end of the year. 86 persons were arrested by the police against 121 in the previous year. 2 of the persons arrested were on bail pending enquiry by the police, and the remaining 84 were placed before the Magistrates, who convicted 42 and acquitted or discharged 42. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 50 against 41 in the previous year. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 862 against Rs. 1,641, and of that recovered Rs. 637 against Rs. 481. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was 75 against 29. The work of the police showed, on the whole, a slight improvement.

Criminal Justice

There were 197 cases for disposal involving 378 persons against 415 in the previous year. 113 persons were convicted and 265 were acquitted or discharged. Out of the 6 cases tried by the Sessions Court, 5 were appealed against, with the result that the decisions were confirmed. There were 3 appeals to the Political Agent and 3 to the Court of the Chief against the decisions of the *Kárbhári* (Manager): in all of them the decisions were upheld.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághírs.*

During the year under report 40 convicted and 39 under-trial prisoners underwent confinement in the Criminal Jail at Jath. The daily average was 12 against 16 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the jail was Rs. 2,030 against Rs. 2,689 in the previous year. The general health of the prisoners was not as good as in the previous year. Prisons.

143 civil suits out of 176 for disposal were disposed of during the year, leaving 33 pending at the close of the year. Out of 12 appeals 8 were disposed of and 4 were pending at the close of the year. In 2 of the 8 appeals the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, and in 6 the decisions were reversed. Civil Justice.

The area under forest was 36,698 acres. The total revenue derived from forests is said to have amounted to Rs. 155, but to this must be added the grazing revenue of the forests, Rs. 2,100. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,942. Forests.

No important work of public utility was executed during the year. In all, Rs. 8,068 were spent on public works during the year, but out of this sum Rs. 5,501 were granted from Local Funds. The construction of the Mallyal Tank, an irrigation work, was commenced during the year, but made very little progress. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 47,000. Public Works.

The receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,11,562, including Local Funds revenue Rs. 48,681. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,42,305. The receipts in the previous year from land revenue and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,54,925 and Rs. 45,706 respectively. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 38,221 and the closing balance Rs. 58,122, including Local Funds. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,91,660 against Rs. 2,44,997 in the previous year. Besides Land Revenue and Local Funds, the principal items under the head of receipts were advances recovered Rs. 94,235 against Rs. 14,992 in the previous year; and *Khásgi* or the Chief's private revenue Rs. 1,05,403 against Rs. 24,184. Both these items were swollen by the adjustment of an old outstanding balance of Rs. 77,898 which was transferred from the *Khásgi* to the State account and then written off. The chief items on the expenditure side of the account, which includes the Local Fund expenditure (Rs. 13,092), were, Land Revenue Rs. 73,144 against Rs. 77,009 in 1886-87; Miscellaneous, Rs. 86,695 against Rs. 7,556; and *Khásgi* Rs. 1,52,380 against Rs. 80,381. The Miscellaneous and *Khásgi* charges were each of them swollen by the amount of the old outstanding balance written off under the circumstances just explained. The gross revenue as reported by the State and given at the beginning of this section represents the amount of the land, sáyar and local funds revenue of the State (as distinguished from the Chief personally) determined at the *jamábandi* (annual revenue settlement) for collection during the year. Revenue and Finance.

The Abkári, Salt and Opium Departments were under the direct management of the British Government during the year, and the State received compensation for the loss of revenue entailed thereby.

2,659 births and 1,367 deaths were registered against 2,438 and 988 respectively in the previous year. The increase in the number of deaths during the year was due to an outbreak of cholera which carried off 287 persons. The number of patients treated at the Jath Dispensary during the year was 3,622 against 2,988 in the previous year. The daily average attendance was 46. The expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,389 against Rs. 682 in the previous year. The increase of patients and part of the expenditure was due to the employment of a qualified medical officer with a compounder to assist him. A great part of the increase was also due to payment having been made during the year for medicines obtained in the previous year. During the year 2,227 children were vaccinated and 1 re-vaccinated, making a total of 2,228 against 2,287 during the preceding year. In 2,026 cases the operations were successful. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

As in the previous year there were 22 schools: 1 for girls and 21 for boys. The number of pupils was 761 against 686, and the average attendance 588 against 527. The English school was progressing very favourably. The expenditure on education from State and Local Funds and fee receipts (Rs. 424) amounted to Rs. 5,769 against Rs. 5,140 in the previous year. Besides the State schools, there were 2 private schools with 25 students. Education.

PHALTAN.

Area, 397 square miles; Population (1881), 58,402; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,25,262.

The Phaltan State is situated to the north-east of the Sátára Collectorate. It is bounded on the north by the river Nira, forming the southern boundary of the Bárámati petha of the Poona district, on the south by the Mán, Khatáv and Koregaon tálukás of the Sátárá district, on the west by the Wái táluka of the same district, and on the east by the Málsiras táluka of the Sholápur district. The administration of the State was conducted during the year by the Jághírdár, assisted by a *Kárbhári* (manager). The State was surveyed in 1869. The Chief lost his only son, Venkatráo Náik Nimbálkar, in December 1887. The obnoxious *sthalmod* and *sthalbharit jakáts* (import and export duties) having been removed, a house-tax and octroi duties were substituted for them at Phaltan. General.

During the year the rainfall was 22 inches against 28 in the previous year. The outturn of crops was estimated at 12 annas in the rupee. Season and Crops.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jáhirs.*

Police. The police force comprised 90 persons (13 of whom were mounted), besides 43 rámosis or watchmen. In the previous year it consisted of 114 persons, including rámosis. The cost during 1887-88 was Rs. 8,946 against Rs. 8,636 in 1886-87. 198 offences were reported to the police against 127 in the previous year. 213 persons were arrested against 202. 187 persons were sent up for trial, out of whom 125 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 59 against 33 in the previous year. Property of the value of Rs. 3,840 was stolen against property worth Rs. 3,757 in 1886-87, and the recoveries were valued at Rs. 692 against Rs. 1,093. The percentage of recoveries was 18 against 29 in the previous year. There was no serious crime during the year, except a case of murder, which was not established. There was an improvement in the police administration.

Criminal Justice. 210 offences were reported during the year to the Magistrates against 172 in the previous year. 415 persons were dealt with against 311. 233 were discharged without trial, 1 was acquitted, 141 were convicted, and 15 were committed or referred. There were 9 cases, involving 25 persons, pending at the close of the year. In the Sessions Court, out of a total of 12 persons tried, one was acquitted and 11 were convicted. 21 persons appealed to the Jághírdár. The appeals in the case of 2 were rejected, in those of 11 the sentences were confirmed, in those of 4 modified, and in those of 4 reversed.

Prisons. 90 persons underwent confinement in the Phaltan Jail during the year against 69 in 1886-87. The daily average was 21 against 15. The prison expenditure amounted to only Rs. 591 against Rs. 584.

Civil Justice. There were 519 civil suits for disposal against 417 in the previous year. 220 against 245 were disposed of, leaving 299 in arrears at the close of the year. The arrears accumulated in consequence of the illness of the Judge, who was the Chief's son mentioned above. Of the total number of suits for disposal 286 were under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act; 115 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 171 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 55 appeals for disposal by the Jághírdár against 40 in the previous year. 20 were disposed of, leaving 35 undecided.

Municipalities. The receipts of the Phaltan Municipality during the year amounted to Rs. 3,241, of which Rs. 1,174 were derived from house-tax and Rs. 2,016 from octroi duties. The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,067. There was a closing balance of Rs. 5 only against an opening balance of Rs. 830. The municipal affairs did not appear to be financially in a sound condition.

Forests. The area of the forest lands was 1,984 acres. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 369. No separate expenditure was incurred on forests, the management of which was entrusted to the Mámlatdár and the village officers.

Public Works. The only works of public utility under construction from State funds were the Phaltan water-supply works. They were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 84,305. Including petty repairs, the total State expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 84,525.

Revenue and Finance. The total receipts from all sources, including Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,72,605 against Rs. 2,60,872 in 1886-87. The receipts included a new debt of Rs. 50,170 contracted for the water-supply works, and also Rs. 19,400 realized by the sale of promissory notes. The receipts from land revenue, including alienated revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,53,740 against Rs. 1,53,903 in the previous year. The gross receipts as given by the State and quoted at the commencement of this section represent the demand on account of land, sáyar, forest and local fund revenues for 1887-88. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,76,776 against Rs. 2,53,995 in the previous year, inclusive of Local Funds expenditure. Besides the Phaltan water-works, the chief items of expenditure were the palace expenditure, Rs. 36,016, and the land revenue department, Rs. 72,605. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,542 against Rs. 5,713 at its commencement. The financial condition of the State was far from satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief. The numbers of births and deaths registered during the year amounted to 2,326 and 1,616 respectively against 1,996 and 1,096 in the previous year. Cholera broke out in 14 villages of the State, which accounted for the increased mortality. The number of patients treated at the Phaltan Dispensary was 7,603 against 7,744 in the previous year. The daily average number of patients remained nearly the same, *viz.* 51. The total expenditure on the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,311 against Rs. 1,755. 1,951 vaccine operations were performed against 2,152.

Education. The number of schools during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 19, including one first grade Anglo-vernacular and one girls' school. The total expenditure, met from Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 4,291 against Rs. 4,337. The number of pupils on the rolls was 695 against 743, and the daily average attendance was 532 against 596. Education in the State was very backward and required more attention. There were 6 indigenous schools containing 77 pupils. There was one library in the State.

AUNDH.

Area, 447 square miles; Population (1881), 58,916; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,18,448.

General. The villages of the Aundh State form more or less scattered blocks within the limits of the Sátára Collectorate. The administration was conducted throughout the by year

the Pant Pratinidhi, the Chief of the State, assisted by a *Kárbhári* (manager). During the year the *bábs* or taxes on widow-marriages and the obnoxious export duties called *sthál-bharit jakát* were abolished. Certain objectionable taxes on cattle were still in existence.

Season and Crops.

The kharíf crops were damaged, but the out-turn of the rabi crops was good and favourable. The prices of the staple food-grains rose a little, and fodder was extremely dear towards the close of the year.

Police.

The strength of the stipendiary police was 57 against 56 in the previous year. Besides these there were, as in the previous year, 180 village watchmen who held lands in remuneration for their services. The total cost of the police, stipendiary or otherwise, was Rs. 10,393 against Rs. 10,320 in the previous year. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year was 362 against 297; and the number of persons arrested was 152 against 88. 151 accused persons were sent up for trial and 1 escaped. Besides the 151 persons sent up for trial during the year, there were 30 who awaited trial at the close of the previous year. Out of the total number of 181 persons, 67 were convicted, 4 acquitted, 50 discharged, 48 acquitted in consequence of the offences with which they were charged having been compounded, and 12 awaited trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 37. Property valued at Rs. 1,703 was reported to have been stolen against property valued at Rs. 2,221 in the previous year. The value of the property recovered was Rs. 439 against Rs. 1,471. The percentage of recoveries was 26 against 66. There were 16 cases of incendiarism against 30 in the previous year: they resulted in a loss of Rs. 810 against Rs. 915. None of the offenders could be traced. With a view to abate the ill-feeling of the agriculturists towards their creditors, to which the incendiarism is attributable, the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been brought into operation in the State.

Criminal Justice.

There were 316 criminal offences for trial during the year. 303 trials were held. 553 persons were tried, of whom 162 were convicted, 105 compounded their offences, and 258 were acquitted or discharged. 13 cases affecting 28 persons were pending at the close of the year. There were 8 appeals for disposal during the year, in 2 of which the sentences were confirmed, in 2 modified, in 2 reversed, and 2 were remanded for further inquiry.

Prisons.

59 persons underwent confinement at the Aundh Jail against 66 in the previous year. Besides the jail there were 6 lock-ups in the State. The cost of the Jail Department was Rs. 1,537 against Rs. 2,284 in the previous year, when arrears due to the British Government on account of a convict undergoing a sentence of transportation for life in British territory were paid.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits for disposal amounted to 385, of which only 240 were decided and 145 remained for disposal at the close of the year. In the previous year the number of suits disposed of was 246. The total value of claims involved was Rs. 27,262 against Rs. 23,556 in the previous year. One of the Subordinate Judges who was notably dilatory was compelled to retire. Out of the total number of civil suits for disposal, 214 were under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act: 141, involving claims of the value of Rs. 18,079, were decided, leaving 73 pending at the close of the year. There were 32 civil appeals for disposal, of which only 15 were decided and 17 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 6, modified in 2, and reversed in 5 of the 15 appeal cases decided, the remaining 2 cases being remanded. Out of a total of 392 applications for execution of decrees only 209 were disposed of, leaving a large balance of 183 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Revenue and Finance.

The total receipts, including Local Funds revenue, amounted to Rs. 3,03,459 against Rs. 3,12,088 in the previous year. The chief items of receipt were the land and *sáyar* (miscellaneous) revenues. The so-called receipts include not only the alienated revenue, Rs. 72,016, but also the amount of the remissions, Rs. 121, and the outstanding balance to be recovered, Rs. 34,673. The gross revenue, Rs. 2,18,448, as given by the State and quoted at the commencement of this section, represents the land and *sáyar* revenue demand for 1887-88 and the receipts under the head of "Law and Justice." The expenditure, Local Funds included, amounted to Rs. 2,71,727 against Rs. 2,66,219 in the previous year. The private expenses of the Chief amounted to Rs. 63,477 against Rs. 65,846 in the previous year. The Land Revenue Department cost Rs. 91,679 against Rs. 92,745. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 40,461, of which Rs. 5,783 were in cash, and the remainder was the outstanding balance already mentioned. The opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 8,729. The financial condition of the State was far from satisfactory. The Local Funds receipts and expenditure amounted respectively to Rs. 14,212 and Rs. 14,027, as stated in the general account of receipts and expenditure. As stated in a separate account, the receipts amounted to Rs. 13,108, exclusive, presumably of the outstanding balance to be recovered. The expenditure on public works from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 5,705, which was a very inadequate return for these special receipts, while nothing was given from State Funds.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

2,556 births and 2,064 deaths were registered during the year against 2,223 and 1,272 respectively in the previous year. The State was for the greater part of the year free from cholera, but towards its close 18 persons died of the disease. At the 2 State dispensaries 6,206 persons were treated against 4,952 in the previous year. 5,305 persons recovered. 40 major and 37 minor surgical operations were performed. 3,073 vaccine operations were performed during the year against 1,021 in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára Jághirs and Akalkot.*

Education.

During the year under review 4 new schools for boys were opened, and the total number of schools for boys amounted to 25 against 21 in the previous year. The number of boys under instruction rose from 727 to 850. Arrangements were made to open an Anglo-vernacular school at Alpádi, and the subject of opening an Urdu school for the Mahomedan population at Aundh was under consideration. Out of 71 villages in the State 25 were provided with schools. One girls' school was, for want of pupils, amalgamated with a school for boys, and the number of girls' schools thus fell from 4 to 3. There were 83 girls under instruction against 85 in the previous year. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 4,205 against Rs. 3,954 in the previous year. The whole of the expenditure was met from Local Funds.

AKALKOT.

Area, 498 square miles; Population (1881), 53,040; Gross Revenue, Rs. 2,61,600.

General.

This State lies adjacent to the Sholápur Collectorate. The Chief, who belongs to one of the old feudatory families of Sátára, was in his 21st year, and was in July 1887 allowed partially to manage the *khásgi* (private) department. In April 1888 he was placed in entire control of the *khásgi* department, and was invested with the exercise of certain revenue and judicial powers. The present survey settlement will expire in 1891-92, and the question whether a revision survey or a re-classification and assessment should be made was under consideration. 4,684 acres of waste land was brought under cultivation during the year: on the other hand, 487 acres of land were relinquished by the cultivators.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall, although deficient as compared with the previous year, was sufficient and the crops were good. Food-grains, however, were slightly dearer, owing to considerable exportation. Wages also were higher, as several public works were in progress.

Police.

The stipendiary police numbered 7 mounted and 52 foot, and cost Rs. 9,825 to the State during the year under review. There were, besides, 205 shetsandis or village policemen who held inám lands valued at Rs. 4,538 and received cash allowances amounting to Rs. 2,149. A semi-military force of 1 jamádár, 2 haváldárs, 3 náiks and 40 sepoys was also maintained to guard the treasury, the palace and the jail. The work of the police continued to be performed unsatisfactorily. The proportion of persons arrested to persons sent for trial showed that discretion was not exercised in making arrests. 235 offences were reported to the police and 155 persons were arrested in 1887-88 against 135 and 87 respectively in 1886-87. 88 accused persons were sent for trial, of whom 40 were convicted and 48 were acquitted or discharged. 26 per cent. of the accused persons arrested and 45 per cent. of those sent for trial were convicted against 34 and 40 per cent. respectively in 1886-87. Property of the value of Rs. 3,370 was stolen against Rs. 4,546 in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries was even lower than in 1886-87, being only 22 against 25 in that year.

Criminal Justice.

495 offences were reported to the Magistrates during the year, being 119 more than in 1886-87. The number of accused persons was 824 against 688. Of these 213 were convicted, 409 discharged and 198 acquitted, 1 was committed to the Sessions, 1 transferred and 2 awaited trial at the end of the year. There were 77 cases of theft, 12 of robbery, 4 of dacoity, 142 of voluntarily causing hurt and 43 of house-trespass. The case committed to the Sessions was disposed of during the year, the accused person having been convicted.

Prisons.

60 males and 4 females were imprisoned during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,510. The carpet factory at the jail was working satisfactorily.

Civil Justice.

78 civil suits were in arrears at the beginning of 1887-88, and 441 were filed in the course of the year. Of these, 444 were disposed of. The value of the suits instituted during the year was Rs. 30,486. There were 58 appeals, of which 15 were filed during the year for disposal by the Political Agent: 21 of them were disposed of. 210 applications for execution of decrees were in arrears at the beginning of the year and 669 were presented in the course of the year. Of these, 627 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 252 at the end of the year.

Registration.

418 documents of the value of Rs. 50,840 were registered, and fees amounting to Rs. 647 levied, against 315 documents of the value of Rs. 48,676 and fees amounting to Rs. 477 in 1886-87.

Forests.

The forest receipts for the year were Rs. 2,380 against Rs. 1,374 in 1886-87: the expenditure was Rs. 2,575 against Rs. 2,407. There was thus a considerable improvement as compared with the preceding year, but the income still fell short of the expenditure.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 26,061 against Rs. 68,811 in 1886-87 and Rs. 45,802 in 1885-86. The expenditure in 1884-85 was, however, Rs. 11,067. The decrease during the year under report as compared with the two previous years was accounted for by the fact that plans and estimates for certain new roads in contemplation were not received in time to allow of work being commenced during the year. The new school-house and the *Ráni's* residence at Akalkot were completed during the year, a further sum of Rs. 13,916 having been expended on the school-house and of Rs. 5,614 on the *Ráni's* residence during the year. The total cost of the school-house was Rs. 23,900.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Akalkot and Kolhápur.*

Revenue and Finance.

Inclusive of Local Funds and debt heads, the gross expenditure in 1887-88 was Rs. 2,74,651 against a gross income of Rs. 2,95,425. The expenditure and income in 1886-87 were, respectively, Rs. 2,92,535 and Rs. 3,08,806. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,45,731 and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,66,504. There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 94,024 in respect of the land revenue of the year under report. This was owing to the change introduced three years ago in the dates of payment of instalments of land revenue, the last instalment falling due in April. The greater portion of the balance was recovered before 31st May 1888.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The public health can scarcely be said to have been good considering that 413 deaths out of a total of 1,629 were ascribed to cholera. The deaths registered in 1886-87 numbered 1,228. 2,500 births were registered against 2,622 in the previous year. 6,015 patients were treated at the dispensary at Akalkot against 4,672 in 1886-87, at a cost of Rs. 2,416 against Rs. 2,110. The conservancy of the town of Akalkot cost Rs. 787 during the year, and the sanitary condition of the town was better than before. 2,100 persons were vaccinated, 1,790 successfully, during the year, against 2,197 and 1,863 respectively in the previous year. There were 11 deaths from small-pox as against 1 in the preceding year.

Education.

2 boys' schools were added during the year. Altogether there were 26 boys' and 1 girls' schools, the average attendance at which was 1,038 boys and 31 girls. The total cost of education to the State was Rs. 7,084. There were 300 boys in the school at Akalkot.

KOLHA'PUR.

Area, 2,816 square miles; Population (1881), 800,189; Gross Revenue (inclusive of the feudatory States), Rs. 31,25,046.

General remarks.

The Kolhápur State is the most important of those under the control of the Bombay Government, and is almost equal in size to the smaller British Collectorates. On the west it is bounded by the Sahyádri range, the three other sides being bounded by the British Collectorates of Sátára and Belgaum and the Native States of Sángli and Miraj. Within these limits there are several smaller States having feudal relations with Kolhápur, the chief of which are Vishálgad, Bávda, Kágal and Ichalkaranji. Of the total number of villages in the State, 278 belong to the feudatory Chiefs and 292 are alienated villages. The Mahárája of Kolhápur is a minor of the age of 14 years. During the year under report His Highness attended the Rájkumár College at Rájkot where he progressed satisfactorily with his studies. The administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Administration which was presided over by the Diván, Khán Bahádur Meherjibhái Kuvarji. His Excellency Lord Reay twice visited the State in the course of the year, the first time in October 1887 and second in February 1888. On the first occasion His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Reay, visited the capital town, where he was received with all the honours befitting the representative of the Queen-Empress both by the Council of Administration and by the young Mahárája, who happened to be at Kolhápur for the vacation. A grand Darbár was held on this occasion, at which the Sardárs and Mánkaris presented Nazars to His Excellency, which, as usual, were touched and remitted. The *Ránis* paid visits to Her Excellency Lady Reay, which were returned. The second visit of His Excellency was to the Chinchli Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show. The show was the sixth of its kind. Though the number of animals exhibited was larger than in previous years, yet the progressive improvement of the last few years promises still better results. A special feature of the exhibition is the distribution of tracts on cattle-diseases, horse-shoeing, and other matters introduced by Mr. Lee-Warner in 1886. 1,621 horses, 12,983 oxen, 2,598 buffaloes, 91 sheep, and 22 mules and donkeys were brought to the show. There were 564 agricultural exhibits. His Excellency's presence greatly contributed to the success of the show, the interest taken by him acting as a direct incentive to the Chiefs and the notabilities of the State. After the show, a Darbár was held by His Excellency at which he made an impressive speech and distributed the prizes.

The Kolhápur State Railway.

The principal event of the year was the commencement of the Kolhápur State Railway. Sanction for the construction of this line, which will extend from the town of Kolhápur to Miraj, a distance of about 29 miles, was received in February 1888 from the Government of India. The cost of the railway, which is estimated at 22¾ lákhs of rupees, will be borne exclusively by the Kolhápur State.

Feudatory States: Vishálgad,

The Chief of Vishálgad being a minor (he is now 20 years of age), the affairs of his State were managed directly by the Kolhápur State during the year, under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. The total actual receipts for the year 1886-87 were Rs. 1,08,444 against Rs. 1,05,128 in the preceding year. The total nominal income, which includes items of adjustment, amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,96,780 against Rs. 1,86,619 in 1885-86. The actual expenditure in 1886-87 was Rs. 1,05,032, whereas the nominal expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 1,89,526. The actual and nominal expenditures during 1885-86 were Rs. 1,03,190 and Rs. 1,80,150 respectively. Rs. 27,504 were spent on public works, being 25·3 per cent. of the income of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,10,400 was invested in Government securities, the amount so invested during the preceding year being Rs. 2,02,400. The financial condition of the State was good. The survey and classification of the State has been completed, but the rates have not been introduced as yet.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

Bávda,

The affairs of Bávda were administered during the year by its Chief, Mádhavráv Moreshwar Pant Amátya. The actual receipts for 1886-87 were Rs. 97,837 against Rs. 89,391 for the year 1885-86. The nominal receipts during the same two years were Rs. 1,06,114 and Rs. 1,01,911 respectively. The actual expenditure in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 87,584, being Rs. 10,253 less than the actual income. The actual expenditure in 1885-86 was Rs. 85,793. The nominal expenditure in 1885-86 and 1886-87 was Rs. 1,00,492 and Rs 1,10,160 respectively. The Chief visited Bombay during the year. The closing balance of the State was Rs. 26,719, of which Rs. 14,400 were invested in Government securities, *i.e.* Rs. 500 more than in the preceding year. Only Rs. 742, or 0 75 per cent. of the income of the year, were spent on public works.

Kágal,

The Chief of Kágal is a younger brother of the Máhárája of Kolhápur and is a minor of the age of 12 years. The affairs of the State are managed by the Kolhápur State under the supervision of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country. The young Chief attends the Rájkumár College with his brother, and is reported to be a lad of much promise. There was a decrease of Rs. 59,568 in the actual receipts for the year 1886-87 as compared with those of the previous year. Of this, a decrease of Rs. 10,739 was due chiefly to the abolition of taxes on trade, and of Rs. 48,829 to the cessation of the allowance received by the late Chief as Regent of Kolhápur. The actual income for 1886-87 was Rs. 1,59,310 against Rs. 2,18,878 for 1885-86; the nominal income for the same two years being Rs. 2,39,767 and Rs. 2,91,667 respectively. The total actual and nominal expenditures in 1886-87 were Rs. 1,40,638 and Rs. 2,12,267 respectively, the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 1,86,802 and Rs. 2,61,067 respectively. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 3,40,931, of which Rs. 2,69,000 were invested in Government paper, being Rs. 10,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 21,932, being 13·7 per cent. of the income.

Ichalkaranji.

The Chief, Náráyanráo Ghorpade, is 17 years of age, and attends the Rájárám College at Kolhápur. He appeared at the Matriculation Examination, but failed to pass. He intends to appear again. The State is administered by the Kolhápur Darbár. The actual and nominal income in 1886-87 was Rs. 1,92,825 and Rs. 2,52,606 respectively against Rs. 1,99,046 and Rs. 2,79,082 respectively in 1885-86. The decrease in receipts was due to the abolition of taxes on trade. The actual and nominal expenditures were Rs. 2,01,982 and Rs. 2,79,356 respectively in 1886-87, the figures for the year 1885-86 being Rs. 2,10,284 and Rs. 3,31,584 respectively. The excess of expenditure over income was due to expenses attending the Chief's marriage. The amount expended on public works was Rs. 44,353, being 23 per cent. of the income. Rs. 2,62,400 out of the closing balance of Rs. 2,75,463 were invested in Government paper, the amount so invested in the preceding year being Rs. 2,91,174.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was only fairly seasonable and amounted to 40 inches against 48 in the preceding year. The harvest was fair, the average yield of the different staple crops ranging from 8 to 11 annas. The average prices of the principal food-grains were in no case higher, and in the case of wheat, tur, dál, gram and jowári lower than in the preceding year.

Cultivated and culturable land.

The area under cultivation in the Kolhápur State, including its dependencies, was in 1886-87 12,50,776 acres against 12,29,720 acres in the preceding year, and the culturable area was 14,95,274 acres in 1886-87 against 14,42,116 acres in 1885-86. The increase in both cases was due to the more accurate measurements made by the Survey Department.

Survey.

The revenue survey of the whole of the Kolhápur State, including the feudatory States, has been completed with the exception of a few villages in the Ratnágiri District belonging to the Chief of Bávda. The introduction of the survey rates into the Bávda and Vishálgad States is under the consideration of the British Survey Department. Inám villages have been measured and classed, and during the year survey rates were introduced into 7 villages in the Karvir Petha with the consent of the Inámdárs. It is hoped that other Inámdárs will also consent to the introduction of survey rates.

Although the city survey was completed long ago, the inquiry into the titles of holders of land was not finished. A special revising officer had to be appointed in connection with the inquiry during the year, at the close of which there were 290 cases requiring investigation which have since been disposed of. Boundary marks in 5,300 numbers remained to be placed, and it was hoped that the work connected with the City Survey would be finished during the current year. The cost of the City Survey establishment, payable by the State and the Kolhápur Municipality, amounted to Rs. 1,359.

Alienation Settlement.

At the close of the year only 16 claims to alienated revenue, amounting to Rs. 448 in value, remained to be disposed of. 1,073 succession cases and 65 alienation cases in feudatory States were dealt with during the year.

Waste Land.

Owing to accurate measurements of the lands in the Bhúdhargad Petha by the Survey Department, the extent of waste land in the Kolhápur State, including the feudatory States, was found to be 244,498 acres in 1886-87 against 212,397 acres in 1885-86. The largest extent of waste land existed in the Bhúdhargad and Panala Pethás, which are hilly tracts.

Sheri Lands.

The revenue realized from the *sheri* lands, *i.e.*, the personal holdings of His Highness the Máhárája, was Rs. 48,282 in 1886-87, being Rs. 2,196 more than in the preceding year. During the year the Council of Administration passed a rule (to come into operation in the following year) which limited the rent of *sheri* lands to double the amount of assessment fixed by the Survey Department.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

Military.

The military establishment of the State consists of the Kolhápur Infantry and the Red Risála or the Mahárája's body-guard. The strength of the former, which is under 2 European officers, was during the year 551 rank and file; that of the latter was 156. The Infantry cost Rs. 83,760 and the Risála Rs. 56,057 during the year 1886-87 against Rs. 72,482 and Rs. 40,464 respectively the year before. The increase is mainly due to disbursements on account of the preceding year and to the purchase of remounts.

Police.

The total police force of the State, inclusive of the feudatory States, was during 1887-88 660 strong, being 9 less than in the previous year. The cost of the force was Rs. 63,839 against Rs. 69,133 in 1886-87. The behaviour of the police appears to have been good, 71 men only having been punished during the year against 142 in the preceding year, while 84 men against 52 in the previous year were granted certificates of good conduct. There was a decrease of 62 as compared with the preceding year in the number of offences reported to the police (498 against 560). 462 persons were arrested, of whom 458 or nearly 99 per cent. were sent up for trial. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 714 and 698. Of the 458 persons sent for trial, 338, or nearly 73 per cent., were convicted, the percentage in the preceding year being 53 only. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 73 in 1887-88 against 51 in the previous year. It must, however, be observed that in 1886-87 out of 1,486 persons arrested for cognizable offences, 714 or nearly one-half were arrested by the police *suo motu*, whereas in the year under report out of 1,897 persons arrested for cognizable offences only 462 or less than one-fourth were arrested by the police *suo motu*. Similarly out of 743 cognizable offences only 498 or 67 per cent. were reported to the police; whilst in 1886-87 out of 642 cognizable cases, 560 or 87 per cent. were so reported. Of 335 cases of theft during the year, 244 were traced; in the preceding year there were 420 cases of which 273 were traced. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 23,336 against Rs. 34,783 in 1886-87, while the percentage of recoveries was 81 against 62½, exhibiting a rise of 18½ per cent. as compared with the preceding year and of 38 per cent. as compared with the year before. There were 880 fires, of which 32 were the work of incendiaries, against 933 and 63 respectively in the year before. The value of the property destroyed was Rs. 13,027 against Rs. 15,670.

Criminal Justice.

The Magisterial Courts in the State, inclusive of the feudatories, were reduced during the year from 35 to 33. 5,039 persons, including those under trial at the commencement of the year, were brought up for trial before these Courts during 1887-88 against 5,070 in the previous year. Of these, 1,175 were convicted, 725 acquitted, 3,055 discharged, 55 committed to the Sessions, and 2 otherwise disposed of, leaving 27 persons under trial at the end of the year; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,220, 767, 2,951, 59, 4, and 69. 393 persons were sentenced to imprisonment against 286 in the year before; 777 were fined against 920; 5 were whipped against 14. Of the 393 sentenced to imprisonment 184 were fined in addition. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 10,737 in 1887-88 against Rs. 7,342 in 1886-87, the recoveries being Rs. 9,411 against Rs. 6,224. The total number of crimes placed before the Magistrates during the year, in connection with which the 5,039 persons were brought up before the Magistracy, was 2,550 against 2,447 in 1886-87. Of these, 743 were cognizable against 642 in the previous year; 1,897 persons were apprehended in connection with them against 1,486, and 631 convicted against 463. The total number of non-cognizable crimes was 1,807 against 1,805 in the previous year, the number of persons arrested in connection with them was 3,142 against 3,584, and the number of persons convicted was 544 against 757. Thus it will be seen that cognizable crime increased and punishments were more severe. Cases of murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide diminished from 14 to 10, dacoities and robberies from 12 to 5, house-breaking from 204 to 182, and simple theft from 293 to 286, while cases of causing miscarriage increased from 8 to 13, of grievous hurt from 26 to 34, of cattle theft from 7 to 21, and of receiving stolen property from 32 to 43.

There were 3 Courts of Appeal within the State and its feudatories. The total number of appeals for disposal was 135 against 126 in the previous year: in 91 the original sentences were confirmed, in 10 modified, in 31 reversed, and the remaining 3 appeals were pending at the close of the year. There were, besides, 7 appeals to the President in Council, in 3 of which the convictions and sentences were upheld and in 4 modified.

There were 3 Courts of Sessions—that of the Political Agent, of the Kolhápur State, and of the Bávda State. There were 38 sessions cases tried during the year against 29 in the preceding year. The number of persons committed, including the persons under trial at the commencement of the year, was 76 against 68 in 1886-87, of whom 32 were convicted, 33 acquitted, and 7 otherwise disposed of, against 18, 24, and 5 respectively in 1886-87. 4 persons awaited trial at the end of the year against 21 in the preceding year. Capital punishment was awarded in one case, but was commuted by the Government of Bombay to a sentence of imprisonment for life.

Prisons.

There were in all 15 Criminal Jails. The Central Jail is at Kolhápur. A reduction of the subordinate jails is under consideration. There were 447 persons (75 of them females) in the Central Jail during the year against 430 in 1886-87, the admissions during the year being 317 against 278. In the 14 subordinate jails 692 persons were confined against 637 in 1886-87. The cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 96 as compared with Rs. 106 in 1886-87, against which has to be set off Rs. 20, the earnings per prisoner. The net cost to the State per prisoner was Rs. 76 against Rs. 96 in the preceding year There were 53

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur.*

admissions into the Jail Hospital and 1 death against 49 and 3 respectively in the preceding year.

Civil Courts.

The number of Civil Courts of original jurisdiction in the State, including its feudatories, was 19; 3 exercised appellate jurisdiction. The year under review commenced with a balance of 1,456 cases against 1,664 in 1886-87. 4,057 new suits were instituted and 152 were received by transfer against 4,163 and 328 respectively in 1886-87. The total number of suits was 5,665 against 6,155 in the previous year. Of these, 4,275 (against 4,699) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,390 against 1,456 in 1886-87. The value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 5,33,838 against Rs. 6,71,432 in the previous year. 3,490 applications for execution of decrees were filed during the year against 3,410 in 1886-87, which, together with the balance at the commencement of the year, made the total number of applications for disposal 4,421 against 4,181 in the previous year. 3,617 against 3,250 applications were disposed of. The disposals exceeded the institutions both in suits and applications for execution, and the arrears were fewer, all which were satisfactory features of the year's administration. 336 appeals against 224 were admitted or received by transfer by the 3 appellate Courts during the year, and 279 against 220 were disposed of, leaving 136 in arrears against 79 in 1886-87. The undisposed of appeals would have been less, but that for part of the year there was no Assistant Judge.

Registration.

The number of documents registered increased from 4,397 to 4,955, and their value from Rs. 13,69,633 to Rs. 14,76,743. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 24,277 against Rs. 22,067, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,626 against 5,259 in 1886-87.

Municipalities.

During the year under review 4 new municipalities were added to the 5 in existence in the State, including the territories of its feudatories. Measures were in progress for giving the municipal constitution of Kolhápur a recognized legal status and for improving the *personnel* of the municipal body. A plentiful supply of water having already been provided, provision has been made in the budget for 1888-89 wherewith to commence the execution of a surface drainage scheme for the town which, it is calculated, will take some years to complete. The income of the Kolhápur Municipality exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 2,393, being Rs. 47,803 against Rs. 45,410, exclusive of cash balances. The expenditure was Rs. 44,106 against Rs. 49,790 (Rs. 5,000 expended on account of the Jubilee) in the preceding year. Of the total amount Rs. 7,179 were spent on public works. The total receipts of the 8 minor municipalities did not exceed Rs. 15,000 and their expenditure Rs. 7,000, while their closing balances were over Rs. 13,000.

Forest Demarcation and Forests.

During the year under review forest demarcation was made in 30 villages against 87 in the previous year, and forest settlement was effected in 51 villages against 54. Of the total number of 313 villages to be demarcated and settled, demarcation has been completed in 270 and settlement effected in 204. The total forest area was 650 square miles. The total income of the forest department was Rs. 86,318 against Rs. 72,382, and the total expenditure Rs. 53,198 against Rs. 54,563 in the previous year. The net income increased from Rs. 17,819 in the previous year to Rs. 33,120 in 1887-88; the result was mainly due to better prices fetched by the *hirda* berries (myrabolams), although the produce of the year was less by about 35 khandis than that of the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The financial accounts available for the purposes of this paragraph are for the Fasli year ending 5th June 1887. Next year they will be brought up to 31st March 1889, the close of the official year. The total gross revenue of the Kolhápur State proper, inclusive of municipal receipts (Rs. 44,814 against Rs. 71,484), was Rs. 22,70,722 against Rs. 23,09,753 in 1885-86. The total expenditure, inclusive of municipal disbursements (Rs. 48,620 against Rs. 46,746), was Rs. 20,94,519 in 1886-87 against Rs. 22,10,859 in 1885-86. The surplus revenue amounted to Rs. 1,76,203 against Rs. 98,894 in the previous year. The accumulated balances amounted to Rs. 30,11,388, of which Rs. 19,24,475 were invested. Under the debt heads Rs. 4,89,169 against Rs. 5,22,766 in 1885-86 were included in the receipts, and Rs. 5,16,614 against Rs. 4,65,865 in the expenditure. The land revenue demand was Rs. 11,60,450 in 1886-87 against Rs. 11,62,437 in 1885-86, and the actual collections amounted to Rs. 11,19,883 against Rs. 11,33,395. The outstandings on account of land revenue amounted to Rs. 82,215 against Rs. 70,460 in the previous year. The revenue from the ábkári farm increased during the year by Rs. 10,960. There was a large decrease in the extraordinary expenditure of the State, mainly under the head of public works, on which about Rs. 1,70,634 less were spent during 1886-87 as compared with the preceding year, fewer original works having been executed.

Public Works.

The total amount spent on public works in the Kolhápur State proper and the four principal feudatory States in 1887-88 was Rs. 4,54,423 against Rs. 4,48,493 in the preceding year (1886-87). Of the total amount, Rs. 3,59,891 were spent in the Kolhápur State against Rs. 3,68,975 in 1886-87. The new palace for the Mahárája at Kolhápur was finished during the year; the total cost of it amounted to Rs. 7,19,073. Other important works completed in the Kolhápur State itself during the year, and the expenditure thereon up to 31st March 1888 were as follow: Deepening the Kalmba Tank Channel, Rs. 6,258; tank at Katkol, Rs. 8,253; new road, Jotiba's Hill, Rs. 66,600; Belgaum-Panchgani new road, Rs. 51,739; new approaches to Reeves' Bridge, Rs. 23,762; improving the Chárdarwájá road to Panhala, Rs. 18,351; and Nipáni-Mahálingpur road, 1st section, Rs. 13,063. The principal works in progress in the State itself were the renewal of Daulat Khajina Chauk, new school-houses at Panhala and Shirol, the fourth section of the Kolhápur-Bhudhargad road,

and the Victoria Jubilee Bridge. The principal works which were being executed by the feudatories were the new palace at Kolhápur for the Chief of Vishálgad and the new palace at Ichalkaranji.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Kolhápur and Southern Maratha States:* Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

The births and deaths registered in the State and its feudatories during the year under review were respectively 33,160 and 21,532 against 29,974 and 17,767 in 1886-87. The increase in the birth-rate from 37·4 per mille of population in the previous year to 41·4 in 1887-88 might be due to an improvement in the registration: the increase in the death-rate from 22·2 to 26·9 per mille is attributed to the prevalence of cholera, which caused 1,278 deaths against none in the previous year, and which was traceable to an impure water-supply towards the close of the hot season. Steps were taken to remove the cause. On the whole, the public health was not so satisfactory as during the previous year. Including the travelling dispensary, there were in all 10 dispensaries in the State and its feudatories, besides the Albert Edward Hospital. Altogether 98,364 patients were treated in these institutions, or 16,748 more than in the previous year. The number of patients treated at the hospital was 37,389 against 36,611 in 1886-87. 18 lunatics, the same number as in the previous year, were treated in the Lunatic Asylum. The total number of primary vaccinations was 26,678 and of re-vaccinations 1,640 against 26,270 and 1,573 respectively in the previous year. 96·3 per cent. of the primary vaccinations were successful. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 71·7. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 4,720.

Education.

There were 214 educational institutions during the year (1887-88) with 13,284 scholars, against 212 schools and 12,897 scholars in the previous year, inclusive of the Rájárám College and High School, 2 training schools—one for men and the other for women, several Anglo-Vernacular schools, and aided indigenous schools. The total expenditure on these institutions during the year was Rs. 1,00,756, in addition to Rs. 28,239 spent on school buildings; while Rs. 21,596 were received as fees and fines. The cost per pupil per annum in the college was Rs. 424, in the High School and Sardárs' Class Rs. 66, and in the remaining schools Rs. 5. The number of students in the college was 22. 7 candidates appeared for the 1st B.A. Examination in 1887-88 against 11, of whom 5 passed against 3 in the preceding year. The Previous Examination class did not succeed so well, as 2 candidates only were successful out of 15. Notwithstanding the establishment of the American Mission High School at Kolhápur, there were 426 pupils on the rolls of the Rájárám High School against 441 in the previous year. 29 candidates appeared at the Matriculation Examination, of whom 21 were successful, against 29 and 12 in the preceding year. There were 7 Sardárs against 3 in the previous year in the Sardárs' Class. An agricultral class was opened in the High School during the year. 835 girls, being 16 more than in 1886-87, attended the 16 girls' schools. As in the preceding year, there were 3 separate schools for Mahomedans, and at 8 of the other schools there were special classes for this community. 1,283 pupils against 1,198 in 1886-87 attended these schools and classes; the number was 803 in 1883-84. The Jayasing Ráo Ghatge Technical School, established on the suggestion of the Acting Political Agent in memory of the late Regent of Kolhápur, was opened in March 1887. 25 boys were learning carpentry and 13 brass and iron work. The school is managed by a Committee who have decided to teach carpentry, iron and brass work, pottery and modelling, in addition to mensuration, arithmetic, practical geometry, elementary mechanics and drawing.

Literature and the Press.

There were 16 libraries supported by private subscriptions, being 1 more than in the previous year. There were, besides, 3 libraries maintained by the State. The number of printing presses remained stationary at 4.

SOUTHERN MARA'THA STATES.

Southern Marátha States generally.

During the year under review the Sángli State was added to the 7 other States or divisions of States mentioned below, in charge of the Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country. All the 8 States exercise 1st class jurisdiction. The following statement shows the area, population and gross revenue of each State:—

Name of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Average per Square Mile.	Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
Sángli	1,083	196,832	181	10,97,099
Miraj (Senior)	339	69,732	205	3,19,397
Miraj (Junior)	207	30,541	147	2,56,240
Kurundvád (Senior)	182	35,187	192	98,345
Kurundvád (Junior)	114	25,811	226	1,16,211
Jamkhandi	492	83,917	170	4,24,515
Mudhol	362	52,163	144	2,18,488
Rámdurg	140	29,570	211	1,57,319
Total ...	2,919	523,753	179	26,87,614

Of the above 8 States 6 are under the management of their respective ruling Chiefs. The Chiefs of the remaining 2, *viz.* Miraj (Junior) and Rámdurg, are minors, and each of the States is managed by two Joint Kárbháris. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

Sángli and Miraj in October 1887, when the Chiefs of Sángli, Miraj (Senior) and the 2 Kurundváds were presented to His Excellency. These and the other 4 Chiefs were present at the Darbár held at Chinchli by His Excellency on the 2nd February 1888. Another noticeable event of the year was the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway for traffic from Miraj to Koregaon in May, and from Miraj to Belgaum in December 1887. Taking all the States together, the year was one of fair prosperity and advancement: a larger sum was spent on public works than in the previous year, the number of persons receiving education increased (1 in 40 of the inhabitants attended school), the arrears of civil-judicial cases were reduced to some extent, the number of documents registered continued to increase, and with the exception of Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol the expenditure in all the States was within the income. The effect of the removal of taxes on trade, noticed in the last report, was clearly not injurious. Cholera was generally very prevalent, chiefly during the months of June and July, 1,324 persons having fallen victims to the disease. Small-pox also appeared in Sángli, Miraj (Junior), and Kurundvád (Junior). There was a decline in the number of persons vaccinated in most of the States. The affairs of the different States will now be noticed separately.

SÁNGLI.

General.

The affairs of the Sángli State were administered by the Joint Administration for the first eight months of the year under review, the Chief alone being responsible for the management since 1st December 1887, on which date his full powers were restored to him, subject to certain conditions. The Joint Administration lasted for nearly fourteen years, during which reforms were introduced in all branches of the administration: a new system of accounts was adopted, the survey system was introduced; the revenue was increased from less than 7 to more than 10 lákhs of rupees, debts to the extent of 12 lákhs of rupees were paid off with interest, and the State was placed in a sound financial position—there being an invested cash balance of Rs. 3,83,000 at the end of the period of administration—6 dispensaries were established—one in each táluka—the number of schools was increased from 31 attended by 1,124 pupils to 74 attended by 4,550 pupils, many imposts that hindered trade were abolished, considerable progress was made with public works, and the whole machinery of administration—especially in the Police and Judicial Branches—was re-organized and improved.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was above the average. The prices of all food-grains, except wheat, were lower than in the previous year.

Land Administration.

The work of classification in 33 inám villages out of 35 already surveyed was finished. Ináms of the value of Rs. 1,028 were resumed during the year; at the same time ináms worth Rs. 213 were restored on appeal, and others worth Rs. 9,579 were declared to be continued in perpetuity.

Waste Lands.

The area of waste lands was reduced during the year from 7,951 to 5,433 acres.

Police.

The foot police was reduced from 493 in the preceding year to 433 in the year under review, and advantage was taken of the reduction to create two appointments of police inspectors. The mounted police was increased from 44 to 54. The total expenditure on the force, foot and mounted, was Rs. 56,009 against Rs. 56,060 in 1886-87. 493 offences were reported to the police against 522 in the preceding year, 389 persons were arrested against 344; 329 were sent for trial against 303. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 45·5 against 42·7, and of convictions to accused sent for trial 53·7 against 48·5. The property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 39,287 against Rs. 37,807 in 1886-87, and the amount recovered was Rs. 12,262 against Rs. 11,702, being 31·2 per cent. against 30·9 per cent.

Criminal Justice.

1,233 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates during the year against 981 in 1886-87. Of these 383 were discharged, 479 acquitted, 300 convicted, 17 committed to the Sessions, 42 died, escaped or were transferred, and 12 awaited trial at the end of the year. There was an increase of crime chiefly under the head of "hurt."

Prisons.

There was one jail at Sángli as in the previous year, and 7 lock-ups against 5 in 1886-87. 293 prisoners were confined during the year in the jail and the lock-ups against 244 in the previous year. The number of prisoners at the end of the year was 89. The total prison expenditure was Rs. 5,769 against Rs. 5,993 in 1886-87.

Civil Justice.

The suits filed during the year numbered 1,886, and 337 had remained undisposed at the end of 1886-87. Of these, 1,926 were disposed of during the year and 297 remained in arrears. There was considerable improvement in the disposal of applications for execution. Of the total number of 2,237 applications, including a balance of 506 at the beginning of the year, 1,861 were disposed of. There were 345 appeals for disposal during the year against 207 in 1886-87, of which 284 were disposed of.

Municipalities.

There were 6 municipalities in existence during the year, *viz.* those of Sángli, Sháhápur, Terdal, Mangalvedha, Shirhatti and Rabkavi, the last one having been formed during the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Sángli Municipality amounted to Rs. 10,711 and Rs. 9,711 and those of the Sháhápur Municipality to Rs. 16,862 and Rs. 17,212, respectively. The other municipalities, which are comparatively small, were progressing satisfactorily.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

A sum of Rs. 85,815 was spent on public works against Rs. 76,137 in the previous year; of this sum Rs. 21,269 were expended on communications and Rs. 40,416 on water-supply. Public Works.

The year 1887-88 opened with a balance of Rs. 7,55,213 against Rs. 6,32,555 in 1886-87: the closing balance was Rs. 8,34,667. Including Local Funds and debt heads the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 10,97,099 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,17,644, against Rs. 10,22,155 and Rs. 8,99,497 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 38,768 under the head of land revenue receipts in consequence of adjustments of assessment on inám lands. There was an increase under the head of miscellaneous expenditure of Rs. 44,834 owing to the payment of large sums to tainátdárs for arrears of allowance, and of compensation for land taken up for railway purposes. Revenue and Finance.

8,453 births were registered against 7,047 in 1886-87, and there were 5,582 deaths against 4,224. Cholera broke out in April 1887 and did not wholly disappear until November following. 1,797 persons were attacked, of whom 775 died. There were 58 cases of small-pox in the Sháhápur táluka, of which 9 proved fatal. 38,309 persons obtained medical relief at the 6 dispensaries in the State, against 38,454 in the preceding year, at a total cost of Rs. 11,797 against Rs. 12,617. There were 7,029 vaccinations, of which 6,930 were primary and 99 re-vaccinations. The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,095. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The number of State schools was 4 more than in the preceding year, being 74 in all, which provided instruction during the year for 4,450 scholars against 4,125 in 1886-87. The Sángli school was raised to the rank of a high school during the year, and sent up 5 boys for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 2 were successful. Of the 74 schools 4 were girls' schools. The cost of instruction was Rs. 30,712 against Rs. 29,337 in 1886-87. Besides the State schools there were 33 indigenous schools with 1,188 scholars. 6 of these schools received Rs. 229 as State grants. Education.

MIRAJ (SENIOR).

The administration of the State was conducted during the year by the Chief, Gangádharráo Ganesh *alias* Bálá Sáheb Patwardhan, assisted by a Kárbhári. In October 1887 he established an Administrative Council consisting of himself, the State Kárbhári and the Sar Nyáyádhish, the ultimate decision resting with himself in contested points. General.

The rainfall was irregular, and the season on the whole was unfavourable. Season and Crops.

The strength of the police force was the same as during the previous year, *viz.* 341 persons, of whom 224 were stipendiary and 117 village policemen, pátils and shetsandis. The total cost of the force increased from Rs. 18,453 to Rs. 20,658 in consequence of its re-organization in the previous year. 325 offences were reported to the police in 1887-88 against 301 in the year previous: the numbers of accused persons arrested and sent for trial 311 and 277 respectively. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 66·8 against 55·51 in the previous year; of the persons sent for trial 75·09 per cent. were convicted against 62·64. Considerably less property was stolen in 1887-88 than in the preceding year, the figures being Rs. 4,847 and Rs. 11,913 respectively. The percentage of recoveries was 55·84 in the year under review against 65·32 the year before. Police.

454 offences were reported to the magistracy in 1887-88 against 409 in the year previous. The total number of persons dealt with was 793 against 686. Of these, 354 were convicted, 282 acquitted, 154 discharged, 1 disposed of otherwise, and 2 only remained to be tried at the end of the year. The increase in the number of offences was due chiefly to prosecutions for public nuisances in the municipal towns. Out of 38 appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates, the decisions in 19 were confirmed, in 15 reversed and in 4 modified. Criminal Justice.

The total number of prisoners confined in the 3 State jails during the year was 93, of whom 14 were there at the beginning of the year. The number in the jails at the end of the year was 24. The cost of maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 1,804 against Rs. 1,773 in the previous year. Prisons.

The administration of civil justice was satisfactory. 884 suits were filed during 1887-88, and 77 remained to be disposed of at the close of 1886-87. Of the total number of suits 914 were disposed of during the year, leaving 47 undisposed of at its close. The total value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 1,12,390. 32 appeals were filed during the year, and 24 were on hand at its beginning. Of these, 51 were disposed of. There were in all 950 applications for execution of decrees, of which 837 were received during the year: 820 were disposed of, leaving 130 undisposed of, against 113 in the preceding year. Civil Justice.

3 more municipalities were established during the year, making 5 in all. The Miraj Municipality exerted itself in improving the sanitation of the town. The financial condition of the municipality has not improved—the income exclusive of the State grant being Rs. 14,006 (the total income was Rs. 18,132) and the expenditure Rs. 15,880 during the year under review. Municipalities.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 66,731 against Rs. 64,423 in 1886-87.

Public Works.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue and financial year of the State closes on 31st July: the figures given below, therefore, which include local funds, refer to the year 1886-87. The financial position of the State was sound. The opening balances amounted to Rs. 9,77,943, and the closing balances to Rs. 9,08,226. The actual income was:—ordinary Rs. 2,52,563, extraordinary Rs. 54,327; total Rs. 3,06,890. The actual expenditure was:—ordinary Rs. 1,93,360; extraordinary Rs. 1,49,528; total Rs. 3,42,888. The gross receipts and disbursements amounted to Rs. 3,19,397 and Rs. 3,89,114 respectively. The excess in expenditure was due to the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the installation of the Chief in 1886-87.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The births and deaths registered during the year 1887-88 were 3,137 and 2,356 respectively. A dispensary was opened during the year at Modnimb: there were 2 other dispensaries—one at Miraj and one at Lakshmeshvar. More and more advantage was being taken of these dispensaries. The cost of maintaining the 3 dispensaries was Rs. 6,587. There were outbreaks of cholera in the Miraj and Modnimb tálukás. 2,603 vaccinations were performed during the year against 2,989 in 1886-87 at a total cost of Rs. 485. There has been a steady decrease in the number of vaccinations since the year 1885-86, when the total number of vaccine operations amounted to 3,744.

Education.

The vernacular schools in the State increased during the year from 34 to 39. Together with the Miraj High School the 40 schools maintained by the State cost Rs. 21,009, of which sum Rs. 6,396 were spent on the high school and Rs. 14,613 on the vernacular schools. The average daily attendance at the high school was 214 against 176 in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the vernacular schools increased from 1,608 in 1886-87 to 1,675 in 1887-88. There were altogether 5 girls' schools in the State, which were attended by 330 girls. The number of indigenous schools was 14.

MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

General.

The Chief being a minor 11 years of age, who is studying at the Rájárám College, the affairs of this State were managed by Joint Kárbháris. The State is divided into 3 tálukás, into one of which survey and settlement rates have been introduced. The other two tálukás were measured and classed in 1884, but the rates of assessment have not yet been determined.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was seasonable, and the out-turn of crops fair.

Police.

The total expenditure on the police was Rs. 13,418 against Rs. 13,495 in the preceding year. The stipendiary police consisted of 114 constables, 14 *savárs* and 2 faujdárs. There were, besides, 32 police pátils and 68 shetsandis. 49 offences were reported to the police against 77 in the year previous. 54 persons were arrested and sent for trial. 38 per cent. of the accused persons (i) arrested and (ii) sent for trial were convicted in 1887-88 against 61·1 and 55 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The property stolen during the year was valued at Rs. 2,556 against Rs. 1,791 in 1886-87, and the percentage of recoveries was 57·7 against 22·8.

Criminal Justice.

89 offences were reported to the Magistrates during 1887-88 against 105 in 1886-87: and 182 persons against 181 were brought to trial, of whom 54 were discharged without trial, 91 were acquitted, 30 were convicted, and 7 awaited trial at the end of year. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial to the Court of the Magistrate, First Class, was very low (15·23) in 1886-87 and in the year under review it was lower still (11·5), only 12 persons having been convicted out of 104. Only 5 out of 51 persons were convicted in the Second Class Magistrate's Court. There were 6 appeals, 2 of which were rejected, and the sentence was modified in 1 and reversed in 3 cases.

Prisons.

There were fewer prisoners in the 3 State jails than in the previous year, and the expenditure upon them was less in consequence, being Rs. 541 against Rs. 832.

Civil Justice.

160 suits were instituted during the year. Inclusive of arrears (30) the total number of suits was 190, of which 152 were disposed of. There were in all 18 appeals, including 2 undisposed of at the end of the previous year: of these, 16 were disposed of during the year.

Municipalities.

The total receipts, including the grants (Rs. 841) by the State, of the 3 municipalities of Budgaon, Kavta and Gadgeri were Rs. 2,312 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,214.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 37,966 against Rs. 31,202 in 1886-87.

Revenue and Finance.

The accounts available—State and Local Funds—relate to the year ending 31st May 1887. The revenue year opened with a cash balance in hand of Rs. 1,30,226, and Rs. 3,91,397 funded capital: at its close the cash balance was Rs. 1,26,044 and the funded capital Rs. 4,29,663. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,56,240, and the gross disbursements to Rs. 2,31,911. The actual income amounted to Rs. 1,90,347, and the actual expenditure to Rs. 1,61,754: the actual income in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,20,430 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,66,454.

1,409 births and 933 deaths were reported during the year against 1,307 and 720 in the previous year. 176 persons died of cholera, which prevailed in 2 tálukás for some months. The number of persons treated at the 2 dispensaries at Budgáon and Gadgeri fell from 10,904 to 8,315, and they cost respectively Rs. 1,522 and Rs. 1,292 against Rs. 1,995 and Rs. 1,437 in the preceding year. 903 vaccinations against 796 were performed. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.* Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Rs. 6,526 were spent on the 22 schools (including 3 for girls) maintained by the State. The amount expended in the preceding year was Rs. 5,770. 1,090 scholars received instruction against 1,136 in the preceding year. The average monthly attendance fell from 808 to 763·5. Education.

KURUNDVA'D (SENIOR).

The affairs of this State were conducted by the Chief, Chintámanráo Bála Sáheb Patwardhan. New survey rates were introduced in the Tikota táluka and the survey of the Angol táluka was commenced during the year under review. General.

The rainfall was excessive in the Angol táluka: in the other tálukás it was nearly the same as in the preceding year. The out-turn of kharíf and rabi crops was on the whole good. Season and Crops.

5 more constables were employed, which brought up the strength of the stipendiary police to 67. The cost of the stipendiary force was Rs. 4,042 against Rs. 3,645 in the preceding year. The village police, which numbered 110, cost Rs. 5,442 in addition. There was considerably more crime than in the year previous: the increase occurred chiefly in crimes against the person. 52 offences were reported to the police against 26 in 1886-87: 62 persons were arrested, of whom 57 were sent for trial. The percentage of persons convicted to those sent for trial was 70·1 against 45·4 in 1886-87, and that of convictions to arrests was 64·5 against 41·6. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 2,116 against Rs. 1,934 in the previous year, and the percentage of recoveries was 57·2 against 15·4. Police.

140 offences were reported to the magistracy. 236 persons in all were dealt with against 147 in 1886-87: 92 were convicted, 42 discharged and 94 acquitted. 9 appeals were preferred, of which 1 was rejected, the decisions in 2 were confirmed, in 4 reversed and in 2 modified. Criminal Justice.

There were 1 jail in Kurundvád and 4 lock-ups in the districts. 48 persons were confined in them against 41 in 1886-87 at a total cost of Rs. 1,686. Prisons.

The number of Civil Courts (4) remained the same as in the previous year. 316 suits against 238 were filed during the year: 324 against 278 were disposed of, and 65 against 73 was the balance at the end of the year. The year commenced with 16 appeals in arrears, 40 were filed in the course of it, and 52 were disposed of by the Chief. 151 out of 218 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of. Civil Justice.

The only municipality in the State is that of Kurundvád. Its income, including opening balance, was Rs. 2,161 and expenditure Rs. 2,035. Municipalities.

The expenditure on public works was Rs. 5,822 against Rs. 7,123 in the previous year. Public Works.

Including opening balance, the income of the State from all sources was Rs. 1,00,565, the actual receipts being Rs. 98,345, of which sum Rs. 75,900 were contributed by land revenue. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 99,600, and the balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 965. Rs. 12,500 were paid in reduction of debt, as in the preceding year. Revenue and Finance.

The births and deaths registered during the year were respectively 1,262 and 627 against 1,037 and 625 in 1886-87. Cholera prevailed for some time, and caused 61 deaths. At the Kurundvád Dispensary, the only one in the State, 3,931 persons were treated against 3,250 the year before, at a total cost of Rs. 2,156. 1,039 vaccine operations were performed against 1,550 in 1886-87. 954 operations were successful. Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 1 Anglo-vernacular school, 1 girls' school, and 5 boys' schools. 365 boys attended the schools at the end of the year against 321 the year before. The expenditure on the schools was Rs. 1,716 against Rs. 2,584 in the preceding year. There were 5 indigenous schools attended by 195 boys against 9 in the preceding year attended by 218 boys. Education.

KURUNDVA'D (JUNIOR).

The affairs of this State continued to be managed by Ganpatráo Bápu Sáheb and Hariharráo Dáji Sáheb, the representatives of the junior branch of the Kurundvád family, assisted by a Kárbhári. The survey of the Yellur táluka was finished and that of Maindargi táluka was commenced during the year under review. General

The rainfall at Yellur was much greater than in the year previous: at Maindargi it was the same nearly. The out-turn of the crops was estimated at about 8 annas in the rupee. Season and Crops.

A police inspector was appointed for the first time during the year. There were 63 stipendiary police, besides 6 savárs and 59 shetsandis. The total cost of the force was Police.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marâtha States.*

Rs. 11,503. 122 offences were reported to the police, 75 persons were arrested, and 59 were sent for trial. 49·3 per cent. of the accused arrested were convicted against 38·6 per cent. in 1886-87, and 62·7 per cent. of the accused sent for trial were convicted against 57·6 per cent. Property valued at Rs. 1,026 was stolen, and the percentage of recoveries was 63·5 against 24·4 in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

117 offences were reported to the magistrates against 125 in 1886-87. 221 persons were dealt with: 109 were convicted, 25 were committed to the Sessions, 37 were discharged, 39 acquitted, and 3 disposed of otherwise, leaving 8 persons under trial at the end of the year. 8 out of 10 appeals were disposed of by the Chiefs, who confirmed the decisions of the lower Court.

Prisons.

32 prisoners in all were confined in the 3 lock-ups at Kurundvád, Vadgaon and Maindargi at a total cost of Rs. 1,451. 25 of the prisoners were released in the course of the year.

Civil Justice.

There were 25 suits undisposed of at the beginning of 1887-88, and 117 were filed during the year. Of these, 129 were disposed of. 20 appeals were received during the year, of which 16 were disposed of, the decisions in 8 being confirmed and in the rest reversed. 73 applications for execution of decrees were filed and 29 remained over from the previous year: 76 were disposed of, and 26 left in arrears.

Municipalities.

The only municipality in the State was established at Maindargi in January 1888.

Public Works.

The amount spent on public works during the year was Rs. 6,171 against Rs. 11,187 in the preceding year.

Revenue and Finance.

The receipts for 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 1,16,211 against Rs. 1,49,287 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,15,852 in 1886-87 against Rs. 1,48,022 in 1885-86, in which latter year Rs. 50,400 were expended on the marriage of the daughter of one of the Chiefs. Nothing was paid in reduction of the State debt during the year, although Rs. 8,274 were paid as interest.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Cholera and small-pox prevailed for a short time. Out of a total of 551 deaths 8 were due to cholera and 2 to small-pox. 1,160 births were registered. Only 593 children were vaccinated against 821 the year before.

Education.

There were 10 schools in the State, being 1 more than in the preceding year. They were attended by 452 boys. The schools cost Rs. 1,861.

JAMKHANDI.

General.

The affairs of this State were administered by the Chief, Rámchandraráo Áppá Sáheb Patwardhan, assisted by a Kárbhári. The classification of the lands in the remaining two tálukás of Jamkhandi and Bidri was commenced during the year, and the survey work in the two *thánás* (stations) of Patkal and Vathár was shortly to have been commenced.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was abundant, being above the average of the three preceding years, and the estimated yield of the food-grains was 12 annas in the rupee.

Police.

The stipendiary police consisted during the year of 276 foot and 53 mounted men, and cost Rs. 42,477. There were, besides, 330 shetsandis doing police work for which they held inám lands valued at Rs. 13,654. 303 offences were reported to the police in 1887-88 against 340 in 1886-87. 119 accused persons were arrested by the police, and 87 were sent for trial. 29 per cent. of the persons arrested and 38 per cent. of those sent for trial were convicted, against 36·7 and 42·1 per cent. respectively in 1886-87. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 5,619, the percentage of recoveries being 24·16 against 32·9 in 1886-87.

Criminal Justice.

The offences reported to the Magistrates were 303 against 326 in 1886-87. Including the 28 persons awaiting trial at the end of the preceding year, 386 persons were dealt with by the Magistrates against 514 in 1886-87. Of these, 83 were convicted, 6 committed to the Sessions, 62 acquitted, 209 discharged without trial, 2 disposed of otherwise, and 24 persons and 11 cases remained undisposed at the close of the year. 24 criminal appeals were disposed of: in 17 the sentences were confirmed, in 2 they were modified, and in 3 reversed. Further enquiry was ordered in 2.

Prisons.

The cost of the jails in the State was Rs. 2,311: 68 prisoners against 84 in 1886-87 were confined in them during the year, there being 23 in confinement at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

Out of a total of 725 suits, including 122 in arrears, 606 were disposed of. 530 applications for execution of decrees out of a total of 620 (including 112 arrears from the previous year), were disposed of. There were 60 appeals for disposal including 11 in arrears: of these, 54 were disposed of. It is noticeable that the arrears of original suits, appeals and applications for execution of decrees were all reduced.

Municipalities.

All the 5 municipalities in the State were administered satisfactorily during the year. The Jamkhandi Municipality improved roads, built water-cisterns for the poor, cut down prickly-pear about the Kategiri Tank and made a public garden. Permanent gutters were also constructed. There has been no cholera in the town for two years.

Public Works.

The total expenditure for the year under review on public works was Rs. 74,281 against Rs 57,699 in 1886-87. The Kundgol Dispensary was completed and 3 school-buildings were under construction.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

Revenue and Finance.

The total collections of State and Local Funds revenues in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 4,52,861, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,06,955, leaving a surplus of Rs. 45,906. The figures for 1886-87 were respectively Rs. 4,63,242, Rs. 3,69,963, and Rs. 93,279. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,24,515 against Rs. 4,23,072 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Cholera made its appearance during the year. 104 persons were attacked by this disease, but the number of those who succumbed was not stated. 22,019 persons, of whom 56 were in-patients, were treated during the year at the 3 dispensaries of Jamkhandi, Kundgol and Banhatti, the last of which was opened during the year under review. The total expenditure on the 3 institutions was Rs. 7,697. 3,623 primary vaccinations were performed against 3,520 in 1886-87: the re-vaccinations were 196 against 53. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,094 against Rs. 1,192.

Education.

There were 44 schools in the State against 41 in 1886-87, the number of boys on the rolls being 1,892 against 1,956 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance 1,475 against 1,648. The total cost was Rs. 11,947 against Rs. 10,783. Indigenous schools decreased from 20 to 11: they were attended by 346 boys. Including the indigenous schools, 3 per cent. of the population was receiving instruction.

MUDHOL.

General.

The affairs of the State continued to be administered by the Chief, Ráje Sáheb Venkatráo Ghorpade. The government villages in the State were surveyed and assessed in 1867, and the settlement expired in 1883, when an extension for five years was granted. It was in contemplation to revise the settlement, and the British Survey Department has been requested to undertake the revision.

Season and Crops.

The later rains were excessive and injured the kharíf crops. The rabi crops were also injured by easterly winds.

Police.

The strength of the police force was 101 foot police, 332 shetsandis or village police, and 36 shiledár savárs or mounted police. The total cost of the force was Rs. 17,540. 49 offences were reported to the police against 108 in 1886-87. 48 persons were arrested, of whom 46 were sent for trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 87·5 and to persons sent for trial 91·3. The value of the property stolen in 1887-88 was only Rs. 383 against Rs. 6,625 in 1886-87, and the percentage of recovery was 78·9 against 30·1.

Criminal Justice.

131 offences were reported to the magistrates in 1887-88 against 140 in 1886-87. The number of persons dealt with by the magistrates was 294 against 190, of whom 64 only were convicted, 4 acquitted, 218 discharged and 1 disposed of otherwise. There was a great increase in arrests by order of the magistrates notwithstanding the decrease in the number of crimes and of serious offences of every class.

Prisons.

69 prisoners were confined during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,457.

Civil Justice.

Out of a total of 770 suits, including 170 in arrears, 599 were disposed of. Including arrears (89) there were 540 applications for execution of decrees against 395 in 1886-87, and 380 were disposed of. There were 53 appeals for disposal during the year, of which 48 were disposed of by the Chief and 5 remained over against 15 in the preceding year. In 28 appeals the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed, they were reversed in 7, and in 1 the decision was modified.

Municipalities.

There were 3 small municipalities in the State.

Public Works.

During the year under review, Rs. 21,623 were spent on public works against Rs. 25,116 in 1886-87.

Revenue and Finance.

The revenue year of the State commences on 1st August and ends on 31st July. The actual receipts for 1886-87, inclusive of Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,18,488 against Rs. 2,33,922 in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 2,55,970 against Rs. 2,49,820. The excess in expenditure over receipts was due to the ill-health of the Chief, who was obliged in consequence to reside out of the State for six or seven months. At the close of the year, the invested balance amounted to Rs. 8,06,083 against Rs. 7,80,430 at the close of 1885-86. The sáyar revenue decreased by Rs. 5,810 owing to the abolition of the *sthalmod* and *sthalbharit* (import and export) duties during the year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

284 fewer deaths were registered than in the preceding year. The total number of deaths registered was 689, and of births 1,877. Cholera occurred in 2 villages and caused 18 deaths. 14 in- and 11,959 out-patients were treated at the Mudhol Dispensary—the only one in the State. The numbers treated in 1886-87 were 12 and 7,158 respectively. The maintenance of the dispensary cost the Local Funds and the State Rs. 2,842. 1,955 primary vaccinations were effected against 2,029 the year before: there were 179 re-vaccinations against 86.

Education.

There were 22 schools in the State, 2 being girls' schools and 1 a 1st grade Anglo-vernacular school. The number of pupils attending them on the 31st March 1888 was 1,007 against 950 on the same date in 1887. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 6,414 against Rs. 6,076 in the previous year.

RA'MDURG.

General.

Venkatráo Bálá Sáheb, the Chief, is a minor 11 years of age, who is studying at the Rájárám College, and the affairs of the State were, as before, managed by 2 Joint Kárbháris. The classification of the land was completed during the year, and the introduction of survey rates was under discussion.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Maratha States and Savanur.* Police.

The rainfall was less than in the preceding year, and the kharif crop was unsatisfactory. The rabi crop, with the exception of cotton, was good.

The stipendiary police was 59 strong. There were, besides, 4 savárs and 12 shekdandis or village police. The total cost of the force was Rs. 5,677 in 1887-88 against Rs. 6,062 in 1886-87. 68 offences were reported to the police: 93 persons were arrested and 88 sent for trial. 60·2 per cent. of the persons arrested and 63·6 per cent. of those sent for trial were convicted. The percentages in 1886-87 were 67·4 and 68·1 respectively. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year was Rs. 2,278 and 1,166 respectively. The percentage of recoveries was 51·1 against 17·8.

Criminal Justice.

109 offences, involving 189 persons, were brought before the magistracy against 88 and 145 respectively in 1886-87. 85 persons were convicted, 80 acquitted, and 23 discharged. The percentage of accused persons convicted to those brought to trial was 44·9: in 1886-87 it was 69·6.

Prisons.

37 prisoners were confined in the Rámdurg Jail during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,614.

Civil Justice.

There were 239 suits filed during the year, which commenced without any arrears. 238 were disposed of during the year. There were 181 applications for execution of decrees for disposal: 171 were disposed of. There were 37 appeals including arrears (17) for disposal, of which 2 only were disposed of during the year. This result was due to the absence of one of the State Kárbháris on leave.

Municipalities.

The number of municipalities continued to be the same as in the previous year, namely two. They were both small.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 14,165 against Rs. 18,699 in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance.

The actual income of the State for the year 1886-87 was Rs. 1,53,741, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,44,574. The figures for 1885-86 were Rs. 1,35,350 and Rs. 1,34,112 respectively. At the close of 1886-87 the cash balance amounted to Rs. 33,353 and the amount invested to Rs. 1,49,286 against Rs. 27,320 and Rs. 1,46,150 at the close of 1885-86.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Cholera prevailed to some extent between June and December 1887, and 33 cases proved fatal. 81 more deaths (769) and 178 more births (1,484) were registered during the year. There are 2 dispensaries in the State, one at Rámdurg and the other at Soriban, the latter of which was opened in June 1888. 10,840 persons were treated at the Rámdurg Dispensary against 9,933 in the previous year. The cost of the dispensaries was Rs. 2,990. 1,193 persons were vaccinated in 1887-88, 1,095 successfully. The number of vaccinations in 1886-87 was 1,256.

Education.

There were 21 schools against 18 in 1886-87. There was one girls' school. The total number of boys on the rolls was 1,193 against 1,154 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 7,301 against Rs. 6,224.

SAVANU'R.

Area, 70 square miles; Population (1881), 14,763; Gross Revenue, Rs. 73,742.

General.

The petty State of Savanúr is situated in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and many of the State villages are scattered within the adjacent groups of British territory. The administration of the State was continued during the year under review by the Nawáb Abdul Tabrez Khán, assisted by a Diván. A daughter was born to him on 6th August 1887, who was named Mahabub Begam. The enquiry into titles in connection with the City Survey made some progress, 14 cases having been disposed of against 11 in the previous year.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was lighter than in the previous year, but the out-turn of the crops was on the whole fair.

Police.

The strength of the police was 43 foot and 2 savárs or mounted police. The cost of the force was Rs. 4,074 against Rs. 4,212 in 1886-87. In addition there were 17 hereditary police patils, 6 deputies of hereditary patils, and 2 stipendiary patils. 76 offences were reported to the police against 53 in 1886-87. 64 persons were arrested, of whom 61 were brought to trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 32·6 against 25·5, and to persons sent for trial 34·4 against 25·5 in 1886-87. Property worth Rs. 1,946 was stolen during the year, of which 30 per cent. was recovered. The figures for the preceding year were respectively Rs. 210 and 70.

Criminal Justice.

39 offences against 29 in the preceding year, involving 61 persons against 43, were dealt with by the Magistrates. 21 were convicted, 26 acquitted, and 14 discharged. There were no arrears. There were 2 appeals against the Diván's decisions as District Magistrate, in both of which the sentences were reversed. The Nawáb besides disposed of 4 criminal appeals, and his decisions in 2 of them were concurred in by the Political Agent.

Prisons.

There were 10 prisoners confined during the year in the State Jail, of whom 3 remained in confinement at the end of the year. The cost for the year was Rs. 147.

Civil Justice.

44 civil suits were disposed of out of a total of 60, of which 11 were the arrears of the preceding year. 2 original suits were filed in the Court of the Nawáb and disposed of 7 appeals preferred against the decrees of the Subordinate Judge were disposed of by the Nawáb, and the concurrence of the Political Agent was accorded in 6 cases.

Revenue and Finance.

The cash balance in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,531, at its close Rs. 45,596. The gross income of the year, exclusive of Local Funds, which yielded Rs. 3,452,

was Rs. 70,290 against Rs. 67,347 in 1886-87. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,126 against Rs. 63,865 in the preceding year. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 3,768 against Rs. 5,521 in 1886-87.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The public health was good and there was no epidemic during the year. The number of births was 648 against 580 in 1886-87 and of deaths 328 against 377. There was no dispensary in the State, and the Nawáb proposed to supply the want in the course of 1888-89. 551 primary and 13 re-vaccinations were performed during the year against 664 and 3 respectively in the previous year.

Education.

The attendance in the 5 schools (one for girls) in the State showed a slight improvement on the previous year, the average being 230 scholars against 215. The expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,161 against Rs. 1,989 in the year previous. Besides the State schools there were 5 indigenous schools with 85 pupils against 7 in the preceding year with 104 pupils.

SIND.

KHAIRPUR STATE.

Area, 6,109 square miles; Population (1881), 129,153; Gross Revenue, Rs. 6,94,168.

General.

This Mahomedan State is situated in Sind on the left bank of the Indus. The greater portion of it is a sandy desert. Much of the culturable land is covered with forest and used as a game preserve for His Highness the Mir Ali Murádkhán Talpur, who is very fond of sport. The Government is of a patriarchal nature. The Mir and his son, Faiz Mahomed Khán, administer justice, all appeals lying to the Mir himself. The year was marked by the death of Mir Khán Mahomed, third and favourite son of the aged Mir, who felt the loss greatly. He was greatly respected by all and much trusted by His Highness in all matters. Another event of the year was an exchange of visits between His Highness the Mir and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 19th November 1887 at Kohri.

Season and Crops.

The area under rabi was greater than that under kharíf crops. The out-turn of both was good, but the kharíf crop was inferior owing to a late and short inundation of the Indus, while the rabi crop was excellent owing to timely and well-diffused rain. The chief crops grown in the State are cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, rice, wheat, sugar-cane, millets, vegetables, bháng, poppy, and tobacco. The area cultivated during the year under report is said to have been 273,222 acres against 139,544 in the previous year. The increase was due to a portion of the forest lands having been brought under cultivation during the year under report. The area of culturable waste land is estimated by His Highness at 781,952 acres. The land has not been surveyed and settled.

Trade and Manufactures.

The only quarry in the Khairpur State is that of "Met" or Fuller's earth. Large quantities of sulphate of soda are collected from the salt lakes and hollows along the Eastern Nára. The receipts from Fuller's earth amounted to Rs. 69 and those from sulphate of soda to Rs. 34,194, the total amount being Rs. 34,263 against Rs. 40,425 in the previous year. The principal descriptions of manufacture are ivory work, sword cultery, metal work, cotton, silk and woollen fabrics, and lacquered wood work. The total value of the articles manufactured was Rs. 1,37,771 against Rs. 1,42,774 in the previous year. The exports (cotton and woollen cloth, grain, seeds, ghi, pulse, tobacco, indigo, &c.,) were valued at Rs. 8,59,420 against Rs. 8,98,702, and the imports (European cloth, silk and woollen fabrics, grain, oil, sugar, gold, silver, ivory, &c.,) at Rs. 5,85,219 against Rs. 5,96,285 in the previous year.

Police.

The police force was maintained during the year at its usual strength, *viz.* 115 mounted and 191 foot police. The men were well mounted, but had no uniform. The force is sufficient for the State, but supervision and discipline are slack. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 860 against 680, the number of persons arrested was 890 against 699, the number of persons sent for trial was 850 against 670, and the number of persons convicted was 760 against 600, the number of persons discharged or acquitted was 90 against 70, and the percentage of convictions to arrests was 85·39 against 85·83 in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of offences under "theft," the most prevalent form of the crime being cattle-lifting. The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,286 against Rs. 9,984, of which property of the value of Rs. 8,860 was recovered against Rs. 8,780 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries to stolen property fell from 88 to 78, but still it was good.

Criminal Justice.

Justice in the Khairpur Courts was summary, cheap, and swift. 860 offences were reported against 680 in 1886-87, and the number of persons dealt with was 890 against 699. 760 persons were convicted, 90 acquitted, 30 discharged and 10 died, escaped, or were transferred. No case remained undisposed of at the close of the year. 10 persons appealed; in the case of 6 the decisions were confirmed, in 2 modified and in 2 reversed.

Prisons.

There were 2 prisons in the State, in which 884 persons were confined during the year against 723 in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners was 140 against 124 in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,949, including the cost of the establishment.

Civil Justice.

Most of the civil work was disposed of by Panchávats and arbitration. There was no marked improvement in the service of summonses. 35 original suits were filed during the

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Khairpur and Aden.*

year as against 44 in the previous year, and all were disposed of. There were 5 appeals to His Highness the Mir against 8 in the previous year, and all were disposed of.

Military and Marine.

The Military and Marine charges amounted to Rs. 1,87,506, including the balance of Rs. 7,741 unpaid at the close of the year 1886-87. Of this Rs. 1,69,833 were paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,673 to be defrayed from the next year's revenue.

Revenue and Expenditure.

As before, the revenue and expenditure were said to have been exactly equal. The receipts for the year were Rs. 6,94,168 against Rs. 7,13,708 in the previous year, and the expenditure was also Rs. 6,94,168 against Rs. 7,13,708. The debts of the State are said not to exceed 4 lákhs of rupees. The expenditure exceeds the revenue annually, and little reliance can be placed on the figures given. The revenue is capable of being doubled or even trebled, but no change is possible during the lifetime of the present ruler.

Public Works and Irrigation.

No new public works were constructed during the year. Ordinary annual repairs of public works were executed at an outlay of Rs. 447. Ordinary clearance of canals and repairs to bunds were effected at a cost of Rs. 25,676. The Political Agent had some difficulty in ensuring the clearance of the main canal.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

There were 5 native physicians in the State, one of whom resided at Khairpur and 4 were in constant attendance on His Highness. The annual expenditure on this account was Rs. 7,863 against Rs. 7,815 in the previous year. 3 vaccinators were employed in the State during the year under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind District. There were 2,915 primary vaccinations, of which 2,875 were successful. There were 24 re-vaccinations, of which 21 were successful.

Education.

There were 7 schools with a total of 170 scholars on the rolls against 167 in the previous year. The total cost of education was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,560. Education in the State was in a very backward state.

ADEN.

Area, *70 square miles; Population (1881), 34,860; Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,74,534 (Rs. 42,287 Imperial).

Political Relations.

Nothing occurred during the year under review to disturb the friendly feelings subsisting between the Residency and the tribes in the vicinity of Aden. The relations between some of the tribes were, however, somewhat strained, and in one or two cases hostilities occurred until the Political Resident intervened and restored peace. The Subaihí tribe committed several acts of plunder on the roads. The Kotaibis again assumed an attitude of independance towards the Amir of Zhali, and the efforts of the Resident to induce them to return to their allegiance to the Amir were ineffectual. Some of the Chiefs enhanced the transit dues on the *káfila* (caravan) routes. There was one death among Chiefs, that of Sultán Abdalla bin Awadth of the Upper Aulaki, who was succeeded by his son Nasir.

Police.

The Aden police force is dealt with in Chapter III.

Criminal Justice.

Exclusive of the cantonment, there were 536 criminal offences involving 851 persons against 696 cases involving 1,054 offenders in the previous year. There was thus a marked decrease in crime, principally in offences against the human body and property under the Indian Penal Code, and in offences against other laws. Of the 851 persons tried, 707 were convicted and 144 acquitted or discharged. Thus the percentage of convictions was 83 against 86 in the previous year. There were 4 appeals to the Court of the Resident, in all of which the decisions of the lower Courts were upheld. The Resident held 5 enquiries under Act V of 1883. The masters were absolved from blame in 3 cases; in one case the certificate of the master was suspended for two years; and in the remaining case the master's certificate was not dealt with, and the vessel was towed off and removed to Perim for repairs. The Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 126 cases and 210 offenders, against 253 cases and 529 offenders in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fact that many nuisance cases under Act III of 1867 were during the six months for which the same officer acted as Assistant Resident and Cantonment Magistrate tried by him in the former capacity. In Perim there was again a satisfactory decrease of crime: 12 cases involving 17 offenders were tried during the year, against 18 cases involving 23 offenders in the previous year.

Prisons.

During the year, the total number of prisoners confined in the Aden Jail was 252 against 319 in the previous year, and the daily average number of prisoners 60 against 64. The total cost of the jail amounted to Rs. 10,083 against Rs. 10,784, showing a decrease of Rs. 701. The factory and printing receipts amounted to Rs. 3,118. There were no casualties or escapes.

Civil Justice.

1,488 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,241 were filed against 1,326 suits of the value of Rs. 73,673 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that only 9 suits remained to be disposed of at the close of the year, only 4 appeals were preferred, in 3 of which the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed and in one reversed. During the year, the Court receipts amounted to Rs. 11,061 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,624, showing a surplus of Rs. 437.

Registration.

129 documents were registered against 136 in the previous year. The value of property affected by the documents amounted to Rs. 1,56,822 against Rs. 3,58,085.

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*Exclusive of Perim, the area of which is 5 square miles.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden and the Somáli Coast.*

Municipal.

The municipal revenue of Aden and Shekh Othmán amounted to Rs. 1,42,210 against Rs. 1,19,510 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,27,713 against Rs. 1,28,225. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 50,217, against an opening balance of Rs. 35,719. The increase of revenue was attributable to the receipts from local-tax, slaughter-houses, and rent of land (including that devoted to salt works) and buildings having been larger. Considerable attention was again devoted to the improvement of the conservancy of the Settlement, the sanitary condition of which was exceptionally good. 13,951 permanent residents, mostly Mahomedans, were registered in Aden against 14,170 in the previous year. At Shekh Othmán the population, exclusive of passing visitors, was 6,607 on 1st April 1887, against 6,228 on 31st December 1885. 17,392 tons of salt were produced during the year against 2,325 in the previous year.

Quarantine.

Quarantine was enforced against arrivals from Bombay from 24th August to 4th November 1887; against arrivals from Akyab from 27th May to 10th June 1887; against arrivals from Tonquin from 9th May to 6th November 1887; and against arrivals from Rangoon from 17th March till the end of the year, when the quarantine had not been raised. Sanction was given by Government to the conversion of the flat "Hyderabad" into a lazaretto for Europeans, at a cost of Rs. 7,336. When the conversion has been made, Flint Island will be used as a quarantine station for natives only.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

The general health was good, and there was no epidemic. The number of persons treated at the different hospitals and dispensaries was as follows:—

Hospital or Dispensary.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
European General Hospital	108	2,714
Civil Hospital, Crater	448	1,771
Prince of Wales Dispensary	1	6,560
Shekh Othmán Dispensary	32	2,546
Perim Coal Company's Hospital	263	
Perim Fort Hospital	33	

950 primary vaccinations and 5 re-vaccinations were performed at Aden, all of which were successful. 607 vaccine operations were performed at Shekh Othmán, of which 568 were successful; and 43 at Láhej, of which 36 were successful. The number of births registered at Aden and Shekh Othmán was 733, and that of deaths 1,740, against 546 and 1,189 respectively in 1886-87. This would seem to point to an unsatisfactory condition of public health; but out of the 1,740 deaths, no less than 852 deaths were of young children. It is to be noted that the population of Shekh Othmán has increased by about 3,000 persons. There was, however, increased mortality from fever.

Education.

The daily average attendance in the English school was 85 against 79 in the previous year. The attendance at the 3 vernacular schools rose from 204 to 249. The schools were examined by Major Sealy in December 1887, and the result was reported to be satisfactory. There were 32 private and indigenous schools teaching 836 boys and 156 girls. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 4,526 against Rs. 4,457 in 1886-87. Of this amount Rs. 2,933 were contributed by Government and Rs. 1,593 by the Municipality. The Government grant-in-aid to private schools amounted to Rs. 245.

THE SOMA'LI COAST.

Gross Revenue, Rs. 1,87,941.

Physical features

The Somáli country is an elbow of land lying between the Equator and the twelfth degree of north latitude. It extends no further west than the forty-third parallel of longitude. The actual boundaries are the sea on two sides and the river Juba. A double range of mountains runs parallel to the sea coast. They average from four to six thousand feet in height. The geographical features of the country present a great degree of variety from sandy stony tracts in which pasturage is scarce, to hilly country clothed with gum, myrrh, and frankincense trees, and a kind of aloe plant from which good cordage is manufactured. Very little is known of the interior. The country owes its origin to an upheaval at a not very remote period from the sea. Hot springs are found in several places. The drinking water is bad. The climate from October to April is cooled by sea breezes. It is never very temperate, while during the dry season the heat is intense. The tribes inhabiting the Somáli Coast are the Darúd Somáli, the Ishak Somáli, and the Habr Taljaala. There are numerous sub-divisions.

Administration.

The British Protectorate commences at Ras Jibuti and ends at Bandar Ziada. There is a Political Agent and Consul for the Somáli Coast, who is subordinate to the Resident at Aden. The coast is divided into two portions, Bulhar and Berbera to the south and Zaila to the north. Each of these portions is under the charge of an Assistant Resident who is subordinate to the Aden Residency. The administration was during the year carried on with zeal and tact.

General remarks.

There was a marked absence of serious crime during the year in the Somáli Coast Protectorate. Friendly relations were maintained, with one regrettable exception, with the neighbouring tribes, and as a consequence there was a considerable improvement in trade.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *The Somáli Coast.*

The káfila routes were kept open without serious interruptions, and this was effected by a careful abstention from inter-tribal disputes. Lieutenant Gordon and Mr. Hooper, of the Indian Marine, continued the survey of the Habr Awal country, and corrected some serious errors in the former survey. The French claim to Donguerita to the west of Berbera was finally withdrawn in July 1887.

Military.

The Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila *zaribás* (fortified positions) were completed during the year. The strength of the garrison at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila on the 31st March 1888, including 20 additional men stationed temporarily on the coast owing to the attitude of the Ayal Ahmed tribe and since withdrawn, was as follows:—

	European Officers.	Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Rank and File.
Berbera	1	93
Bulhar	...	37
Zaila	1	65
Total ...	2	195

Police.

The strength of the police employed under the Berbera-Bulhar Agency was maintained at 55. The total cost of the force for the year was Rs. 12,070 against Rs. 12,985 in 1886-87. There was no regular police at Zaila excepting 2 men, but there were 14 men of the Soudanese military detachment, and 20 men called Baladiyáhs who were employed only in escorting káfilás on the road to Harrar. The total cost was Rs. 13,077 against Rs. 17,294 in 1886-87.

Criminal Justice.

At Berbera and Bulhar there were 362 criminal cases against 217 in the previous year, and 511 offenders against 336. Although there was an increase in the number of cases and offenders, there were no cases of murder or other very serious crime in the Agency. Of the 511 offenders 46 were discharged and the rest were convicted. In Zaila 56 cases with 78 offenders were disposed of by the Assistant Resident; 20 persons were discharged and the rest convicted.

Civil Justice.

In Berbera and Bulhar the number of civil suits disposed of was 90. There were no appeals. Nearly all cases of marriage and divorce were referred to a *Panchayat*, and the system was found to work well. In Zaila only 12 petty cases were disposed of by the Assistant Resident, and 108 cases were settled by the local *Panchayat*.

Prisons.

There are no regular jails at Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila. The number of persons confined during the year at the two former places was 206 as compared with 132 in the previous year, and the cost of their subsistence was Rs. 796. At Zaila the prisoners, whose number is not stated, were employed on works of public utility.

Trade.

169 square-rigged vessels called at Berbera and Bulhar against 115 in the previous year, and 673 buggalows or native craft against 615 in the previous year. 68 square-rigged vessels and 567 buggalows called at Zaila. The total value of the trade of Berbera and Bulhar amounted to Rs. 41,20,165 against Rs. 30,82,524 in 1886-87; and the total value of the Zaila trade was Rs. 21,51,598 against Rs. 12,80,797. This expansion of trade is satisfactory. Piece-goods and rice and other grain were the chief articles of import, and live-stock and hides and skins those of export which contributed to the increase. The increase in the exports of live-stock was due to the presence of the Italian army in Massowah.

Revenue and Finance.

The following comparative statement, which, however, omits certain military and other charges, shows the receipts and expenditure on account of Berbera and Bulhar for the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	96,289	1,28,962
Expenditure	65,952	77,803

The receipts and expenditure for Zaila were, as calculated on the same principle, Rs. 55,250 and Rs. 37,487 respectively against Rs. 38,099 and Rs. 38,834 in 1886-87. At all the three ports almost the whole of the revenue is derived from Customs dues, and political and police charges, especially the former, are the largest. The receipts and expenditure for Karam and Ainterad, two other ports on the Somáli Coast to the east of Berbera, amounted during the year to Rs. 3,729 and Rs. 1,797 respectively. Karam was made a Customs port in February 1887, and Ainterad ceased to be such in January 1888.

Public Works.

Rs. 9,909 were spent at Berbera and Bulhar on public works. A Custom-house was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,450.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Public health was good during the year, and there was no epidemic. 9 in-patients and 2,900 out-patients were treated at the dispensary at Berbera during the year. There was no suitable building for the dispensary. Bulhar was without a Hospital Assistant for nearly the whole year. The prevailing diseases at Berbera were rheumatism, bronchitis, and conjunctivitis. Vaccination was performed by a Somáli. 274 persons were vaccinated —193 successfully.

Education.

Education is as yet in its infancy. Only one Agency school was maintained on the whole coast. There were a few private schools where the Korán was taught. In the budget for 1888-89 provision has been made for a school establishment.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Two survey parties were at work in the Bombay Presidency during 1886-87. One of them was employed in Gujarát and the other in the Southern Marátha Country.

Gujarát Party.

The Gujarát Party surveyed topographically 1,086 square miles in the Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies. The cost was Rs. 20 per square mile. A very remarkable feature of the country surveyed was the cave temple of "Mának-Náth" which lies embedded in the side of a hill about seven miles south-east of Dánta and about 1¾ miles north of the small village of Lotal. It is said to be capable of containing 2,000 persons and is considered a sacred place of pilgrimage. The detachment of the party detailed for the execution of an 8″ topographical survey of the Thána, Nándgaon and Yeola Forests surveyed 290 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 128 per square mile. The work was of a very laborious and rigorous nature, great accuracy being demanded and obtained. An 8″ survey of the Cantonment of Deesa with its environs within a radius of four miles was executed at a cost of Rs. 149 per square mile. Members of the Party were employed in surveying certain portions of the boundary between Meywár and Márwár which has for a long time been under dispute.

Southern Marátha Party.

The Southern Marátha Party completed the topographical survey of 934 square miles near Dhárwár. But the chief work done by it was in connection with the survey of the Kánara forests. The country in which the forest survey was carried on was mountainous and very inaccessible. The forests there were about 100 feet high, and the climate, which is always unhealthy, was during the year even worse than usual, and prostrated the establishment employed. The survey of 113 square miles of forest was completed at a cost of Rs. 250 per mile. It has been decided that a party under the supervision of Colonel Pullan should in future undertake all forest surveys in the Bombay Presidency.

Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Observatories.

No new tidal observatories were started during the year ending 30th June 1888, nor were any of the old ones dismantled, but the question of the advisability of constructing a second observatory in the Bhávnagar State was under consideration. At the observatories at Aden, Karáchi, Bhávnagar, Bombay and Mormugão the self-registering tide gauges, anemographs and barographs recorded, with a few exceptions, the tidal and meteorological changes very regularly. The tide gauge at Karáchi failed to record continuously on 19 different occasions, but the curves could in every case be readily interpolated by hand. The anemograph at Karáchi was out of order for 5 days and the barograph at Mormugão for 28 days. In April 1888 the latter instrument had to be removed for repairs.

Tide Tables.

The tide-tables for Indian ports for the years 1887 and 1888, published in England, contained predictions for 8 ports in the Bombay Presidency, *viz.* Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point (Gulf of Cutch), Káthiwadar (Shiál Bet on the south coast of Káthiáwár), Bhávnagar, Bombay, Mormugão, and Kárwár. The differences between the corresponding actual and predicted values of the heights and times of high and low waters were observed, and in the case of Aden, Karáchi, Bombay and Mormugão, statements showing the percentage and amount of errors were prepared.

Levelling operations.

Levelling operations were carried on in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

REVENUE SURVEY.

Presidency Proper.

Parties at work.

The Revenue Survey Parties at work during the year were the Gujarát Revenue Survey Party, the Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey Party, and the Ratnágiri (now Konkan) Revenue Survey Party. The subjoined statement shows the effective strength and out-turn of work of each of these Parties:—

Party.	Number of Establishments employed.	Field Operations.	
		Area surveyed.	Area classed.
		Acres.	Acres.
Gujarát Revenue Survey	4	119,181	250,071
Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Survey ...	20	1,362,707	1,066,082
Ratnágiri Revenue Survey	9	136,620	104,028
Total ...	33	1,618,508	1,420,181
Total for 1886-87 ...	31½	1,538,596	1,538,058

The operations of the year resulted in an increase in the area measured and a decrease in the area classed.

Gujarát Revenue Survey.

The number of field establishments in the Gujarát Party was 4 throughout the year. Of these, 1 which was lent to the Cambay State was employed in surveying the villages of that State. Of the remaining 3, 2 were employed on revision survey operations in the Ahmedabad district throughout the year, while the third which had also been employed in the same district on similar work up to the middle of January 1888 was subsequently transferred to the Panch Mahál district, where it was employed up to the close of the year in performing *de novo* a variety of miscellaneous measurement work which it had previously executed in the season of 1885-86, but the field records of which had unfortunately been lost in the fire which had occurred at Surat in May 1887 in the head-quarters office of the Party. The revision operations in the Ahmedabad district consisted of re-measurement and re-classification of the villages in the Daskroi, Gogha, Dhandhuka, Viramgám, Sánand and Parántij tálukás of that district, and were carried out on the partial system. The work in the Cambay State consisted of original measurement, and was performed on a plan recommended by the Darbár which requires that every separate occupancy, however small in extent, held by one *kháteddr* (tenant) in one place should be measured and formed into a separate survey number. The total expenditure of the Gujarát Revenue Survey amounted to Rs. 1,12,014 against Rs. 75,134 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 75,345 were debited to Government against Rs. 70,427 in the previous year, and the balance to the Cambay State.

Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey.

The two branches of Revenue Survey known as the Poona and Násik Survey, and the Southern Marátha Country Survey, which had formerly been separate, were during the year under report amalgamated. The total number of field establishments employed were 20, of which 13 were measuring and 7 classing establishments. Of these, 9 measuring and 5 classing establishments were employed in the districts of the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country, and in the Native States of Miraj, Kurundvád and Jamkhandi. 3 measuring and 1 classing establishments were employed in Khándesh, and 1 measuring and 1 classing establishments were employed in the Kánara district. The work in the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country districts consisted of re-measurement and re-classification of the villages in the several tálukás of those districts, while that in the Native States of Miraj, Jamkhandi and Kurundvád consisted of original measurement and classification of the villages in those States. In Khándesh the work consisted of re-measurement of the villages in the Erandol, Bhusával, Nandurbár, Jámner, Amalner and Jalgaon tálukás, and of re-classification of the villages in the Amalner táluka. The operations in the Kánara district were confined to original measurement and classification of the villages in the Sirsi and Siddápur tálukás of that district. Altogether the Poona and Násik and Southern Marátha Country Survey cost Rs. 2,31,649 against Rs. 3,46,673 in the previous year.

Ratnágiri Revenue Survey.

The number of establishments employed in the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey during the year under report was 9. Of these, 1 was employed in the Janjira State, and the remaining 8 in the Ratnágiri, Thána, and Kolába Collectorates. The establishments in the Thána and Kolába Collectorates were employed in executing the revision measurement and classification of the villages of the Karjat táluka of the former and of the Pen and Panvel tálukás and of the Uran and Nágothna Pethás of the latter district. In the Ratnágiri district the establishments were employed on the original measurement and classification of the villages of the Devgad táluka, and on miscellaneous measurement and classification in the Rájápur and Málvan tálukás of that district. The one establishment in the Janjira State was engaged in executing the original measurement and classification of the villages in the Mandle, Panchaitan, Shrivardhan and Nándgaon tálukás of that State. The total expenditure on the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey amounted to Rs. 1,59,921, of which Rs. 1,55,505 were debited to Government against Rs. 1,51,931 in the previous year, and the balance Rs. 4,416 to the Janjira State.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on survey operations in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 5,03,584 against Rs. 5,79,183 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 4,62,499 were debited to Government and the balance Rs. 41,085 to the Native States of Cambay (Rs. 36,669) and Janjira (Rs. 4,416).

Sind.

Measurements.

Original and revision measurements were made in the following tálukás :—

Karáchi Collectorate ...	Karáchi ...	Original	Measurement.
	Mirpur Sákro	,,	,,
	Sháhbandar	,,	,,
	Ghorábári	,,	,,
	Sehwán ...	Revision	,,
	Kotri	,,	,,
Hyderabad Collectorate ...	Tando Bago	Original	,,
	Mirpur Khás	Revision	,,
	Tando Alahyar	,,	,,
Shikárpur Collectorate ...	Sukkur	,,	,,
Thar and Párkar District ...	Umarkot	Original	,,
	Khipro	,,	,,
Upper Sind Frontier District	Thul	,,	,,

77,011 survey numbers containing 444,913 acres were measured. The average measurement of each survey number was about 5¾ acres. The measurement of 6,736 numbers with an area of 38,566 acres was tested by European Assistant Superintendents and Native testers, with the result that in 53 survey numbers errors exceeding 2 per cent. were discovered. In addition to the measurements already mentioned, the measurement of 33,648 acres, comprising 7,417 survey numbers, was effected at the time of classification by the measurers attached to classing establishments. This area was for the most part waste land which had been applied for by intending cultivators after the regular measuring establishment had left the district: it also included fields in which rectification of boundaries was found necessary. Further, 5,716 acres of jághír land which had lapsed to Government, or which was to be finally re-granted to hereditary jághirdárs, were measured in various parts of the province.

Classification.

No regular classification was carried on during the year under report. The classing establishments were employed in making preparations for the introduction of irrigational settlements, by examining the division of land into survey numbers, and collecting information as to occupancy rights, &c., &c. The total area which came under the purview of the 3 classing establishments was 375,357 acres, comprising 71,643 survey numbers. The work done in 67,733 acres, comprising 12,326 survey numbers, was personally tested by the Assistants in charge of the establishments.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Sind Revenue Survey Department amounted to Rs. 1,49,207.

Settlements.

Presidency Proper.

Financial results.

The financial results of the land revenue settlements effected during the year are summarised in the subjoined statement:—

Táluka or State.	Number of Villages.	Past Collections.	Estimated Collections under revised Settlement.	Percentage of Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	
(i)—Government Villages.				
Akola	103	36,842	45,079	22·4
Mával	142	65,250	85,627	31·2
Tásgaon	36	1,03,467	1,32,128	27·7
Navalgund	1	1,799	2,722	51·3
Ron	7	6,833	8,609	26·0
Bádámi	8	5,369	5,843	8·8
Hungund	2	548	719	31·2
Sindgi	1	464	499	7·5
Honávar	55	20,915	25,700	22·9
Sirsi	46	16,483	24,011	45·7
Total ...	401	2,57,970	3,30,937	28·3
(ii)—Inám Villages.				
Nadiád	1	5,562	5,795	4·2
Sálsette	1	574	855	48·9
Nagar	1	1,535	1,623	5·7
Jámkhed	6	6,842	8,575	25·3
Total ...	9	14,513	16,848	16·1
(iii)—Native States.				
Kolhápur	1	2,342	2,621	11·5
Miraj	2	1,851	2,197	18·7
Total ...	3	4,193	4,818	14·9
Grand Total ...	413	2,76,676	3,52,603	27·4

Gujarát Settlements.

In Gujarát the settlement operations consisted in the introduction of original survey settlement into the *inám* (free grant) village of Kanjári in the Nadiád táluka. The survey operations in this village were carried out on precisely the same principles that were followed in surveying the *khálsa* (State) villages of the táluka. The village had been held on Narva tenure, which was abolished at the introduction of the settlement in accordance with a desire expressed by the Narvádárs (shareholders), and the ordinary Senja tenure substituted for it. The result of the introduction of settlement into this village was an increase of 4 per cent. on the former demand.

In the Dekkhan the settlement operations comprised the introduction of revised rates into 102 Government villages of the Akola and 142 of the Mával táluka and 6 inám villages of the Jámkhed táluka; and the introduction of an original settlement into one khálsa village of the Akola and one inám village of the Nagar táluka.

Dekkhan Settlements.

The 102 Government villages of the Akola táluka into which revised survey rates were introduced, form the hilly portion of the táluka, and are comprised in a tract full of hills and ravines. The soil is of a light colour and varies very little in quality, though its fertility is in proportion to its depth. With a good rainfall it yields good crops of the hill grains usually grown in these villages. The rice soil is not good, and is seldom, if ever, found in conjunction with a durable supply of water. The climate is on the whole much more moist than that of the villages which lie immediately to the east, and form the Deshi (above-ghát) portion of the táluka. The villages are traversed by three made roads, of which the principal is the one which, commencing from the Ghoti station on the G. I. P. Railway, connects the tract in which the villages are situated with the Deshi portion of the táluka. The chief crops are rice and wheat, though the area occupied by them is not large. Gram and khurásni are also grown and are largely exported. The total area of these villages is 239,387 acres, or 374 square miles, with a population of 97 persons per square mile. Owing to the imperfect nature of the original survey work the villages had to be entirely re-measured and re-classed at the revision survey. The effect of the introduction of revised survey rates into these villages was an increase of 22 per cent. on the former demand.

The Mával táluka comprises 168 villages in all, of which 142 are Government and 26 alienated. The total area of the 142 Government villages into which revised survey rates were introduced during the year is 212,728 acres, or 332 square miles, containing a population of 153 persons per square mile. The tract comprising these villages is hilly, rugged and traversed by deep valleys. The soil in the valleys is excellent black. The prevailing dry-crop land is of a reddish or grey tinge and is poor in depth and quality. The chief product is rice, which is produced in a considerable area of the táluka. The products next in importance are wheat and gram, which are largely exported. Náchni, though not valuable for export, forms the staple food-grain, and is grown in 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. The communications of the táluka are excellent—the line of made road passing from Poona to Bombay, which was formerly the sole means of external communication, having now been supplemented by the main line of the G. I. P. Railway which passes through the heart of the táluka and gives remunerative employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The population is entirely agricultural, and there is no local industry deserving of mention, except perhaps that which concerns the expression of oil from the khurásni grown in the táluka, which is carried on to some extent. The revision operations in all the 142 villages, except the 7 which were formerly revised in 1874, have been performed *de novo* for the reason explained in the case of the 102 villages of the Akola táluka. The effect of the introduction of revised rates into them was an increase of 31 per cent. on the former revenue.

The result of the introduction of revised survey rates into the 6 inám villages of the Jámkhed táluka was an increase of 25 per cent., while in the case of the one inám village of the Nagar and one Government village of the Akola táluka, which were brought under a survey settlement for the first time, the result was an increase of 5 per cent. in the former and a decrease of 6 per cent. in the latter village.

Southern Marátha Country Settlements.

In the Southern Marátha Country, revision settlement was introduced into 36 villages of the Tásgaon táluka and into 19 isolated villages of the Dhárwár and Bijápur Collectorates. An original settlement was also introduced into one inám village of the Kholápur State and 2 inám villages of the Lakshmeshvar táluka of the Miraj Jághír.

The total number of Government villages in the Tásgaon táluka is 37, of which 1 is under original settlement: into the remaining 36 revised survey rates were introduced during the year. The total area of the villages is 272 square miles, with a population of 264 persons per square mile. The táluka is generally low-lying. The few villages in the northern and eastern portion are traversed by ranges of low hills which ramify from the Kolhápur plateau. As the town of Tásgaon is approached, the country becomes more open, and beyond Tásgaon in the west and south are the rich well-wooded valleys of the Krishna and Yerla in which most of the villages of the táluka are situated. The táluka enjoys a good climate and the rainfall there is more certain than in the neighbouring táluka of Athni. The soil is generally rich, and is much benefited by the flooding of the Krishna. The mode of husbandry is on the whole careful, the fields having a clean and well-kept appearance. Manure is freely used, more especially in the light soils. Jowári is the staple crop, and covers nearly half the cultivated area of the táluka, the villages in the valley of the Krishna producing nearly 50 per cent. of the total yield. Bájri is largely produced in the eastern villages, and is almost exclusively confined to that part. Tobacco is grown to a considerable extent and forms the chief exportable product. The táluka is favourably circumstanced as regards roads, most of which were improved during the famine years. The principal market is Tásgaon, which is the centre of trade for the whole táluka. The markets of Sángli and Miraj, which are within easy reach of most of the villages, are also much used by the people. The most important industry is that of weaving, there being in use about 600 looms for cotton and 80 for woollen fabrics. The revision survey opera-

tions were carried on on the partial system. The result of the settlement introduced was an increase of 27·7 per cent. on the former revenue.

Of the 19 isolated villages which were re-settled during the year, 8 belong to the Dhárwár and 11 to the Bijápur District. In the case of the Dhárwár villages the result of the settlement was an increase of 31 per cent., and in that of the Bijápur villages the revised revenue was in excess of the original by 10 per cent.

In the case of the 3 inám villages of the Native States of Kolhápur and Miraj the effect of the settlement was an increase of 14 per cent. on the former revenue.

Kánara Settlements.

The settlement operations in the Kánara District comprised the introduction of an original survey settlement into 55 villages of the Honávar táluka and 46 villages of the Sirsi táluka.

The 55 villages of Honávar are situated in the southernmost corner of the Bombay Presidency. They extend eastwards from the coast to the Mysore border and touch on the south the territory of Madras. Their northern limit is marked by the creek of Susgádi or Bhatkal and by the Venktápur river. The total area of the villages is 82 square miles, with a population of 104 persons per square mile. The villages are favourably circumstanced in respect of communications, there being two made roads of which one runs north to south along the coast and the other from Gersappa up the Malmani Ghát. Almost all the villages are within ten miles of the port and market of Bhatkal, a place of considerable trade. The rates applied to the adjoining villages of the táluka previously settled were extended to these villages, with the result that their revenue was increased by 22 per cent.

The 46 villages of the Sirsi táluka lie between the town of Sirsi and the Ghâts to the west of it, and though they do not form one compact group, are not separated from one another by any great distance. They comprise a tract of undulating forest country 128 square miles in extent, in the whole of which the scattered patches of cultivable land amount to only 7,298 acres or a proportion of 9 per cent. The population numbers 5,159 persons, the average density being 40 to the square mile. Of the total cultivated area, that devoted to rice cultivation amounts to 63 per cent., while the area under garden cultivation amounts to 16 per cent. The crops raised are those usually produced in the part of Kánara in which the villages are situated. The garden lands of these villages are very thickly planted with supári (betel-nut) palms and cocoanuts, and yield, besides, cardamoms, black pepper, and other valuable spices. The rates applied to the surrounding villages of the táluka previously settled were extended to these villages, with the result that their revenue was increased by 45·7 per cent.

Konkan Settlements.

In the Konkan Districts under the charge of the Ratnágiri (now Konkan) Revenue Survey Party the settlement operations, with the exception of the introduction of an original settlement into a leasehold village of the Sálsette táluka, were confined to the preparation of original settlement papers relating to 124 villages of the Rájápur táluka of the Ratnágiri Collectorate and of revision settlement papers relating to 116 villages of the Khálápur Petha of the Thána Collectorate. The result of the introduction of survey rates into the leasehold village of the Sálsette táluka was an increase of 48·9 per cent. on the former revenue.

Total results of the year.

The settlements effected during the year resulted in a yearly enhancement of revenue of Rs. 72,967 or 28 per cent. in British villages and of Rs. 2,960 or 16 per cent. in alienated villages and Native States.

Expenditure on revision settlement operations and consequent increase of revenue.

The total cost of revision settlement operations in the districts of the Presidency proper up to the close of the year under report was Rs. 39,49,063. This expenditure has resulted in an increase in the annual revenue demand of Rs. 20,42,845, or 35 per cent. over the former revenue, the result being equal to a return of 51 per cent. on the capital expended.

SIND.

In Sind irrigational settlement was introduced during 1887-88 into the undermentioned tálukás:—

Nasirabad táluka	...	...	Shikárpur Collectorate	...	With effect from the year 1887-88.
Tando Bágo	„	...	... } Hyderabad	„	... Do. do.
Dero Mohbat	„	...	... }		
Sháhbandar	„	...	... Karáchi	„	... Do. do.

An account of these settlements will be found in Part II, page 46, of the last report.

Before the close of the year, proposals were submitted for the irrigational settlement of the Ghorábári, Mirpur Sákro, Mirpur Khás, and Sukkur tálukás.

ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

Progress in the Presidency generally:

The inquiries concerning alienated lands and the issue of sanads for them were previously completed in the 5 districts of the province of Sind and in the Káira, Broach, Násik and Kánara Collectorates. In the remaining Collectorates 5,227 sanads were issued during the year under review. The estimated number of sanads to be issued was 1,851.

In the Northern Division, In the Northern Division 1,819 sanads were issued, mostly in the Panch Mahâls Collectorate. The number of sanads which remained to be issued in the Division was estimated to be 76.

Central Division, During the year, 2,374 sanads were issued in the Central Division. Of these 2,286 were issued in Sátára alone, leaving a balance of 153. The number of sanads which remained to be issued in the Central Division was estimated at 312.

And Southern Division. During the year, 1,034 sanads were issued in the Southern Division, mostly in the Ratnágiri Collectorate. The estimated number of sanads to be issued was 1,463.

Collection of Land Revenue.

The following table exhibits the number of occupancies in each of the districts of the Presidency proper and the province of Sind and the number of distraints employed in the collection of land revenue, as stated in the Collectors' annual administration reports. The actual amounts of land revenue collected are shown in detail in Chapter V (Land Revenue). It may be observed that in Sind the Government demand is the last of all the demands upon the cultivator that he prepares to meet, and thus distraints are resorted to somewhat more frequently in that province than elsewhere. In Hyderabad the number of distraints resorted to during 1887-88 was much larger than in the previous year.

The rules regarding payment of discount on instalments of land revenue paid in advance were reconsidered during the year. Looking to the strong prejudice which Musalmáns entertain in the matter of interest, and to the fact that the large majority of cultivators in Sind belong to this class, the rules were entirely abandoned in that province. As regards the Presidency proper, it was found that one of the rules, under which discount was allowed for payments in advance of instalments due in the same year, involved loss of revenue out of proportion to any beneficial results, the more especially because the land-holders who had taken advantage of it were not the poorer classes of cultivators for whose benefit it was mainly meant, but the rich Pándharpeshás in the Konkan and superior holders elsewhere. The rule was accordingly withdrawn. Two other rules, however, which permitted of the payment in advance of the land revenue due in the next year and in the year after that, were permitted to have a further trial in the Presidency proper.

Province or Division.	Collectorate.	Number of Occupancies.	Number of Distraints.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	Unknown.	None.
	Shikárpur	73,642	475
	Hyderabad	26,727	1,269
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,391	16
	Karáchi	21,422	58
	Total	124,182	1,818
Northern Division	Broach	50,127	777
	Ahmedabad	63,067	44
	Panch Mahâls	28,712	47
	Kaira	114,363	36
	Surat	77,593	102
	Thána	77,958	3
	Total	411,820	1,009
Central Division	Khándesh	135,614	184
	Násik	64,177	1
	Sholápur	46,790	5
	Poona	69,282	1
	Sátára	75,637	1
	Ahmednagar	69,351	27
	Total	460,851	219
Southern Division	Belgaum	51,613	1
	Dhárwár	61,715	1
	Ratnágiri	127,071	393
	Kánara	30,216	33
	Kolába	43,336	99
	Bijápur	75,660	6
	Total	389,611	533

The total number of instances in which compulsory process was issued during the year was 3,579, which is 12·5 per cent. lower than the number (4,096) for the previous year. The number of occupancies was 1,386,464 against 1,409,880 in 1886-87. The land revenue of the year was generally collected with ease.

Waste Lands.

General remarks.

In considering the following statistics, which have been obtained from the annual administration reports of the Collectors of the different districts, it must be remembered that in a considerable portion of the Presidency the survey settlement has not yet been introduced, and that, therefore, the statistics cannot be very accurate. This is especially true in the case of Sind, where the survey operations are far from complete.

Northern Division.

The area of unalienated culturable land in the Northern Division of the Presidency was 4,569,147 acres. Of this area 4,157,396 acres, or 33,592 more than in 1886-87, were cultivated. The following table shows the details of the cultivation of Government land in each of the 6 Collectorates of the Division :—

Collectorates.	Total Culturable Area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance Culturable Waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Broach	490,779	463,197	27,582	1,533
Ahmedabad	1,525,483	1,448,020	77,463	15,818
Panch Mahâls	397,079	244,450	152,629	7,039
Thâna	981,183	937,794	43,389	403
Surat	689,009	651,817	37,192	2,832
Kaira	485,614	412,118	73,496	6,260
Total ...	4,569,147	4,157,396	411,751	33,885

The proportion of cultivation was extremely high in the Broach, Ahmedabad, Thâna and Surat districts, and that in the Kaira district was not very far behind. The area of waste land taken up in the Panch Mahâls during the year under review was 10,185 acres less than in the previous year.

Central Division.

The following table shows the details of the cultivation of Government land in each of the 6 Collectorates of the Central Division. The area actually cultivated exhibited an increase, as compared with that for the previous year, of 130,613 acres :—

Collectorates.	Total Culturable Area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance Culturable Waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khándesh	3,597,300	3,112,048	485,252	40,742
Násik	2,176,085	2,028,978	147,107	24,402
Poona	2,113,768	2,070,887	42,881	8,984
Sátára	1,510,703	1,480,068	30,635	1,240
Sholápur	2,216,988	2,185,490	31,498	26,872
Ahmednagar	2,572,869	2,473,065	99,804	18,337
Total ...	14,187,713	13,350,536	837,177	120,577

The proportion of cultivation was very high in the Poona, Sátára and Sholápur Collectorates. In Khándesh the area actually cultivated showed the very large increase of 64,085 acres. A large increase in the demand for waste land for cultivation during the year was noticeable in the Khándesh and Poona Collectorates, and a large decrease in the Sholápur Collectorate.

Southern Division.

The following table shows the details of the cultivation of Government land in each of the 6 Collectorates of the Southern Division. The area actually cultivated increased, as compared with 1886-87, by 113,192 acres :—

Collectorates.	Total Culturable Area.	Actually cultivated.	Balance Culturable Waste.	Area newly taken up during the year.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bijápur	2,181,925	2,009,767	172,158	82,645
Belgaum	1,199,990	1,117,888	82,102	8,262
Dhárwár	1,610,622	1,548,568	62,054	10,315
Ratnágiri	1,216,753	1,215,942	811	245
Kánara...	351,981	297,659	54,322	1,908
Kolába	574,171	568,216	5,955	4,166
Total ...	7,135,442	6,758,040	377,402	107,541

The proportion of cultivation was extremely high in Kolába and Ratnágiri. In Dhárwár also it was high. There was a large increase of 84,330 acres in the area of land actually cultivated in the Bijápur Collectorate, where the demand for waste lands also showed the very considerable increase of 58,229 acres.

Sind.

Details of the cultivation of Government lands in Sind, similar to those given above, are not obtainable from the district administration reports of the province. No figures whatever have been given for the Thar and Párkar district, while as regards the 4 other districts the statistics are not compiled on a uniform system.

Government Estates.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Wards' and other Estates under the management of Government.

In the Ahmedabad Collectorate, estates of this kind were all under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, whose report is summarised below, separately.

In the other Collectorates such of them as did not fall within the sphere of that officer's duties were entrusted to the management of the District Revenue Officers.

There were in all 91 estates under the management of the District Revenue Officers in 1887-88, in addition to the encumbered estates in Sind of which a separate account is given further on. The aggregate extent of the surveyed estates was 101,910 acres. Many of the estates consisted of moveable as well as immoveable property. Only 3 of these estates were considerable. They were all situated in the Panch Mahál district, and their extent, revenue and expenditure were as follow :—

Estate.	Number of Villages.	Area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanjári	29	26,270	15,688	14,208
Mehlol	27	26,815	14,444	10,635
Valávpur	4½	8,272	4,578	4,456

The claim of the Thakráni of Kanjári that the management of the Kanjári estate, the Thákor of which is a minor 13½ years of age, should be transferred to her was rejected by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the High Court. The question regarding the succession to the Mehlol estate was still before the Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. The chief sharer of the Valávpur estate is in debt, which cannot be cleared off for eleven years more.

Estates in Charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Estates in charge.

The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad in revenue charge of that officer during 1887-88 :—

	Number of Estates.	Aggregate Revenue for collection, 1887-88.	Amount realised by sale under Decrees.
		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862	33		
Do. removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management...	9	57,367	.....
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	52	93,498	.....
Broach do. do.	10	1,42,293	.....
Minors' Estates under Act XX of 1864	37	54,160	.....
Miscellaneous Estates managed	5	23,735	.....
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c.—Section 144, Revenue Code	9	77,991	.....
Estates—(a) Managed under Section 320, Civil Procedure Code ...	133	35,814	.....
(b) Sold under Section 320	2	.....	1,241
(c) Under process of Sale	32	.....	.....
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code ...	16	10,923	.....
Total ...	338	4,95,781	1,241
Tálukdári villages under Revenue charge ...	356	3,71,508	.....

In Ahmedabad,

The number of estates in the Ahmedabad district under management under Act VI of 1862 at the beginning of the year was 33. No new estates were placed under and none was released from management during the year. There were 9 more estates which were removed in former years from management under the Act owing to the period of 20 years having expired in their case, but which continued still to be under the management of the

Tálukdári Settlement Officer. 18 of the total number of 42 estates were directly managed by that officer, 19 were managed by the Tálukdárs under his supervision, and 5 were managed by creditors under special arrangements. Rs. 4,195 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 13,971 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 1,75,376 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 55,123 were due to private creditors and Rs. 1,20,253 to Government. The payments during the year were smaller than those of the previous year owing to the unfavourable nature of the season: the percentage of payments made to the sums remaining to be paid being on an average 9½ per cent. against 14 per cent. in 1886-87, and 18 per cent. in 1885-86.

Kaira,

The number of estates under management in the Kaira district was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 52. Rs. 132 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 30,416 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 2,59,060 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 10,085 were due to private creditors and Rs. 2,48,975 to Government. The average percentage of payment was 11 against 13 in the previous year. The season was unfavourable, though not to the same extent as in Ahmedabad and Broach.

And Broach.

The number of estates in Broach under management under Act XXI of 1881 was the same as in the previous year—10. Rs. 3,602 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 48,770 to Government. A total sum of Rs. 1,15,532 remained to be paid, of which Rs. 44,273 were due to private creditors and Rs. 71,259 to Government. The average percentage of payment was 32 against 17 in the previous year. This high percentage was due to the A'mod estate having paid off its debt in full from a large refund which it received from Government. The estate, which is the largest in Broach, was restored to the Thákor on the 1st of August 1888 after a management of 17 years, during which period a debt of Rs. 2,47,684 was cleared off. Another small estate was also released from management on the same date, its debts having been paid off. The season was as unfavourable as in Ahmedabad.

Minors' estates under Act XX of 1864.

There were 38 minors' estates under management under Act XX of 1864 at the end of the previous year. 2 were added and 3 released during the year under report, leaving a total of 37 at the close of the year. With the exception of 3 in Broach, all the 37 estates are situated in the Ahmedabad District. The total realizations on account of all the estates, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 86,764, of which Rs. 35,634 were paid for Government *jama* (revenue) and maintenance and other charges, and Rs. 51,130 were partly devoted to the payment of debt and partly carried forward as savings.

Education of Minors.

Great difficulties are experienced in the education of minors. Unless the Collector, or his agent, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, is vested with compulsory powers, no satisfactory results can, it is feared, be expected. Moreover, the minors are scattered in different places for their education. If there were a central school at Ahmedabad, they could all be brought under one roof, and taken care of by one responsible agency. A balance of Rs. 17,909 is available out of the collections made on account of the Jubilee subscriptions referred to in the last report for the foundation of such a school. Rs. 5,550 are still to be collected.

Partition of estates: litigation: finance.

To the 16 estates regarding the partition of which proceedings were in progress in the previous year, 1 was added during the year under report, making a total of 17. The work of partition was completed in 5 of these, 1 was under process of partition, 4 were removed from the list owing to various reasons, and correspondence was in progress about the remaining 7. To the 26 original suits and appeals pending at the close of the previous year, 4 were added during the year under report, making a total of 30. Of the 23 cases decided during the year, 12 were decided in favour of the Department, 1 was compromised, 1 was withdrawn by the plaintiff, and 1 was wholly and 8 were partly decided in favour of the plaintiffs. On the whole, the total realizations from the 338 estates mentioned in the table given at the commencement of this section amounted, with the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, to Rs. 7,07,499; the revenue collected on account of the estates amounted to Rs. 4,66,624; Rs. 3,30,218 were paid as charges of all kinds; Rs. 1,50,286 were paid to creditors; Rs. 2,26,995 were retained as balance in hand; Rs. 4,601 were written off, and Rs. 59,565 were outstanding at the close of the year. As in 1886-87, the results were not so favourable as those of the preceding year, owing to the very unfavourable character of the season in Ahmedabad and Broach. The percentage of expenses of management to actual collection was 9·74 against 10·40 in the preceding year. Both the Guardian and Wards Bill and the Tálukdári Bill, referred to in the last report, were in the same stage as before.

Results of legislation.

The result of legislation in regard to the Tálukdárs of Gujarát has not been altogether successful. It is a matter of notoriety that already very many of the estates freed from debt in the manner provided by the legislature are again seriously encumbered. In some cases, the second state of the Tálukdárs is even worse than the first. The causes ordinarily assigned for this state of things are the reckless improvidence of the Tálukdárs, the exaggerated view they entertain of their own position, their wasteful expenditure on marriages and other domestic ceremonies, their open-handed extravagance at all times, and the enlargement of credit which followed the recognition of absolute proprietorship in the soil accorded by Section 20 of Act VI of 1862. But experience has shown that there are other causes, perhaps not so well known. Amongst those causes may be mentioned the following:—(1) litigation—most of which is wholly unnecessary—with co-sharers; (2) intrigues

of *kárbháris* (managers); (3) malpractices of creditors of the *sávkár* (money-lending) class; and (4) extravagance of sons. In most cases the kárbhári is a creditor of the Tálukdár: he encourages quarrels and litigation among the *bháyáts* (co-sharers), lends pecuniary assistance, and thus obtains a control over his master. Still more helpless are the Tálukdárs in their relations with their Wánia creditors. Debts equivalent to from 4 to 12 years' revenue have already been contracted by Tálukdárs whose estates have been recently released.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

General. The number of estates in charge of the Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind having been considerably reduced, and a less expensive system of management being essential, the estates were all placed in charge of the chief revenue officers of the districts in which they were situated, *viz.* the Collectors of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and the appointment of Manager was abolished from October 1st, 1887.

Karáchi. In the Karáchi district the management of 20 encumbered estates was transferred to the Collector. 3 having been freed from debt were restored to their owners during the year. It was expected that the private debts of the remaining estates would be reduced by Rs. 9,365 by the end of the year, and that the unpaid balance of the loans obtained from Government would be reduced from Rs. 32,235 to Rs. 22,070 by that time. The cost of management amounted to nearly 5 per cent. on the collections (Rs. 33,129): it has, however been lately reduced.

Hyderabad. There were 57 encumbered estates in the Hyderabad district at the commencement of the year: the management of 1 was relinquished under the provisions of Section 26 of the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, and the remaining 56 were transferred to the Collector. A liquidation scheme was prepared and sanctioned for one of these 56 estates, the debts of the estate were liquidated, and its management was then relinquished. The management of 7 other estates was also relinquished during the year, so that the number of estates under management at the end of the year was 48. The private debts of the estates under management were reduced from Rs. 53,993 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 36,846 at its close, and the balance of the loans advanced by Government was reduced from Rs. 1,88,424 to Rs. 1,18,215. The cost of management amounted to about 4¼ per cent. on the receipts (Rs. 2,49,919).

Shikárpur. The management of 31 encumbered estates in Shikárpur was transferred to the Collector. 7 were freed from debt and restored to their owners before the close of the year. The private debts of the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 28,549 and their debt to Government to Rs. 66,385.

Thar and Párkar. There were 4 encumbered estates under the management of the Deputy Commissioner Thar and Párkar, at the commencement of the year. Arrangements were made to free one of these from debt by selling a portion of it, as it was impossible to liberate it otherwise. 2 other estates were leased, and will be freed from debt between 1891 and 1893. The remaining estate was being managed departmentally. The sum due to Government on account of loans obtained from them was reduced from Rs. 5,640 to Rs. 2,485. The private debts (Rs. 4,409) could not be reduced during the year.

Upper Sind Frontier. To the 7 encumbered estates already in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, 7 more were added during the year, their management having been transferred to that officer at the commencement of the year from the Manager of Encumbered Estates. 3 of the 14 estates were relinquished during the year under the Act, arrangements for liquidating the debts of one more were concluded, and the remaining 10 were all leased in full satisfaction of their debts. The amount due to Government on account of loans advanced by them was reduced from Rs. 9,795 at the commencement to Rs. 6,345 towards the close of the year, and the amount of private debts was reduced from Rs. 29,426 to Rs. 13,594.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General during the year 1887-88*, and the Bills introduced before the Council and pending at the close of the year are set forth, with short statements of their objects and reasons, in Appendix III-A. Bills introduced and Acts passed.

The Acts passed and assented to by the Viceroy and Governor General during the year under report were :— Acts.

(1) Act No. II of 1887—An Act to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi.

(2) Act No. III of 1887—An Act to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime-Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.

(3) Act No. IV of 1887—An Act to consolidate and amend the law for the prevention of Gambling in the Presidency of Bombay.

(4) Act No. V of 1887—An Act to amend Bombay Act No. VI of 1863 (an Act for the regulation of Public Conveyances).

(5) Act No. VI of 1887—An Act to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to Matádárs.

(6) Act No. VII of 1887—An Act to declare and amend the law relating to Toda-Girás Allowances.

The reasons for which Acts II, III, IV, V and VII were introduced and passed were set forth at pages 56 to 59 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1886-87, and the reasons for Act VI have been fully described at pages 52 and 53 of the Report for 1884-85. Objects and Reasons:

The Bills which were pending at the close of the year were :— Bills.

(1) Bill No. 6 of 1885—A Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior landholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahâls, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

(2) Bill No. 5 of 1886—A Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.

(3) Bill No. 4 of 1887—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.

(4) Bill No. 5 of 1887—A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1881.

(5) Bill No. 1 of 1888—A Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 6 of 1885 have been fully described at pages 47 to 49 of the Bombay General Administration Report for 1885-86, and those for introducing Bill No. 5 of 1886 at page 56 of the Report for 1886-87. Objects and Reasons:

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 4 of 1887 were described as follows :— Bill No. 4 of 1887;

The law which at present regulates the municipal administration of the city of Bombay is contained principally in the Bombay Municipal Act No. III of 1872. In the year 1878 an Act (No. IV of that year) was passed to amend the Act of 1872 in several important details; and these two Acts, being read together, are known as the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. Besides these two principal Acts, there are, in the local statute book, nine minor enactments which deal with matters affecting the municipal government of the city. The law thus distributed in eleven separate enactments is difficult to refer to, and the want of a consolidated Act has long been felt.

2. But the executive provisions which find a place in the Act of 1872 were taken, with only slight alterations, from the Bombay Municipal Act No. III of 1865, which that

* From 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888. Act No. VII of 1887 was assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General a few days after the close of the year, *i.e.* on April 5th, 1888.

Act superseded, and the latter Act embodied, with but little modification, the provisions of two Acts, Nos. XIV and XXV, passed by the Governor General in Council in 1856 for the regulation of municipal administration in the three Presidency towns. Thus for a period of nearly thirty years the law which governs the executive action of the municipal authorities of the city of Bombay has remained practically unaltered, notwithstanding the immense growth of the city during that time, the many new wants which have arisen and the constitutional changes which have been introduced.

3. The primary object of the present Bill is therefore twofold, namely, first to consolidate the existing municipal law and secondly to recast and to amend and expand its provisions in harmony with the requirements of so large and so important a city as the Bombay of the present day.

4. A further object is to make certain changes in the municipal constitution. By the Municipal Act of 1872, the number of members of the Corporation was limited to sixty-four, sixteen of whom were to be appointed by Government, sixteen to be elected by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and the remaining thirty-two were to be elected by ratepayers. From the Corporation thus nominated, a Town Council was to be selected consisting of twelve members, four appointed by Government and eight elected by the Corporation. This is the constitution of the present Municipal Corporation. The Acts in force confer and impose certain powers and duties on the Corporation; and the Town Council, whose primary duty is to "secure the due administration of the municipal fund," have also certain powers and duties assigned to them, but "the entire executive power and responsibility" is vested in the Municipal Commissioner. Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of centering all authority and responsibility for executive action in a sole Commissioner. On this point there is an apparent unanimity of opinion. But the provisions of the Acts which regulate the relative positions, powers and responsibilities of the Municipal Commissioner, the Corporation and the Town Council have been found to be very defective and not to be based upon any clear general principle. At the same time the work thrown upon the Municipal Commissioner has very considerably increased: for whilst under the present system he alone is saddled with the initiation, supervision and defence of all executive action and with the financial responsibilities inseparable therefrom, his time is very frequently occupied in attending the meetings of the Corporation and the Town Council for the purpose of assisting the disposal of business thereat through the information and explanations which he, and, often, he alone, is able to furnish.

5. These being the principal circumstances which have occasioned the need for the present Bill, an endeavour has been made in it to remedy, as far as may be, all the shortcomings and defects of the existing law.

6. In the first place, it is proposed to repeal all the eleven enactments above referred to. The provisions of all these Acts, so far as they are still requisite, are re-inserted in the Bill with such modifications, expansions and improvements as the experience of the last twenty years and the wants of the present day seem to suggest and to require.

7. For the sake of clearness and facility of reference, the Bill is divided into twenty-one chapters, each dealing with a distinct subject.

8. In the first chapter the definitions have been carefully considered and re-drawn with reference to the language and provisions of this Bill.

9. The second chapter deals exhaustively with the municipal constitution. In deference to the wishes of the corporation, the existing titles of "Municipal Corporation" and "Town Council" have been retained and the number of members of the Corporation has been raised to seventy-two. Of these seventy-two members, it is contemplated that thirty-six shall be elected at ward-elections, sixteen by Her Majesty's Justices, two by the Senate of the Bombay University and two by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and that the remaining sixteen, inclusive of the Municipal Commissioner, who will be a member of the Corporation *ex-officio*, shall be appointed by Government.

10. The Municipal Commissioner will, as heretofore and as recommended by the Corporation, be appointed by Government for a limited but renewable term. Experience, however, has shown that he cannot confine himself to the direction of executive action, but that he must also take a prominent part in the deliberations of the Corporation, and of the Town Council. The Bill therefore provides that he shall be a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council. He is, however, expressly disqualified from presiding over the Corporation, who, as hitherto, will elect their own president.

11. The provisions regarding all elections and the preparations for elections have been very carefully revised, and an endeavour has been made to render them as complete and as free from ambiguity as possible. The practice of dividing the city into wards for electoral purposes is legalized, and the voters at ward-elections, consisting at present of ratepayers and of fellows of the University of Bombay, will in future comprise ratepayers (with the same qualifications as hitherto) and graduates of any university in British India or in the United Kingdom. Provision is made for the cumulative system of voting at ward-elections and for allowing each justice at a justices' election to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies. It is, however, open to discussion whether these are the systems of voting best adapted to these two classes of elections respectively.

12. The Town Council, as provided for in the Bill, will consist of the same number of members similarly nominated as the present Town Council, with this exception that the Municipal Commissioner will be *ex-officio* an additional member of it, *i.e.* there will be thirteen members instead of twelve. In order to ensure a continual representation on the Town Council of the views of the majority of the Corporation, it is proposed that one-half of its members shall retire annually in rotation. Those who thus retire will be re-eligible; but it is hoped that this yearly opportunity of appointing new members of the Town Council will afford the best means to the Corporation for exercising an effectual control over the action of the Council, which, though a delegated body, is, for purposes of administrative convenience, entrusted with considerable independent functions.

13. The chairman of the present Town Council is appointed by Government, but a very general wish has been expressed in favour of the selection of their chairman being left to themselves, and as this appears to be a reasonable concession to the progressive interest displayed by the citizens of Bombay in the conduct of their own affairs, the Bill provides that the Town Council shall appoint their own chairman from year to year. There is considerable reason for the opinion that the Municipal Commissioner should be *ex-officio* chairman of the Town Council, but he will, as a member of that body, be eligible for the chairmanship by election, and it seems fitting to leave it to the Council to determine from time to time whether the disposal of business is most facilitated by having the Commissioner or some other person as their chairman.

14. The Town Council, in accordance with the scheme of the Bill, will be the representatives of the Corporation permanently maintained for the discharge of the duties and the exercise of the powers which it is not expedient to reserve to the full Corporation. So large a body as the proposed Corporation is unfitted to deal directly with details. Large questions and general principles alone ought to be discussed and determined by such a body, the details must of necessity be left either to the Municipal Commissioner or to the Town Council or to the Municipal Commissioner acting with the approval of the Town Council. It may, however, be found desirable at times that the Corporation should be able to appoint special committees for the purposes of inquiry or for considering and advising upon particular subjects, and it is proposed in the Bill to make express provision for this purpose.

15. Two important matters, in which the Government are jointly interested with the Corporation, require special treatment. These are the provision of elementary education for the poor and the management of public hospitals. These are matters apart from the ordinary scope of municipal government, and it is proposed to authorize the Corporation to nominate members from amongst themselves to joint committees, the other members of which would be appointed by Government, and to delegate to these committees such powers and functions and to arrange for the constitution of the committees on such terms as may from time to time be agreed upon with Government.

16. One result of the system of municipal administration in force under the existing Acts, in relation to the increase of duties resulting from a rapid extension of the city and of individual requirements, is that under the present condition of things the punctual and efficient disposal of current work is hardly within the power of one officer; and the difficulty of meeting all the calls upon his time and energy is of course much enhanced when, as is not unfrequently the case, some special subject of importance perforce claims a large share of that one officer's attention. A scheme for subdividing the Town Council into executive sub-committees, with the Municipal Commissioner as *ex-officio* chairman, by which it was thought that, amongst other advantages, the labours of the Municipal Commissioner might be lightened, has not received the approval of the Corporation and is, therefore, not introduced into this Bill. The only satisfactory alternative appears to be the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. A section has, therefore, been inserted to enable such an appointment to be made whenever it may appear expedient. As a deputy would, in the absence of the Commissioner, take his place and exercise his powers, the same reasons which render expedient the vesting of the power of selecting and appointing an officer to be Municipal Commissioner in the Government apply to the selection and appointment of a Deputy, and the Bill accordingly proposes that the appointment of a Deputy shall be made by Government.

17. Chapter III of the Bill treats of the duties and powers of the several municipal authorities. In sections 62-64 the duties of the Corporation are set forth, distinguishing the obligatory from the optional duties. In section 65 are generally described the respective powers and duties of the Corporation, the Town Council and the Commissioner and the conditions under which the powers and duties of the two latter authorities are to be exercised. No specific definition of their respective functions is possible otherwise than by means of the detailed provisions of the Act which treat of contracts, the acquisition and disposal of property, taxation, the fixing of fees, and the performance of all the various executive duties incident to municipal administration. Briefly, however, the division of these functions as proposed in the Bill may be said to be as follows:—

(1) the ultimate power of determining the amount of taxation to be imposed each year and the objects on which the municipal fund shall be expended and the amount which shall be expended on each object is vested in the Corporation, because no money can be either raised or (except on emergent occasions) expended, unless provision

therefor has been made in a budget-estimate approved by them; in the Corporation also is vested the power of appointing the two chief executive officers under the Commissioner and the exclusive right of finally disposing of immoveable prop[illegible]

(2) the Town Council form the standing finance committee of the C[illegible]on; all proposals for expenditure or taxation are to be carefully sifted by then[illegible] being submitted to the Corporation; they are specially charged with the dut[illegible]rolling the accounts and preventing unauthorized expenditure, with the su[illegible] of all important contracts and with the regulation of fees and all important [illegible]evenue not already determined by the Corporation;

(3) The initiation of and responsibility for all executive action res[illegible]h the Commissioner, who is also charged with the carrying out of the general pr[illegible]ns of the Act.

18. Chapter IV relates to municipal officers and servants, the appointment [illegible]om will remain as at present, except that it is proposed to leave to the Corporation and Town Council the option of appointing one or two persons to be clerk of the Corporation and secretary to the Town Council, as they may think fit, and, in accordance with a previous recommendation of the Town Council, to allow their secretary, with their consent, to perform other duties under the Act.

19. Chapter V sets forth the municipal property and liabilities, and in it care has been taken to present in a comprehensive and explicit form the procedure regarding the acquisition and disposal of property and the control of the Corporation and Town Council in respect thereof. The portion of the chapter which relates to municipal liabilities is convenient as bringing together in one place the various laws now in force which determine these liabilities and regulate the repayment of the debts due by the municipality.

20. Chapter VI contains new matter; section 8 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, No. XI of 1879, contemplates that special borrowing powers may be conferred upon the Bombay municipality. Such powers were provided in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, but they were not renewed in the Act of 1872, and section 12 of the Bombay Municipality Consolidated Loan Act, No. II of 1880, provides that "unless under the provisions of section 7 of Act XI of 1879, the Corporation shall not hereafter borrow money except from the Government of India." But the necessity for resorting to the machinery of the Local Authorities Loan Act in order to raise a loan has recently proved very troublesome and disadvantageous and the opportunity of amending the entire municipal law is a good one for conferring upon the Corporation express powers in this matter, such as the municipality of Calcutta possesses. The provisions inserted in the Bill are taken, with necessary modifications, from the English Public Health Act. The restriction contained in the Bombay Municipality's Consolidated Loan Act for the protection of the Government of India's security for the repayment of the consolidated loan is repeated in another form in section 107 of the Bill, which prohibits the raising of any new loan by the Corporation without the sanction of the Governor in Council.

21. Provisions for regulating the revenue and expenditure of the municipality have been brought together in Chapter VII. They have been carefully amended in details, but the general principles of the present law have not been altered. Government have considered it expedient, following the practice in Calcutta and in India generally, that the power of appointing auditors of the municipal accounts and of determining their remuneration should be vested in Government. Government have, of course, no other object than to make sure that the financial condition of the Corporation is from time to time sound and healthy; and in view of the great interests at stake, public as well as private, it is safer that the auditors should be appointed by an entirely independent authority such as the Government, than that those important functionaries should depend for their nomination upon the votes of the body whose accounts are in question. On the other hand, if Government reserve the right of nominating the auditors to themselves, it no longer appears necessary to insist upon separate accounts being kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Vehár waterworks. The provision contained in section 92 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 in this behalf has, therefore, not been repeated in the Bill.

22. Chapter VIII deals with municipal taxation. The provisions of the law relating to the assessment book have been amended to facilitate more punctual collection and to ensure more accurate registration of properties. These amendments will also, it is hoped, secure a more correct and complete registration of voters. Certain changes have also been made with respect to the incidence of the tax on vehicles and animals and of the toll on vehicles entering the city from Sálsette with a view to prevent evasion of payment of tax on vehicles which, although they are not kept within the city, ply backwards and forwards and make great use of the municipal roads. With a view not to hamper the export-trade in flour, it is provided, in section 193, cl. (*b*), that a refund shall be claimable on all flour exported from the city, without proof of the importation of the same into the city, equal to seventy-five per centum of the amount of the duty at the time being leviable on the grain from which such flour has been prepared. This refund will thus be obtainable both on flour prepared in the city from grain which has paid town-duty on import and on flour which has been imported as such. At the same time, flour of all sorts is added to the articles on which town-duties may be levied, the rate of duty being limited to the amount claimable as refund on exportation. Seventy-five per centum is the proportion which flour is understood

to bear to the grain from which it is made. The so-called "tax on fire insurance companies," not being really a tax, is omitted from this chapter. It is referred to below in connection with the municipal fire-brigade.

23. No part of the Bill has needed more careful elaboration than Chapters IX—XII. They treat, respectively, of drains and drainage-works, water-supply, the regulation of streets and building-regulations. The provisions of the present law upon these vitally important subjects are very much mixed up: some of them are inconsistent with others, and all have been the subject of frequent litigation and of still more frequent reference for the opinion and advice of the legal advisers of the Corporation. In the re-arrangement of these provisions the long experience of the present Municipal Commissioner with the working of the existing law and his acquaintance with corresponding enactments in force elsewhere have been of very great value, and it is hoped that these four chapters will be found to supply sufficient, and yet not too stringent, powers for carrying out and enforcing such measures as are essentially necessary for the objects which they embrace.

24. An endeavour has already been made, by by-laws under the existing Act, for the protection of municipal interests, to insist upon all private work in connection with the water-supply of the city being executed only by competent persons; and from a sanitary point of view and for the protection of the public it is necessary that equal vigilance should be exercised with regard to drainage-works. It is, therefore, proposed (Chapter XIII) to enact that in Bombay, as elsewhere, work affecting the drainage or water-supply of the city shall be executed only by persons licensed in that behalf. Further, in the interests of house-owners, in regard especially to the building provisions of the Act and in order to prevent their being a prey, as is now too often the case, to unscrupulous plan-makers or their being driven to employ practitioners with no professional training, it is proposed to license surveyors for the purposes of the Act. This procedure, which is an approach to that obtaining under the London Metropolitan Building Acts, will, it is believed, save house-owners from much official interference, which, however necessary at present, unavoidably causes friction and discontent, and it will, at the same time, relieve the municipal executive from work which might be much better left to private agency.

25. The importance of the maintenance of a municipal fire-brigade has suggested the expediency of devoting a separate chapter (Chapter XIV) to that matter. The necessity for the brigade is nowhere questioned, and the powers which this chapter confers will, it may be hoped, lead to its progressive efficiency. The principal question which has had to be considered with reference to the chapter is the payment of contributions by insurance companies who insure property in the city against fire. The Bill provides (1) that the aggregate contribution shall in no case exceed one-third of the total fire budget-estimate of the preceding year, (2) that, subject to this provision, the sum to be contributed by each fire insurance company shall be 2½ per cent. on premia earned, and (3) that all property not insured shall, in case of a fire, pay for the services rendered.

26. In Chapters XV—XX, relating to sanitary provisions, vital statistics, by-laws, penalties, procedure and control, many important deficiencies have been supplied. The separation of the various provisions contained in these chapters under different heads and sub-heads will, it is believed, be convenient both for the general reader and for those who are concerned in the administration of the Act. Here, as elsewhere throughout the Bill, each section has been carefully revised, and in many cases re-drawn, for the purpose of obtaining, as far as possible, simplicity and ease of reference.

27. The jurisdiction for the hearing of election-petitions, appeals against assessment, disputes regarding expenses and compensation and other similar matters, which has heretofore vested in the Chief Presidency Magistrate, it is now proposed to transfer to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. The court of a civil judge appears to be a more suitable tribunal for the decision of such purely civil matters than that of a magistrate.

28. The 'transitory provisions' which are necessary in order to facilitate the change from the existing order of things to the new system which will obtain under the Bill, have been inserted in a schedule. They do not form a permanent portion of the proposed Act, which, when once its provisions come fully into force, will be complete without them. The Bill, as drawn, contemplates that its general provisions shall come into force as soon as it is passed; but, for obvious reasons, the Corporation and the Town Council cannot be at once re-constituted on the lines that will be laid down in the Act. It is proposed, therefore, that the newly constituted Corporation shall take office on the 1st April, 1888, and all the transitory provisions which affect the Corporation and the Town Council have been framed with reference to that proposal.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 5 of 1887 were described as follows:— Bill No. 5 of 1887.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Sind Village Officers Act, 1881, so as—

(1) to remove all doubt as to the inclusion of Kotárs or Tapedárs' peons in the definition of village officers;

(2) to render it legal to defray from the proceeds of the cess leviable under that Act the contingent expenditure of village officers, the charges incurred on account of pensions, gratuities, or compassionate allowances to such officers on retirement, and the cost of providing occasional special rewards to headmen of villages and others who may render good service towards the administration of the district;

(3) to enable a rule to be made to determine by what authorities the appointment of different village officers may be made so as to relieve the Commissioner in Sind of the duty of making all such appointments, and

(4) to authorize rules to be framed to regulate the payment of pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances on retirement to such classes of village officers and on such conditions as may appear expedient.

Bill No. 1 of 1888.

The objects and reasons for introducing Bill No. 1 of 1888 were described as follows:—

In consequence of delay in printing the new lists of persons qualified to serve as members of Local Boards in the Násik District and of persons qualified to vote at the elections, it has been found impossible to hold the elections in that district within the period prescribed by clause (*b*) of section 16 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884.

2. In order, then, to retain the present members in office until after the elections are completed, and to provide against the occurrence of similar difficulties in future, it is proposed to amend the Act so as to enable Government, whenever necessary, to extend by not more than six months the term of office of the members of any local board beyond the period of three years, for which they would otherwise hold office.

3. The opportunity is also taken to make a similar amendment in the District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884, as the same difficulties may occur in regard to municipal elections.

4. In the case of the Násik Local Boards it has been necessary for Government to issue an order to extend the members' term of office before this Bill can become law. A section has, therefore, been added to the Bill to give the same validity to any order so made, as if the provisions of this Bill had been in force when it was made.

Police.

Mofussil Police.

Mofussil generally. Strength and cost.

The total strength of the police force of the Mofussil (the three Divisions and Sind) was during 1887, 18,918. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 32,86,852, and was distributed as follows:—

General Police Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,817
Jail Guards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Treasury and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,983
Town Duties ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,482
Cantonment ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	305
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents			...	...	...	...	30
						Total ...	18,918

There was an increase of Rs. 459 in the total cost of the police as compared with the cost for the year 1886. The strength of the police and its proportion to area and population are given in the subjoined table:—

Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police: 1 to		Districts.	Sanctioned Strength.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Proportion of Police: 1 to	
				Square Miles.	Population.					Square Miles.	Population
Ahmedabad ..	1,222	3,821	856,324	3·12	700	Bijápur	654	5,695	638,493	8·7	976
Kaira	722	1,609	804,800	2·23	1,114	Dhárwár	844	4,535	882,907	5·37	1,046
Panch Mahás ..	791	1,588	255,479	2·01	323	Kánara	694	3,910	421,840	5·63	606
Broach	428	1,453	326,930	3·39	763	Kolába	439	1,803	482,830	4·11	1,102
Surat	762	1,662	614,198	2·18	806	Ratnágiri	775	3,922	997,090	5·06	1,286
Thána	802	3,935	807,367	4·91	1,009	Karáchi	1,393	14,115	478,688	10·14	344
Ahmednagar ..	699	6,666	751,228	9·6	1,080	Hyderabad	905	9,052	754,624	10·01	834
Khándesh	1,698	9,944	1,237,231	5·85	728	Thar and Párkar ..	560	12,729	203,340	22·73	363
Násik	760	5,940	781,206	7·81	1,027	Shikárpur	1,127	9,629	822,178	8·52	729
Poona	1,117	5,369	901,828	4·8	807	Upper Sind Frontier .	250	2,759	147,181	11·08	588
Sátára	1,009	4,988	1,062,350	4·9	1,053						
Sholápur	567	4,521	582,487	7·98	1,029						
Belgaum	700	4,656	864,014	6·66	1,236						
						Total ..	18,918	1,24,301	15,674,613	6·57	828

The great majority of the officers and men were Mahomedans and Maráthás.

Education.

Of the total number of 3,100 subordinate officers 1,930 or 62·25 per cent., and of the 15,788 men 4,334 or 27·45 per cent. possessed at least sufficient education to be able to read and write an intelligible report of a crime. On the whole, taking subordinate officers and men together, the percentage of individuals possessing such education was 33·16 for the mofussil generally, while for the different districts it varied from 62·54 in Ahmedabad to 7·5 in Thar and Párkar. The highest percentage for any district in Sind is that for Shikárpur, *viz.* 20·02; and the only districts of the Presidency proper for which the percentage is lower are the Panch Mahás (17·49) and Thána (11·87).

There has been a considerable and steady improvement in drill and ball practice during the year. In the Presidency competition-shooting of the foot police armed with smooth-bore muzzle-loaders of all descriptions, Khándesh carried off the first and Násik the second out of the 15 prizes allotted for shooting with those arms. Sátára and Kaira won the first and second prizes, respectively, out of 5 for shooting with breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading rifles. In the competition of the mounted police with breech-loading carbines and muzzle-loading smooth-bore carbines, Sátára obtained the first and Bijápur the second prize. Out of 4 shooting prizes for revolvers, Khándesh obtained the first prize. Dhárwár and Khándesh have gained the largest number of marksmen's badges. Drill and Ball Practice.

Out of the total number of 18,888 subordinate officers and men, 2,134 or 11·2 per cent. were punished—170 judicially and the rest departmentally. The total number of punishments was 138 less than the average number for the three preceding years. The percentage of punishments was 11·2 for the Mofussil generally; and for the different districts it varied from 3·9 in Sátára to 25·24 in Shikárpur. Punishments.

147 of the total number of subordinate officers and men, or 0·78 per cent., were rewarded by promotion, and 142 or 0·75 per cent. received pecuniary rewards. The numbers of rewards by promotion and money rewards were respectively 116 and 156 in 1886. The total number of rewards was high in Belgaum (52), Kaira (46), Sátára (44), Shikárpur (27), Khándesh (20), Kolába (17), Ahmednagar (16), and Dhárwár (11); while no rewards at all were given in Sholápur and Thar and Párkar. Rewards.

To maintain the total sanctioned strength of subordinate officers and men, 1,616 persons were enlisted during the year. Difficulty was found in some districts in obtaining suitable recruits on the existing rates of pay. Recruits.

Exclusive of the Municipal Police there were 205 dismissals and 498 resignations, the average of the three preceding years being 367 and 507 respectively. Dismissals and resignations.

Constant trouble and confusion arose from the circumstance that the arms in use by the police belong to many different patterns and sizes, and the need of arming the force uniformly was urgently felt. Moreover, the weapons in use were obsolete, and could not be relied on to shoot with any degree of accuracy at 100 yards. Arms.

The punitive police posts at Wanthwali and Jesápura in the Kaira district, at Kavi and Manjola in the Broach district, and at Bithara, Kinghaiji, Savri and Dareyali in the Thar and Párkar district were withdrawn during the year. On the other hand, new posts were established at Tankária in the Broach district, at Dubár in the Rohri Táluka of the Shikárpur district, and at 5 villages of Bungawars in the Kashmor Táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district. Punitive Posts.

The results of the year's operations of the police in reference to crime, as they appear in the four Commissioners' reports, are stated below. Before proceeding to a consideration of them the following statement, which shows at a glance the increase or decrease of crime during the year, distinguishing in the case of cognizable crime with which the police is chiefly concerned between the main classes of crime, may be useful:— Fluctuations of crime.

Class of Crime.	Sind.		Northern Division.		Central Division.		Southern Division.		Total Mofussil.	
	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.	1887.	Increase or decrease over 1886.
Cognizable crime—										
Abetment	...	...	1	+ 1	...	...	...	− 2	1	− 1
I. Offences against the State, &c. ...	322	− 40	147	+ 3	210	− 46	107	− 2	786	− 85
II. Serious offences against the person .	576	...	604	− 36	678	− 8	441	+ 5	2,299	− 39
III. Serious offences against the person and property ...	1,539	+ 36	1,455	+ 30	1,636	+ 35	575	− 157	5,205	− 56
IV. Minor offences against the person .	51	− 3	112	+ 20	251	− 3	90	− 36	504	− 22
V. Minor offences against property ...	5,570	− 69	3,724	+ 24	5,949	− 432	2,768	− 475	18,011	− 952
VI. Other offences...	1,799	− 5	3,243	+ 45	4,767	− 203	1,439	− 110	11,248	− 273
Total ...	9,857	− 81	9,286	+ 87	13,491	− 657	5,420	− 777	38,054	− 1,428
Non-cognizable Crime.	11,077	+ 389	15,556	+ 441	20,165	+ 1,941	7,989	+ 388	54,787	+ 3,159
Grand Total ...	20,934	+ 308	24,842	+ 528	33,656	+ 1,284	13,409	− 389	92,841	+ 1,731

Sind. Crime.

The following statement shows the total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the province of Sind during 1887, and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886	20,626	33,060	8,752	24,082	26·47	11,151*
1887	20,934	34,739	9,546	24,687	27·47	11,894*
Increase or decrease ...	+308	+1,679	+794	+605	+ 1·00	+743*

* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The increase in the number of cases reported to have occurred during the year is perceptible in all the districts save that of Shikárpur, in which there was a decrease.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow :—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year.	Total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposed of within the year.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886	9,938	11,287	5,437	48·17	7,242	54·42
1887	9,857	11,368	5,767	50·73	7,203	55·39
Increase or decrease... ...	−81	+81	+330	+ 2·56	−39	+ 0·97

The decrease in the number of cases reported occurred chiefly in the Shikárpur district. The percentages of convictions to cases investigated and found true, for the different districts,* by which the success of the police in tracing offences may to some extent be gauged, show that there were only ordinary fluctuations in Karáchi and Hyderabad, that there was very satisfactory progress in the difficult district of Shikárpur, and that there was an unsatisfactory retrogression in the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar districts. Considering the number of crimes reported, by classes, a diminution from 362 to 322 in cases of offences against the State is noticeable: a marked decrease of 61 cases, which was only partially counterbalanced by slight increases elsewhere, having occurred in the number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly in Shikárpur. Among serious offences against the person there was a satisfactory diminution of 28 (from 53 to 25) in the cases of kidnapping reported, the most marked decrease having taken place in Shikárpur. The number of such cases in which convictions were obtained was 7, against 2 in the previous year. Among serious offences against property, 21 cases more of house-breaking were reported, there having been very marked increases in Karáchi and Thar and Párkar, which were partially counterbalanced by decreases in Hyderabad, Shikárpur and the Upper Sind Frontier district: and in 354 only out of a total of 1,263 cases convictions were obtained, the Sind Police being unfortunately very unsuccessful in cases of this class, partly because of want of education and partly because the railway has afforded considerable facilities in the commission of these crimes with little chance of detection to Panjábis of bad character. It is observable that among offences against property the number (4,433) of cases of thefts reported was 55 less than in the previous year: but an examination of the statistics relating to this class of crime for the two years shows that there is an increase of 70 in true cases of theft, the increase being noticeable in every district except Shikárpur; and that in one particular class of true cases of theft, *viz.* cattle theft, there was an increase of 316. The increase in true cases of cattle-theft is observable in all the districts except Shikárpur where the number of such cases has remained stationary, owing presumably to the salutary effect of two of the punitive posts referred to above, *viz.*, one in the Rohri Táluka of that district and the other across the river in the Kashmor Táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 2,25,653 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,21,857 or 54·44 per cent. was recovered. In 1886 the percentage was 55·63.

* The percentages were, in 1886 and 1887 respectively, for Karáchi 70·33 and 67·63, Hyderabad 58·04 and 55·76 Thar and Párkar 57·43 and 50·69, Shikárpur 45·40, and 51·30, and Upper Sind Frontier 48·09 and 40·38.

Non-cognizable crime.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follows :—

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886	10,688	159	22,226	3,315	14·91
1887	11,077	148	23,666	3,779	15·96
Increase or decrease ...	+389	—11	+1,440	+464	+1·05

Increase in the total number of cases of non-cognizable crime occurred in the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts, there being a decrease in the other two districts, chiefly in Shikárpur. As will be seen from the figures in the third column of the statement, this class of crime is not very immediately connected with the work of the police.

Northern Division. Crime.

The following statement shows the total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the Northern Division during 1887, and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886	24,314	41,609	13,553	27,982	32·57	15,653*
1887	24,842	41,366	13,718	27,544	33·16	15,645*
Increase or decrease ...	+528	— 243	+165	—438	+ 0·59	— 8*

* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The increase in the number of cases reported to have occurred during the year took place principally in non-cognizable offences, and is perceptible in all the districts except Kaira. Considering, however, that the season was below the average in Gujarát, owing to the severe frost which was experienced in the early part of the year and the long break during the monsoon, the increase of crime is small. The police were not altogether successful in dealing with serious crime, but on the whole they achieved results that are not unsatisfactory.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow :—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year.	Total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposed of within the year.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886	9,199	11,230	6,862	61·10	5,799	81·73
1887	9,286	11,194	6,734	60·15	6,166	79·69
Increase or decrease ...	+87	—36	—128	—0·95	+367	—2·04

The increase of 87 in the number of cases reported is the net result of an increase of 218 in the districts of Broach, Surat and Thána, and a decrease of 131 in Ahmedabad, Kaira and the Panch Mahál. The percentages of convictions to cases investigated and found true were as follows for the different districts of the Northern Division for the years 1886 and 1887 respectively :—Ahmedabad 78·36 and 77·87 ; Kaira 81·34 and 84·70 ; Panch Mahál 84·26 and 88·40 ; Broach 85·58 and 78·76 ; Surat 84·28 and 77·64 ; and Thána 82·19 and 77·86. Among serious offences against the person a satisfactory decrease from 49 to 42 in the number of murders and from 15 to 5 in the number of attempts at murder reported is noticeable. In 12 cases of murder against 15 in the previous year, convictions were secured; but in none of the cases of attempts at murder was a conviction obtained, although 3 of the 5 cases were true. As regards serious offences against property, there was an increase from 108 to 130 in the number of robberies reported, owing chiefly to an increase of that class of crime in Ahmedabad and Thána : but convictions were obtained in only 5 more cases than in 1886. The number of dacoities reported (21), although slightly lower than that for the previous year (23), was still large ; 11 of them occurred in the district of Thána alone, against 9 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 4 cases (2 belonging to Thána) only against 10 (7 belonging to Thána) in 1886. Of other offences against property, thefts show a steady diminution, the number of cases reported in 1885, 1886 and 1887 having respectively been 3,078, 2,924 and 2,863. The diminution in 1887 as compared

with the previous year is noticeable in Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahál, and is partially counterbalanced by an increase in the other districts. On comparing together the statistics of this class of crime for 1886 and 1887, it appears that the Police was less successful in bringing offenders to justice in the latter than in the former year. It was also found that the smaller the value of the property stolen, the greater were the chances of detection—a remark which holds true as regards Sind and the Central and Southern Divisions also. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 1,89,786 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 99,335 or 52·34 per cent. (as against 42·82 per cent. in 1886) was recovered. A very satisfactory decrease is noticeable in the amount of stolen property in Thána, Kaira and Surat, of Rs. 17,839, Rs. 16,335 and Rs. 12,445 respectively, and a small increase in the other districts; the result for the whole division being a diminution of loss to the extent of Rs. 37,938. Among minor offences there was an increase in the number of reported cases of breaches of the excise and opium laws: a result attributable to greater vigilance on the part of the Police.

Non-cognizable crime.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follow:—

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886	15,115	323	3,379	6,691	22·02
1887	15,556	586	30,172	6,984	23·14
Increase or decrease ...	+441	+263	−207	+293	+1·12

The increase in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime is perceptible in all the districts except Kaira, where there was a large decrease. With this increase the services of the police were more largely requisitioned by the Magistrates. The percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts, though higher than in 1886, is still very low.

Ill-success of the Thána Police.

On the whole, the Thána Police was, as in the previous year, the least successful of the police forces of the different districts of the Northern Division.

Central Division. Crime.

The total number of offences of all descriptions reported to have been committed in the Central Division during the year, and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of previous years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886	32,372	47,390	14,245	32,852	30	18,720*
1887	33,656	48,940	13,475	34,941	28	20,272*
Increase or decrease ...	+ 1,284	+1,550	−770	+2,089	−2	+1,552*

*Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The increase in the number of cases reported is due to an increase in the districts of Ahmednagar, Khándesh and Sholápur: in the remaining districts there is a decrease. The decrease in the number of persons convicted notwithstanding the large increase in the number of those arrested is hardly satisfactory. On the whole, the results of police operations in this Division during the year under report were not good.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow:—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year.	Total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposed of within the year.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886	14,148	13,476	8,561	64	8,472	80
1887	13,491	12,977	7,685	59	8,312	73
Increase or decrease ...	—657	—499	—876	—5	—160	—7

The decrease of 657 in the number of cases reported was the result of a diminution in the districts of Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona and Sátára, which was partially counterbalanced

by an increase in the remaining districts. The unsatisfactory decline in the percentages of convictions to cases investigated and found true was perceptible in all districts except Sátára and Sholápur, as will be seen from the following figures for 1886 and 1887:—Ahmednagar 91 and 78, Khándesh 68 and 66, Násik 86 and 85, Poona 93 and 79, Sátára 47 and 51, and Sholápur 58 and 61. There was a decrease from 256 to 210 in cases of offences against the State, a noticeable diminution from 116 to 63 having occurred in Poona. Among serious offences against the person, the cases of murder reported show a steady increase from 37 in 1885 to 53 in 1886 and 59 in 1887, to which the districts of Ahmednagar and Khándesh principally contributed: the convictions in the three years, however, numbered respectively 20, 20 and 19. The cases of grievous hurt reported also show an increase from 123 in 1885 to 157 in 1886 and 170 in 1887, to which the districts of Poona, Sátára and Sholápur chiefly contributed: it was found on investigation that the number of true cases in the three years was respectively 75, 108 and 104: the convictions numbered 31, 40 and 49 respectively. On the whole, serious crime against the person did not sensibly decrease in the Division during the year. Among serious offences against property the number of dacoities reported has steadily increased from 18 in 1885 to 25 in 1886 and 40 in 1887, the principal increase having occurred in Poona, which was notorious for this class of offence during the year, owing to the depredations of the Kolis headed by Ráma Murya, who was captured during the year and who committed several of the dacoities in the Thána district also. A similar increase in the number of robberies reported is also observable, the figures for the three years being respectively 120, 169 and 208: Khándesh, Poona and Sátára, and to a slight extent Ahmednagar also, contributed to the increase. In the cases both of dacoity and robbery there was a proportionate increase in the number of convictions. There was some decrease in the number of thefts reported; which was 4,614 in 1885, 4,662 in 1886 and 4,298 in 1887, but there was more than a proportionate decrease in convictions. The diminution was noticeable in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Násik and Sátára districts, there having been increases in the other two districts. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 4,43,668 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,31,161 or 30 per cent. was recovered, as against 37 per cent. in 1886. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered was, however, the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follow:— Non-cognizable Crime.

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886	18,224	665	33,914	5,684	17
1887	20,165	606	35,963	5,790	16
Increase or decrease... ...	+1,941	−59	+2,049	+106	−1

The increase in the total number of cases of non-cognizable crime occurred mainly in Ahmednagar, and to a small extent in the other districts except Sátára, in which there was some decrease. The increase is due to a larger number of municipal cases and cases of simple hurt.

The total number of offences reported in the Southern Division during 1887 and the results of the year's operations in regard to them, as contrasted with those of the previous years, are shown in the following table:— *Southern Division.* Crime.

Year.	Cases reported to have occurred.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Released, acquitted or discharged.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases in Column 2 taken up and disposed of by Magistrates direct, without intervention of Police.
1886	13,798	21,453	6,070	15,131	28·2	5,697
1887	13,409	22,030	6,016	15,664	27·3	8,017*
Increase or decrease ...	−389	+577	−54	+533	−0·9	+2,320

* Mostly non-cognizable. The few cases of that class in which the police was employed are stated further on.

The decrease in the number of cases reported is observable in all the districts except Kánara and Kolába, where there has been an increase. Although the number of persons arrested increased considerably, there was a slight decrease in the number of those convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests declined greatly in Kolába and Ratnágiri; from 25·4 in 1886 to 20·5 in 1887 in the former district, and from 30.2 to 23·0 in the latter.

Cognizable crime.

The details as regards cognizable offences are as follow:—

Year.	Cases reported to have been committed during the year.	Total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Cases investigated and found true disposed of within the year.	Percentage of convictions to cases investigated and found true.
1886	6,197	6,876	3,861	56·1	...	...
1887	5,420	6,725	3,686	54·8	3,395	70·7
Increase or decrease ...	—777	—151	—175	—1·3	...	...

The decrease in the number of cases reported is perceptible in all the districts except Kánara, where there was an increase chiefly under the heads of theft and offences against the Forest Act. The figures showing the number of cases investigated and found true in 1886, and the percentages which the convictions in such cases bore to them are not available, but the percentages for 1887 for the different districts of the Southern Division are as follow:—Belgaum 79·8, Bijápur 64·9, Dhárwár 43·5, Kánara 74·4, Kolába 84·2 and Ratnágiri 83·5. Among serious offences against the person a very satisfactory decrease in the cases of murder reported, from 46 in 1885 to 32 in 1886 and 28 in 1887, is observable. This steady decline is noticeable in all the districts except Kolába and Ratnágiri, where the number has more than doubled within the three years. The measure of success attained by the police during the year in bringing offenders to justice was on the whole fair; and in Dhárwár out of 9 murder cases convictions were obtained in 2 only. The number of cases of grievous hurt reported during the year, though one less than in 1885, shows a considerable increase over the number for 1886, the figures for the three years in the order of time being respectively 98, 88 and 97, The increase is noticeable principally in Belgaum and Bijápur. The cases of kidnapping reported during the three years were respectively 21, 10 and 20, all the districts of the Division having contributed to the increase except Kolába. A fair measure of success was on the whole attained by the police in cases of grievous hurt and kidnapping. Among offences against property a decrease in the number of dacoities, robberies and thefts is noticeable, and an increase, due probably to better detection than an actual increase in the number of offences, in the number of cases of receiving stolen property. The dacoities numbered 27 in 1885, 30 in 1886 and 20 in 1887, and the decrease was observable in the districts of Belgaum and Bijápur. The districts in which they prevailed extensively during the year under report were, however, those of Dhárwár and Kánara, and there their number has remained stationary at 7 or 8 during the three years. Petty dacoities have become annual occurrences in these two districts within the last six or seven years. But they have now been traced to the Madras Presidency, and it is hoped that they will soon be put an end to. The number of robberies was 184 in 1885, 134 in 1886 and 81 in 1887, and of thefts 3,268, 2,473 and 2,114 in the three years respectively: all the districts contributing to the general decline except Kánara, where there was an increase in 1887 as compared with 1886. It is very satisfactory to note that the gang of house-breakers and thieves which committed thefts in the town of Bijápur in past years has at last been traced to the Native State of Bhopál in Central India. Out of property of the total value of Rs. 2,05,488 reported to have been stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,03,502 or 50·3 per cent. was recovered against 47·0 per cent. in 1886.

Non-cognizable crime.

The details of non-cognizable offences are as follow:—

Year.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which the Police were employed.	Number of persons appearing before the Courts.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts.
1886	7,601	525	14,577	2,209	15·1
1887	7,989	453	15,305	2,330	15·2
Increase or decrease ...	+388	—72	+728	+121	+0·1

The increase in the total number of cases was chiefly due to an increase in cases of voluntarily causing hurt, and is noticeable in all the districts of the Division except Dhárwár; where there was an increase. During the year more than half the number of non-cognizable cases fell under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code which relates to the offence of voluntarily causing hurt, and in connection with them nearly two-thirds (9,741) of the total number of persons appearing before the Courts in non-cognizable cases were summoned. The low percentage of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts is explained by the fact that a large number of cases of this kind are compounded or withdrawn. The decrease in the number of cases in which the police was employed, notwithstanding the increase in the total number of non-cognizable cases, is satisfactory.

Results of the year's operations.

On the whole, the results of the operations of the Police in the Southern Division were fair, except in Dhárwár and Kánara. They were more unsatisfactory in the former than in the latter district. The ill-success of the Dhárwár Police is attributed to the unsatisfactory intellectual and physical condition of a considerable portion of the force—a matter which has engaged the consideration of the officers concerned.

Bombay City Police.

During the year 1887, 23,640 cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrates and police, against 28,639 in 1886. Of these 22,190, or 93·81 per cent., resulted in conviction, against 92·52 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of cases was due to the fact that offences against the local laws were fewer. 27,117 persons were placed before the Magistrates (including those arrested under processes issued by them), against 33,079 in 1886. Of these, 26,371, or 97·24 per cent., were convicted, against 97·33 per cent. in the previous year. Cognizable crime.

Considering only cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion, there were 2,594 cases reported against 2,948 in 1886 and 3,108 in 1885 and still larger numbers in 1884 and 1883. The progressive decrease is gratifying. 1,473 such cases, or 57 per cent. of those reported, ended in conviction against 1,732 or 59 per cent. in 1886. In 1885 the percentage was 54. These percentages, though not very high, are considerably above those obtained in the Mofussil. The number of persons arrested in connection with these cases has also steadily diminished, from 2,377 in 1885 to 2,367 in 1886 and 2,034 in the year under report. 1,651 persons were convicted against 1,886 in the preceding year and 1,843 in 1885.

Murders and attempts at murder increased in the year under report, as compared with the previous year, from 2 to 6 and 1 to 4, respectively. One of the murders ended in conviction, one was undetected, and 4 were pending at the close of the year. One of the latter was committed by a Pathán at Parel under circumstances which tested, with very successful results, the detective ability of the police. Robberies decreased from 8 in 1886 to 3 in the year under report. There were 114 true cases of house-breaking reported, against 73 in 1886. Of these, together with 4 cases committed in the previous year and undisposed of at the close of 1886, only 49 were decided. Some of the remainder were, no doubt, under investigation at the close of the year, but the great bulk were presumably undetected. The number undetected is not precisely stated, and no explanation is given of the large increase in the number of offences of house-breaking in 1887. The number of reported thefts decreased from 2,125 to 1,890. Of these only 1,185 were decided, the bulk of the remainder being apparently undetected. There was a large increase in the value of property reported to be stolen, from Rs. 1,90,097 in 1886 to Rs. 2,34,006 in 1887, but there was a still larger increase in the value of that recovered, from Rs. 94,873 to Rs. 1,41,982.

On the whole, what may justly be regarded as real cognizable crime showed a steady diminution; and there did not appear to be any noticeable falling off in the success of the police as a detective body.

The total number of non-cognizable cases decreased from 10,493 to 8,699, of which latter number 3,236 came under the Indian Penal Code and 5,463 under special and local laws. 4,508 of the cases under special and local laws were municipal cases. Altogether 6,722 persons appeared before the Courts in connection with non-cognizable cases, of whom 4,431 were convicted. Of these 2,441 were concerned in cases under the Indian Penal Code, and 1,058, or more than 43 per cent., were convicted. In the Mofussil the percentage is about one-fourth of this, and the figures for the Presidency Town are most creditable to the Presidency Magistrates, who, it is evident, exercise a wise discretion in the issue of process on complaints. Non-cognizable crime.

The total strength of the police force, including the police employed under the Contagious Diseases Act, at burning and burial grounds, and in the Harbour, Dockyard and Prince's Dock, was 1,612 men against 1,580 in the previous year; and its cost was Rs. 5,10,690, against Rs. 4,93,116. Of the cost, Rs. 4,98,006 were paid by Government* and Rs. 12,684 from other sources. Owing to the retirement of educated and the enlistment of uneducated men, there were, at the close of 1887, only 110 officers and 285 men who could read and write, against 159 and 327, respectively, at the close of the preceding year. This is attributable to the difficulty experienced in obtaining recruits, and the inferiority, in educational attainments, of those who came forward. Strength and cost of the Police.

11 officers and 505 men were punished departmentally, and 22 men punished judicially. 271 members of the force were rewarded by promotion, and 109 by money rewards. Rewards and promotion.

405 inquests were held during the year by the Coroner, against 485 in the previous year. The following verdicts were recorded:— Inquests.

Homicides	7
Deaths caused by rash and negligent act, &c.	5
Suicides	96
Accidental deaths	227
Deaths from natural causes	37
Do. from unknown causes	20
Still-born	13
Total ...	405

* The Municipality of Bombay paid a contribution to Government.

Fire Brigade.

In April 1887 the Engineers of the Fire Brigade, who prior to that date had been borne on the strength of the Police Force, were transferred to the Municipality. An account of the Brigade will be found further on under the head Municipal Administration.

Pilgrims.

During the year under report, 9,039 Mahomedan pilgrims passed through Bombay and obtained passports and informal passes, against 8,194 issued in 1886. About 1,000 additional pilgrims are believed to have proceeded to Mecca from Bombay without either passports or informal passes. Of the 9,039 pilgrims, 5,635 were British subjects, 665 subjects of Native States, and 2,885 foreigners.

RAILWAY POLICE.

Strength and cost.

The strength and cost of the three Railway Police forces were as follow during the year :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Cost.
				Rs.
B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways ...	61	433	494	92,152
G. I. P. Railway	100	463	563	1,19,808
Southern Marátha Railway	39	158	197	40,396
	200	1,054	1,254	2,52,356

There was no increase during the year in the police strength of the first of these three railways; an increase of only 5 men in that of the second, and an increase of 11 officers and 35 men in that of the third, due to an increase in the length of the line under administration from 395 to 648 miles during the year under report. The increase in the strength of the Southern Marátha Railway Police raised the cost of the force by Rs. 16,544. The variations in the cost of the other two forces were trifling.

Punishments.

Judged by the number of punishments inflicted, there was a marked improvement during the year in the conduct of the men of the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, and a considerable improvement in the conduct of those of the G. I. P. Railway. On the Southern Marátha Railway the number of punishments inflicted rose both actually and proportionately.

Crime.

The total number of offences reported during the year on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways was 290 against 335 in 1886; on the G. I. P. Railway 313 or the same number as in the previous year; and on the Southern Marátha Railway 222 against 94 in 1886, the increase being due to the increase in the length of line open for traffic.

The general results of the years 1886 and 1887, as regards cognizable and non-cognizable crime, are stated in the following table :—

		Number of reported cases.		Number in which convictions were secured.		Number of persons arrested or appearing on process.		Number convicted.	
		1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways.	Cognizable	231	174	125	98	218	194	161	126
	Non-cognizable	104	116	...	...	133	139	128	116
G. I. P. Railway	Cognizable	229	217	143	139	243	272	178	168
	Non-cognizable	83	96	...	...	110	104	108	97
Southern Marátha Railway.	Cognizable	76	191	36	76	71	169	41	96
	Non-cognizable	18	31	...	...	20	44	13	22

The results of the police work in detecting and successfully prosecuting crime may be gathered from the following percentages :—

	Percentage of Police Cases ending in Conviction.				Of cases investigated which were undetected.		Of those arrested who were released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Of those arrested by the Police who were convicted.		Of those sent up for trial by the Police who were convicted.	
	Of those decided.		To those investigated.									
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
R. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways	83	86	53	55	33	34·4	1·5	8	80	75	83	85
G. I. P. Railway	79	84	62	62	17·8	23	....	8	74	62	74	63
Southern Marátha Railway ...	69	73	47	44	26	25	4·5	11·0	62	57	63	...

The very large increase in the percentage of persons improperly arrested is to be regretted. The percentages of undetected cases is very large on the B. B. & C. I. and Rajputána-Málwa Railways. It is chiefly due to the large number of thefts which escape detection,—offences which when committed in the neighbourhood of railways are notoriously difficult of discovery. The percentages for the Southern Marátha Railway, on the whole, compare unfavourably with those of the other two lines. This, however, is not a matter for surprise, as the Police on that line are to a considerable extent new and untrained men. Taken as a whole the results for 1887 do not show either a marked improvement on, or falling back from those of the preceding year.

Excepting thefts, there was, as usual, little crime of a very serious nature. The few crimes deserving of mention are, a serious case of obstruction to the line and a serious assault by villagers on a Permanent-Way Inspector on the B. B. & C. I. Railway; a dacoity, a rape and an abduction on the G. I. P. Railway and a case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on the Southern Marátha Railway. The case of abduction was pending at the close of the year. In all the other cases mentioned, convictions were obtained, except in that of the obstruction to the line. The offenders in that case were not discovered, but the *Darbár* (Government) of Baroda established a punitive police post at Bhandu, a village in the Baroda territory, within the limits of which the obstruction was caused.

On the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways the number of thefts fell largely, from 144 in 1886 to 99 in 1887; the percentage of convictions to cases fell slightly, from 42 to 39. On the G. I. P. Railway the number of thefts increased by 13, and the percentage of convictions also increased and stood at 60. The value of the property stolen increased on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways by about Rs. 2,500, but a very large percentage (71) was recovered. On the G. I. P. Railway the amount stolen fell from Rs. 17,448 in 1886 to Rs. 6,647 in 1887, but the percentage recovered (25) was very small. The Commissioner, C.D., however, reports that the cash stolen from the Poona Railway Station in September last, a sum of more than Rs. 2,300, has been nearly all recovered since the G. I. P. Railway Police Superintendent's report was submitted. This brings the percentage of recoveries up to about 60. On the Southern Marátha Country Railway the number of thefts increased from 56 in 1886 to 117 in 1887, but it will be remembered that a greater length of line was under administration during the year; the percentage of convictions to cases fell from 48 to 28; the value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 2,842 to Rs. 9,810, and the amount recovered was only 31 per cent. as against 66 per cent. in 1886. The frequent thefts on the Southern Marátha Railway from the sealed bags containing the station earnings, while in transit by rail, attracted considerable attention. In order to put a stop to these practices and to diminish crime generally, rules were drawn up by the Commissioner S. D., the Inspector-General of Police, the Superintendent and the Acting Superintendent of Police, and the General Traffic Manager in consultation.

Railway offences, on the whole, slightly increased on the two older lines as well as on the new and extended line. The great majority were non-cognizable offences, and for these the proportion of convictions was very large, whereas away from the railway the proportion of convictions in non-cognizable cases, in which the offence charged is generally hurt, intimidation or assault, the proportion of convictions is small.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry was very large; on the B. B. & C. I. and Rájputána-Málwa Railways it was so employed in 115 out of 116 cases; on the G. I. P. Railway in 31 out of 96, and on the Southern Marátha Railway in 17 out of 31 cases.

The year's results for the Southern Marátha Railway were not satisfactory; those for the other two lines were fair, though there were no distinct signs of progress. General results.

Aden Police.

The strength of the Aden Police was during the year the same as in 1886-87, *viz.* 229, and so was its distribution—169 employed at the Fort, 50 at Shekh Othman and 10 at Perim. The cost, which was Rs. 58,409 against Rs. 55,083 in the previous year, was shared between the Government (Rs. 34,830), the Municipality (Rs. 14,941), the Aden Port Fund (Rs. 6,412), and the Perim Coal Company (Rs. 2,226).

The number of persons apprehended in connection with cognizable cases was 439 against 530 in 1886, and of those convicted 388 (88·4 per cent.) against 472. Property of the value of Rs. 2,800 was stolen as against Rs. 1,355 in 1886-87; the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,488 against 1,181; and the percentage of recoveries to amount stolen was 88·84 against 87·11.

Vagrants.

The number of European vagrants dealt with during 1887 was 127, of whom 108 were newly received into the Bombay Government Work-house and 19 remained over from 1886. Of the 108 newly received, 83 were arrested in Bombay, 8 were received from other portions of this Presidency, and 17 from outside the Presidency. In 1886 only 89 were newly admitted, of whom 74 came from the City of Bombay. Bombay Government Work-house: Admissions.

Discharges.

Of the total of 127 remaining in and admitted into the Work-house, 43 were discharged to employment, 7 sent to out-stations with a prospect of obtaining employment, 4 were handed over to their friends, 3 were sent to the European General Hospital for treatment, 1 was discharged to the Strangers' Home, 1 to live on his own means, 6 were deported, 32 deserted or when allowed out on leave failed to return, 3 were sent to jail, 2 were handed over to the Police and 1 to the Military authorities, and 24 remained in the Work-house. It is satisfactory to note the increase in those discharged to employment, from 37 in 1886 to 43 in 1887; 30 obtained employment in Bombay against 19 in 1886, the rest being shipped as sailors.

Cost.

The Work-house expenditure was Rs. 5,856 in 1887 against Rs. 5,577 in 1886. The average daily number of inmates was the same as in 1886, 20. The increased cost was due to an increase in clothing and bedding charges and to a slight increase in the cost of rations.

Female Work-house.

In the Female Work-house there were no admissions, and only one inmate remained over from 1886. She was sentenced to imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for failing to return to the Work-house.

Destruction of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes.

Total destruction of life. Rewards.

The following table shows the destruction of life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, the protection afforded to the population against them, and the cost of such protection, during the years 1886 and 1887:—

Year.	Number of Human Beings killed.			Number of Cattle killed.			Number showing destruction of		Amount of Rewards paid by Government for destruction of		
	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	Total.	By Snakes.	By Wild Animals.	Total.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Snakes.	Wild Animals.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886	1,206	128	1,334	59	2,252	2,311	266,921	1,991	6,527	5,494	12,021
1887	1,168	72	1,240	48	1,993	2,041	311,476	931	6,269	5,389	11,658

Destruction of human life:

The actually recorded destruction of human life in the Presidency was thus less than in the previous year by 94. The figures for that year were, however, abnormally high, exceeding by more than 100 the average of the three preceding years, which was 1,232, or rather less than the total for the year under review: whilst the average of recorded deaths for three years at the commencement of the now expiring decade was only 1,108. Due allowance must, however, be made for the greater exactness of the returns now furnished to Government—a fact which may perhaps be held to explain the apparent increase in the death-rate. Nevertheless mortality continues considerable, and hardly as much progress in the protection of human life has taken place as might have been expected.

The number of persons killed by tigers and panthers was exceptionally large, 30 in all—a figure not reached since 1884. 16 of these fatal accidents took place in the Taloda táluka of Khándesh, and the Commissioner, C. D., has called upon the Collector of that district for an explanation of this abnormal loss of life in a portion of the district under the charge of the Bhil Agent, at whose disposal the services of an elephant are placed for the express purpose of the destruction of such beasts of prey. The number of lives destroyed by wolves appears unfortunately to be on the increase. One only was recorded in 1884, in 1885 only 2, whereas in 1886 the number rose to 10, and in 1887 to 14. The greater number are reported from Sind; but deaths occurred also in Broach, Poona, Sholápur and Ahmednagar. The apparent increase in this class of animals and the desirability of increasing the rewards for their slaughter have attracted the attention of Government.

The mortality from snake-bites among human beings (1,168) was high, though slightly lower than in 1886: the average for the three preceding years was 1,153. The district of Hyderabad again stands first as regards the number (158) of deaths occurring in it due to this cause, whilst Thána (139 deaths) supplants Ratnágiri (131) in the second place.

Of cattle:

Turning to the mortality among cattle, it must be borne in mind that, in consequence of certain instructions given by Government in August 1887, the figures for that year are confined to "animals of the bovine genus." This renders difficult a comparison with the returns for former years, in which sheep, goats, horses, donkeys and, in Sind, camels were included. These now being excluded, the figure for 1887 shows a diminution to the extent of 270. 782 out of the total number of cattle destroyed were killed by tigers, 542 by panthers, and 608 by wolves. The destruction of cattle by wolves was specially marked in Sind, and wolves were also destructive to cattle in Ahmednagar, Khándesh and Násik, killing 72, 25 and 16 animals, respectively, in these districts.

Of snakes and wild animals.

44,555 more snakes were destroyed during the year than in 1886. The number of wild animals returned as killed was less by 1,060, but the falling off is only apparent, as the

figure for last year includes 1,078 animals such as pigs, crocodiles and jackals, the future exclusion of which from such returns was directed by Government in August 1887. Making allowance for such entries in the figure for 1886 there remain only 913 wild beasts against 931 in 1887. Of the wild animals destroyed during the year, 72 were tigers, 213 leopards and panthers, 424 wolves and 216 hyænas.

Rewards.

Of the amount, Rs. 11,658, disbursed by Government during the year in rewards (the Municipalities spent only Rs. 9 against Rs. 157 last year), a sum of Rs. 3,378 was paid for tigers and panthers destroyed. Of the total sum (Rs. 6,269) given in rewards for killing snakes only Rs. 198 were spent outside of Ratnágiri and Sátára. That the results obtained in these Collectorates are in any degree commensurate with the cost incurred, it seems impossible to hold. Figures have been submitted to Government showing that in Ratnágiri during ten years of large expenditure under this head the mortality from snake-bites has certainly not decreased, and it seems more than questionable whether any substantial public advantage accrues therefrom, or whether it does not merely provide a moderately remunerative trade for a class whose advantage lies, not in the extermination of the reptiles, but in so regulating their destruction as always to have a sufficient supply upon which to continue their operations.

Chemical Analysis.

Operations more extensive.

The operations carried on by the Chemical Analyser to Government during the year 1887, though devoid of any special features of interest, were on a more extended scale than in any other of the last five years, the total number of medico-legal cases reported upon and analyses effected having amounted to 1,548, or nearly 100 more than the highest figure previously recorded for any one year. This increase of work was due to the unusually large number of samples of water tested for their potable qualities, and to the necessity which arose under the new Tariff Act, introduced during the year, of testing *all* imported potable spirits with a view to ascertaining their real alcoholic strength. In consequence of the large increase of work thus thrown upon the Chemical Analyser it was arranged that three of the senior gaugers of the Customs Department should receive instruction in alcoholometry, which has been done, and the work of testing such spirit is now carried on by the Custom-house staff.

Medico-legal cases.

The number of medico-legal cases reported upon was 282 as compared with 296 in the previous year. They are distributed, as usual, under the three main heads of (1) Suspected poisoning of human beings (159, the same figure as in 1886); (2) Suspected cattle-poisoning (84 or one more than in 1886); and (3) Miscellaneous, which were 39 in number, or, in other words, decreased by 15. In 84, or 52·8 per cent., of the cases of suspected poisoning of human beings, poison was detected, as against 51·7 per cent. in the preceding year. In these 84 cases (of which 8 came from Native States and the Central Provinces), 95 persons were, as far as can be ascertained, affected by the poison, and 37 died. Of these deaths 17 at least were cases of suicide, and 2 were the results of attempts of women to procure abortion. Arsenic and arsenical preparations were, as usual, the substances most extensively used, 50 per cent. of the cases in which poison was detected being referred to this drug. It is noticeable that opium was fatal in all but one of the 14 cases in which it was detected, and that in every case but that one it was self-administered, and in a majority of cases by women. *Dhatura* was detected in 5 cases, in one of which there were 2 deaths. Two cases of attempted poisoning by strychnia were recorded, and in both of these the poison was used by the children of police constables, who extracted it from their fathers' bags. Steps have been taken to urge upon District Superintendents of Police the necessity for the issue of instructions to the police officers to whom poison is given for the destruction of dogs to exercise the greatest care in seeing that it does not fall into the hands of other persons.

In 50 out of the 84 cases of alleged cattle-poisoning, poison was detected, arsenic unmixed with other poisonous substances being the poison found in 33 cases. 57 animals (2 being dogs) were apparently destroyed in these 50 cases. The number of animals (16) killed in Ahmednagar was high, indeed it is the higest figure given for any district during the last seven years. This form of crime, as far as can be judged from such returns as these—which, however, can but represent a proportion of the total number of cases actually occurring—continues to be common in Poona and Sholápur as well as in the aboved-named district.

Potable water.

The samples of potable water sent during the year for examination numbered 207, and of these 134 were classed as good. Those sent from Broach (5), Surat (2) and Násik (3) were found to have been uniformly bad; and it is hoped that steps have been taken by the Municipalities of these towns to prevent the use for drinking purposes of the sources whence the samples were obtained, or to improve the condition of the wells and tanks which have been so unfavourably reported upon. The majority of the samples were sent from municipal towns or head-quarter stations, and instructions have been issued to district officers to select and forward during their tours larger numbers of specimens, for examination, of the water drunk in outlying villages, especially in tálukás liable to recurrent attacks of cholera.

Commissariat stores.

The Commissariat stores examined were of the usual kind, including beer, porter, tea, sugar and other articles of food, drink and use for sanitary purposes. Samples of beer from the Dekkhan Brewery Company were for the first time sent for analysis. It would appear that the liquor is of fair quality, light and somewhat more acid than the other samples analysed. Some experiments were made for the purpose of obtaining a highly concentrated fortified lime-juice for Commissariat purposes. If the liquid obtained is found to answer the purpose for which it is required, its substitution for the unconcentrated article would effect a saving of four-fifths of the space at present taken up for the carriage of this essential antiscorbutic by troops upon the march, or upon other occasions upon which economy of space is a desideratum.

Analyses conducted for the Customs and Excise Departments.

For the Customs and Excise Departments 652 analyses were made during the year, 365 being of petroleum, 234 of imported alcoholic liquors, 10 of country spirits, 21 of opium and 22 of explosives and sundries of different kinds. It appears that samples of country liquor containing copper were submitted from their districts by the Collectors of Khándesh and Kánara.

Criminal Justice.

Area, population; Courts and Judges.

The following section relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Town, and shows the nature and amount of the work performed by those Courts.

The area and population of the provinces referred to were, according to the census of 1881, as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	76,026	14,040,591
Sind	48,326	2,413,823

The Courts which form the subject of this report were:—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
*6 Assistant Sessions Judges.
18 District Magistrates.
3 Presidency Magistrates.
125 Magistrates of the First Class.
200 Magistrates of the Second Class.
197 Magistrates of the Third Class.
13,382 Police Pátils with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were invested with special powers as Deputy Commissioners under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
26 Magistrates of the First Class.
65 Magistrates of the Second Class.
44 Magistrates of the Third Class.

The Judges mentioned above were all stipendiary. During the year under report (1887) there were 62 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency proper, and none in Sind.

Of the Judges of the High Court 6 were Europeans and one a Native. Of the Sessions Judges, Joint Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, 4 were Natives and the remainder Europeans. 86 of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and 91 Natives. There were 4 Second and 5 Third Class Magistrates who were Europeans.

* NOTE.—The number of Assistant Sessions Judges sanctioned is 6, but the average number working during the year under report was only 4.

Offences reported.

The total number of offences reported during the year was 133,299, of which 110,825 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 138,208 and 116,170 respectively. The percentage of offences returned as true thus fell from 84·05 to 83·1. Among offences returned as true, those under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code fell from 1,079 to 955; those of criminal breach of trust from 799 to 689; those of criminal intimidation, &c., from 4,263 to 3,962, and those under special and local laws from 61,900 to 54,323. The most marked increase is noticeable in the offences of hurt (1,949), criminal force and assault (512), and receiving stolen property (95). No offences against the State and 311 offences affecting human life were returned as true. Of the latter, 170 were murders as compared with 166 in 1886. Turning to offences reported to have occurred, the number reported in each district, including Sind, and the ratio of the number of offences to the population, will be seen from the following table :—

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of the Number of Offences to the Population.	
		1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Ahmedabad	8,56,324	5,645	5,765	1 to 152	1 to 149
Kaira	8,04,800	3,661	3,109	1 to 220	1 to 259
Panch Mahâls	2,55,479	886	965	1 to 295	1 to 265
Broach	3,26,930	1,674	1,887	1 to 195	1 to 173
Surat	6,14,198	3,232	3,590	1 to 190	1 to 171
Thâna	8,07,367	6,299	7,281	1 to 128	1 to 111
Kolâba	4,82,830	2,685	2,705	1 to 180	1 to 178
Násik	7,81,206	4,159	4,135	1 to 188	1 to 189
Khándesh	12,37,231	3,634	3,838	1 to 340	1 to 322
Ahmednagar	7,51,228	3,617	3,758	1 to 208	1 to 200
Poona	9,00,621	9,002	8,893	1 to 100	1 to 101
Sholápur	5,82,487	1,638	2,144	1 to 356	1 to 272
Sátára	10,62,350	3,023	3,002	1 to 351	1 to 354
Belgaum	8,64,014	2,550	2,604	1 to 339	1 to 332
Dhárwár	8,82,907	1,971	1,785	1 to 448	1 to 495
Bijápur	6,38,493	1,619	1,616	1 to 394	1 to 395
Kánara	4,21,840	1,136	1,244	1 to 371	1 to 339
Ratnágiri	9,97,090	1,956	2,074	1 to 510	1 to 481
Karáchi	4,78,688	4,038	5,052	1 to 119	1 to 95
Hyderabad	7,54,624	4,910	4,921	1 to 154	1 to 153
Shikárpur	8,52,986	5,371	4,977	1 to 159	1 to 171
Upper Sind Frontier	1,24,181	734	890	1 to 169	1 to 140
Thar and Párkar	2,03,344	862	772	1 to 236	1 to 263
Bombay	7,73,196	41,878	33,818	1 to 18	1 to 23

The decrease in the number of offences was most marked in the case of Bombay City and the districts of Kaira and Dhárwár, while Sholápur, the Panch Mahâls and Kánara exhibited the largest proportional increase. The decrease in Bombay would appear to be largely due to measures adopted by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, to check the indiscriminate admission of complaints of criminal breach of trust and cheating, &c., and of petty charges under special and local laws.

Cases and persons brought to trial and disposed of.

In connection with the 110,825 offences returned as true 105,554 cases were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 174,122, or 1,303 less than in 1886. Of these 96,035 were acquitted or discharged, 75,998 were convicted, 13 died during trial, 44 escaped, and 8 were transferred, while 2,024 remained under trial at the close of the year. In 1886 the number of persons under trial was 175,425, of whom 89,617 were acquitted or discharged, 84,148 were convicted, 18 died pending trial, 29 escaped, 9 were transferred, and 1,604 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The percentage of acquittals and discharges rose in 1887 to 55 as compared with 51 in 1886. The proportion of acquittals was highest in the offences of hurt, criminal force, rape &c., extortion, cheating, mischief, offences relating to marriage, defamation, criminal intimidation, &c. Convictions were proportionately most numerous in offences relating to the public health, safety and convenience &c., and offences under special and local laws. The remarks made in previous reports with regard to the variations of the ratios in different classes of offences hold good as applied to the results of the year under report, and need not be repeated here.

European British subjects.

During the year under report, 743 cases, in which 762 European British subjects were accused, were brought to trial, of which all but one case were disposed of at the end of the year. The offences of which these European-British subjects were accused were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, and offences under special and local laws, the last-named numbering 620 or 83·45 per cent. of the whole number. Of the 762 accused persons, 652 were convicted and 107 acquitted and discharged.

Miscellaneous cases.

The number of miscellaneous cases before the Criminal Courts during the year under report was 1,586. 2,033 persons were accused in these cases, of whom 3 remained under trial at the close of the year, 920 were discharged, and 1,110 convicted. In the year 1886 there were 1,907 cases in which 2,411 accused persons were concerned, the numbers of

persons discharged and convicted being respectively 768 and 1,436. These cases comprise proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for taking security, for keeping the peace, and for good behaviour, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail bonds or recognizances, maintenance and local nuisance cases, and orders regarding frivolous or vexatious complaints under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Work done by different Courts:

Of the 174,122 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 3,615 were placed before village officers, 3,320 before Special Magistrates, 7,246 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 125,908 before Stipendiary Magistrates other than District and Sub-divisional Magistrates, and 1,037 before Benches of Magistrates. 308 were dealt with on reference to District and Divisional Magistrates under sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 32,789 came directly before the District and Divisional Magistrates. 1,294 persons were under trial in the Courts of Session and 75 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. As accused persons in cases committed or referred are reckoned twice over, it follows that the total of the details given above, *viz.* 175,592, does not tally with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

The High Court,

The High Court during the year disposed of 32 cases, in which 41 accused persons were involved. Of these, 29 were convicted and 12 acquitted. The number of persons tried in 1886 in 39 cases was 46, of whom 12 were acquitted and 34 convicted. On the Appellate Side of the High Court 14 cases were received for confirmation of sentence of death: 5 cases were referred to the Court by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. In these cases 4 persons were acquitted and 17 were convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed in the case of 6 persons. 3 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind,

The Sadar Court in Sind as a Court of reference disposed of 10 cases referred to it for confirmation of sentence of death. In 7 cases the sentence was confirmed, in 1 it was commuted to transportation, and in 2 cases the conviction was reversed.

Courts of Session,

In the Courts of Session 1,271 persons (exclusive of the 23 whose cases were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind) were under trial during the year, as compared with 1,399 in 1886. Of that number 2 escaped, 606 were acquitted, 584 convicted, and 79 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of acquittals was 51·49 as compared with 48·54 in 1886.

Magistrates,

Exclusive of 1,447 persons whose cases were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes dealt during the year with the numbers of persons shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers for the preceding year:—

	1886.	1887.
Persons under trial	170,085	169,161
Died, escaped or transferred	52	63
Acquitted or discharged	87,485	93,951
Convicted	81,021	73,206
Remaining under trial	1,527	1,941

The percentage of persons acquitted and discharged was 56·21 against 51·92 in 1886.

Police pátils.

The police pátils dealt with 3,615 persons against 3,825 in 1886. In the year under report 1,460 of these persons were acquitted and discharged and 2,154 were convicted, one person remaining under trial at the end of the year.

Duration of trials.

The duration of trials before Special, Stipendiary, District and Divisional Magistrates, and before the Courts of Session and the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind respectively is shown in the following table:—

	1886.	1887.
Special Magistrates	3·046 days.	2·583 days.
Stipendiary Magistrates... ...	4·121 ,,	3·093 ,,
District and Divisional Magistrates...	5·12 ,,	3·363 ,,
Courts of Session	23·385 ,,	22·96 ,,
High Court...	41·2 ,,	34·75 ,,
Sadar Court in Sind	10·4 ,,	10·9 ,,

Witnesses.

The total number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts was 402,447 as compared with 352,668 in 1886. Of these 4,240 were examined before police pátils; 392,139 before Magistrates; 5,866 before Courts of Session, and 202 before the High Court and Sadar Court in Sind.

Punishments.

The High Court passed one and confirmed 6 sentences of death. The Sadar Court in Sind confirmed 7 such sentences. In 1886 28 sentences of death were confirmed—22

by the High Court and 6 by the Sadar Court in Sind—no sentence of death having been passed by the High Court. In the year under report 158 persons were sentenced to transportation against 188 in 1886. No sentence of penal servitude was passed. 14,410 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, as compared with 15,496 in 1886. As in the preceding three years no sentence of forfeiture of property was passed in 1887. 57,434 persons were sentenced to fine as compared with 63,623 in 1886. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed was Rs. 3,12,210, and of fines realized Rs. 2,64,832, while the total amount paid as compensation was Rs. 18,971: the figures for 1886 were Rs. 3,35,429, Rs. 2,69,671, and Rs. 17,342 respectively. 556 persons were sentenced to be whipped during the year under report as against 573 in 1886. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other punishments awarded during the year was 1·832.

Appeals and revisions:

The number of appellants and of applicants for revision, excluding 170 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision, was 6,755. Applications for revision concerning 191 other persons were made on behalf of complainants. Of the total number of 6,946 persons, 1 died, the appeals or applications of 1,634 were rejected, the sentences or orders in the case of 2,915 were confirmed, the sentences of 44 were enhanced, of 521 reduced or altered, and of 1,365 reversed. In the case of 52 persons the proceedings were quashed, as regards 175 persons new trials or further enquiries were ordered, and 239 persons awaited disposal of their applications at the end of the year.

The High Court,

During the year under report the High Court had to deal with the appeals of 249 persons from convictions by the Courts of Session, against those of 416 in 1886. The appeals of 122 persons were summarily rejected, while the sentences of 57 were confirmed of 18 modified, and of 23 reversed. New trials were ordered in the case of 3 persons, and the appeals of 26 were pending at the close of the year. The number of persons in whose cases the High Court reviewed proceedings was 672 against 636 in 1886. The proceedings in the case of 429 persons were sent for after examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and in the case of the remaining 243 on application to the Court. The sentences of 33 persons were on review enhanced, those of 42 modified and those of 190 reversed, while the Court declined to interfere in the case of 292 persons, ordered new trials as regards 27, and quashed the proceedings in the case of 4. The cases of 84 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

The Sadar Court in Sind,

The Sadar Court in Sind received appeals from 85 persons against 91 in 1886, and disposed of 80 against 90. The appeals of 40 persons were summarily rejected: the sentences of 21 were confirmed, of 11 modified and of 8 reversed. The Court reviewed the cases of 478 persons, and enhanced the sentences of 11, modified those of 29, and reversed those of 131 persons, while it declined to interfere in the case of 228 persons; new trials were ordered as regards 53 persons, and the cases of 26 remained pending at the end of the year.

Courts of Session,

The Courts of Session had to deal with appeals against convictions by Assistant Judges and First Class Magistrates from 1,584 persons as compared with 1,448 in 1886. The appeals of 574 persons were rejected; the sentences of 491 were confirmed, of 185 reduced or otherwise altered, and of 267 reversed. In the case of 24 persons new trials, &c., were ordered, and the case of 1 was otherwise disposed of. The appeals of 42 persons were awaiting disposal at the end of the year. The Courts of Session reviewed the proceedings in cases concerning 420 accused persons against 616 in 1886: as regards 312 against 449 no interference was found to be necessary.

Magistrates.

The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had to deal with appeals from 2,970 persons during the year under report as compared with 2,588 in 1886, and disposed of them in the manner shown below:—

	1886.	1887.
Died or escaped	14	...
Appeals rejected	468	439
Sentences confirmed	1,155	1,502
Do. enhanced	...	...
Do. modified	304	233
Do. reversed	570	740
Proceedings quashed	3	16
New trial ordered	20	10
Referred to the High Court	5	...
Pending at the end of the year	49	30

The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases affecting 642 persons as compared with 595 persons in 1886; in the cases of 468 persons against 455 in 1886 no interference was found to be necessary.

Trials by Jury.

Trials by jury and with the aid of assessors are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the High Court criminal trials are held before juries of 9 persons. In the judicial districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and Karáchi City, juries of 5 persons are empanelled for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years. In other districts, trials in the Courts of Session are held with the aid of assessors.

In the High Court 26 cases were tried by jury, in all of which the Judge accepted the verdict. The number of cases so tried in 1886 was 34. In the Courts of Session of the districts named above, 133 cases were tried by jury, in 129 of which the Judge accepted the verdict, while in the remaining 4 cases the Judge objected wholly to the verdict and referred the cases to the High Court, which in each case concurred in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, and reversed the verdict. In the Magistrates' Courts 10 cases were tried by jury under Chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code, in all of which the verdict was accepted. 462 cases were tried in the Courts of Session with the aid of assessors against 482 in 1886. In 318 cases the Judge agreed with the assessors, in 41 cases he differed from one and in 103 cases from both assessors, and in 54 cases the opinions of the assessors were not taken.

Prisons.

Conversion of District into Subordinate Jails.

The only noteworthy change in the administration of jails during the year 1887 was the conversion of the District Jails at Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum and Godhra into Subordinate Jails. The change was effected from the 1st of May. The estimated annual saving in jail charges, chiefly under the head of establishment, was about Rs. 20,000.

Convicts : fresh admissions into jails of all classes.

The total number of convicts newly admitted into jails of all classes fell from 14,435 (13,542 males and 893 females) in 1886, to 13,670 (12,823 males and 847 females) in 1887, thus showing a decrease of 5¼ per cent., due presumably to a diminution of crime. A small increase was, however, observable in the number of new convict admissions into the jails of Násik, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Ratnágiri, Rájkot, Karáchi and Shikárpur. The percentage of total admissions into jails to the free population of the Presidency was 0·083 against 0·087 in 1886. A consideration of the nationalities, religions and occupations of the convicts admitted during the last three years shows that the percentage of convicts to aggregate numbers according to the census of 1881 was, as usual, highest during 1887 in the case of those classed as Christians, and lowest in the case of those not specifically classed; that in the case of Hindus and Sikhs the percentage has steadily diminished in the three years; that in respect of occupations the least criminal were, as usual, those classed as "Miscellaneous" and the most criminal those engaged in service otherwise than under Government or municipal or local authorities; that the percentages in the case of agriculturists and professional persons have steadily declined, agriculturists though numbering 3,400,963 out of a total of 8,520,453 males being, as a class, less criminal than any others, save those classed as "Miscellaneous" and those engaged in the mechanical arts, manufacturing and engineering; and that the percentage in the case of persons engaged in commerce and trade has steadily increased. The number of the newly admitted convicts sentenced to transportation rose from 194 in 1886 to 205 in 1887, and that of those sentenced to death fell from 40 to 27. Of the 27 only 16 were actually executed. Of the whole number of convicts newly admitted (13,670), 37·9 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 1 month; 59·2 per cent. to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months; 77·1 per cent. to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months; and only 11 per cent. to imprisonment exceeding 1 year, or transportation. 12,140 of the number were wholly illiterate, 1,100 were able to read and write a little, and only 430 were able to read and write well. The number of juvenile convicts admitted into jail was 201 as against 225 in 1886. It is hoped that the new Reformatory at Yeraoda will be opened to receive juvenile convicts very shortly, and that the number received into jails will then materially decrease. The total number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jails in 1887 was 2,007 against 2,050 in 1886; the percentage of re-convicted to total convicted prisoners rose from 14·1 in 1886 to 14·7 in 1887. Of these, 1,840 were admitted into Central and District Jails. 1,356 of the 1,840 were identified before trial and re-conviction, 366 were so identified after conviction, and 118 confessed themselves to be old offenders. These results are an improvement on those of last year, when out of 1,988 old offenders admitted into Central and District Jails only 1,303 were identified before trial. Looking to the statistics of convicts admitted into Central and District Jails only, there has been an almost continuous rise in the percentages of re-convicted to total convicts of late years, as appears from this table :—

1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
13·9	15·1	15·5	13·8	15·7	15·8	16·6

It is highly probable that the highest of these percentages is considerably below the true ratio, but what that true ratio is remains, for the present, unknown.

Convicts : daily average in all jails.

The very large number of releases at the Jubilee (2,465) reduced the number of convicts in jail on 17th February 1887 from 6,087 to 3,622. Consequently the daily average for the whole year, 5,516, is very much less than in 1886, when it was 6,532. But the decrease in the daily average is to some extent also due to the smaller number of convicts received during the year. The number of convicts in jail on 31st December 1887 was 5,859. The daily average of convicts in Central and District Jails was 5,335 against 6,390 in 1886: in Subordinate Jails it was 181 against 142 in 1886. The increase in the latter case is due to the addition to the number of Subordinate Jails.

Under-trial prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners received during 1887 was 28,655, of whom 2,365 were received into Central and District and 26,386 into Subordinate Jails and lock-ups. These, together with the balance remaining over on 31st December 1886, 96 in Central and

District and 365 in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups, make up a total of 29,116. Of these 14,184 were convicted, 4 died and 14,402 were released, transferred or escaped. The balance remaining on 31st December 1887 was 526—86 in Central and District and 440 in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups. One under-trial prisoner escaped from the District Jail at Násik, none from Subordinate Jails, and 8 only from lock-ups. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners in District Jails was 97 in 1887 against 130 in 1886, and in Subordinate Jails and lock-ups 479 against 482.

Escapes of convicts.

The following table shows the number of escapes of convicts from Central and District Jails for the past six years :—

1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
24	16	19	25	37	17

7 of the 17 were re-captured. The number (7) of escapes from the Nára Gang is, as usual, considerable. The explanation given by the Inspector-General of Prisons is, no doubt, the true one, *viz.* that "service with the gang is looked on as banishment by a police sepoy," who "consequently has a tendency to be lax in the discharge of his duties." There was only 1 escape of a convict from a Subordinate Jail. The total number of convict escapes was 18 in 1887 against 41 in 1886, 8 of those who escaped during 1887 were re-captured against 20 in 1886. The total number of escaped convicts at large was 128 on 31st December 1886 and 124 on 31st December 1887.

Convicts: jail offences and punishments.

The number of criminal offences committed by convicts in jails has increased from 20 in 1886 to 24 in 1887. Convictions were obtained in 23 of the cases. The total number of jail offences punished has fallen from 3,762 in 1886 to 3,034 in 1887. The daily average of convicts fell from 6,532 to 5,516—proportionately a smaller fall than that in the number of punishments. The number of corporal punishments fell from 101 to 71, those of 15 stripes and under falling from 28 to 12.

Convicts: remissions of sentences.

The number of convicts released under the Mark Rules was 527 in 1887 against 918 in 1886. The decrease is solely due to the large number of Jubilee releases. This system of remission of sentences is undoubtedly worked liberally, and it does not appear that the liberality is attended with any evil consequences.

Employment of convicts.

The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was distinctly higher during the year than in 1886, 38·0 against 32·1, the average number so employed being 2,011 against 2,024. The profits from manufactures rose from Rs. 41,121 in 1886 to Rs. 44,508 in 1887, the profits per prisoner from Rs. 20-5-1 to Rs. 22-2-1. The total profits from extra-mural work were necessarily less than in 1886, being Rs. 63,115 against Rs. 86,343, for the average number of convicts so employed fell from 1,425 to 945. The profits per head, however, rose from Rs. 60-9-5 to Rs. 66-12-7. The total realizations from labour were also of necessity less, being Rs. 1,16,584 in 1887 against Rs. 1,40,930 in 1886.

Convicts and under-trial prisoners: Financial results.

The gross cost of the maintenance, clothing, guarding, &c., of convicts and under-trial prisoners in jails fell from Rs. 5,16,103 in 1886 to Rs. 4,50,018 in 1887. This was, of course chiefly due to the decrease in the number of prisoners. The cost per head rose from Rs. 72-3-10 in 1886 to Rs. 73-13-11 in 1887, the increase being solely due to the fact that the fixed charges could not be reduced, although the number of convicts fell off so greatly. The net cost fell from Rs. 3,75,172 in 1886 to Rs. 3,33,434 in 1887, the cost per head having increased from Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 54-12-0.

Health and mortality: convicts and under-trial prisoners.

The vital statistics and mortality returns for 1887 are exceptionally favourable. In the jail population of Central and District Jails, inclusive of under-trial prisoners, the number of deaths fell from 199 in 1886 to 110 in 1887; in 1885 the number was 231. The death-rate per mille of average daily strength fell from 30·5 in 1886 to 20·2 in 1887, being in 1885 35·0. The rate of mortality among the Sind prisoners was very much reduced, except at Shikárpur. The daily average of sick was 132 in 1887 against 161 in 1886, the daily average population of the Central and District Jails inclusive of under-trial prisoners being respectively 5,432 and 6,520 in the two years. For all jails and lock-ups the death-rate fell from 29·4 in 1886 to 19·6 in 1887; the daily average of sick from 167·9 to 137·5; and the total number of deaths from 210 to 120. One serious outbreak of cholera occurred at Kaira, which was ascribed to the use by the prisoners of water from a well into which a hospital patient suffering from choleraic symptoms had thrown himself.

Civil Jails.

There was a considerable increase in the number of civil prisoners admitted, from 2,816 in 1886 to 3,097 in 1887. The cost per head in 1887 was Rs. 45-7-8 as compared with Rs. 46-1-6 in 1886, and the aggregate cost was Rs. 8,504 against Rs. 8,434 in 1886. In 1886 no deaths occurred amongst the prisoners confined in Civil Jails; in 1887 there were 5 deaths, of which 3 took place in the Surat Jail. This fact is ascribed to the insanitary nature of that jail, the removal of which is in all probability merely a matter of time.

Juvenile Prisons.

The number of convicts admitted into the Juvenile Prisons of this Presidency was, in 1887, 32: 28 into the prison at Yeraoda and 4 into that at Shikárpur. At the Yeraoda prison the conduct of the boys was not satisfactory. The profits from the boys' labour rose from Rs. 253 in 1886 to Rs. 266 in 1887. The opening of the new Reformatory at Yeraoda will, it is hoped, place the conditions of confinement and treatment of juvenile offenders on a thoroughly satisfactory basis.

Civil Justice.

(Including Bombay Court of Small Causes).

Area, population, Courts and Judges.

This section relates to the administration of justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, with the exception of the Courts at Aden, details regarding which are given in Chapter I. The statistics of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay are included. The territories to which the section relates are the Regulation Provinces under the Original or Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court, and the Province of Sind. The area and population of these territories have already been stated in the section relating to Criminal Justice. The constitution and functions of the Courts treated of remained unaltered.

The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the regular Civil Courts treated of, but does not make mention of the Cantonment Magistrates of Poona, Belgaum and Ahmednagar who performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act III of 1859, and the Mámlatdárs of the various tálukás in the Presidency proper, 184 in all (including Mahálkaris), who disposed of possessory suits under Bombay Act III of 1876, as the discharge by them of the civil functions referred to occupies only a small portion of their time. There were also 228 Conciliators appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, to the operation of which the next section is devoted.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.
13 District Judges.
*2 Agents for Sardárs in the Dekkhan and the Southern Marátha Country appointed under Regulation XXIX of 1827.
1 Joint Judge.
1 Assistant Judge with full powers.
†6 Assistant Judges.
5 Small Cause Courts.
13 First Class Subordinate Judges.
88 Second Class Subordinate Judges.
5 Inámdárs and Jághírdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.
90 Village Munsifs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).
13 Subordinate Judges.
7 Mukhtyárkars, 7 Munshis, and 1 Deputy Collector in Thar and Párkar with powers to try civil suits.

During the year (1887) the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and 6 Judges. One additional temporary Judge was also sitting on the Original Side up to the 31st March 1887.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total receipts of all the Courts in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 27,64,253 against Rs. 28,12,430 in 1886, and the expenditure to Rs. 45,28,151 against Rs. 45,25,822. These figures include the receipts and expenditure of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts taken all together. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding year ;—

	1886.		1887.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court, Original Side	4,12,896	3,66,530	3,40,994	3,77,329
Do. Appellate Side	50,407	2,60,576	62,135	2,61,425

Original jurisdictions: Number of suits instituted,

The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report was 198,152 as compared with 194,011 in 1886, an increase of 4,141. The number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year was 1,258 as compared with 1,198 in 1886, an increase of 60 : of these suits 698 were insolvency suits, or 79 more than in 1886. There were 6 matrimonial suits in the High Court and none in the Sadar Court in Sind. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 264 as compared with 292 in 1886 and 289 in 1885. The number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághírdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction was 126,785 against 124,337 in 1886, showing an increase of 2,448 : the increase was largest in the districts of Ahmedabad (including Kaira and the Panch Mahálls) and Hyderabad in Sind ; in Khándesh

* The Judge of Poona is Agent for the Sardárs in the Dekkhan, and in the Southern Marátha Country the Agent for Sardárs is the Political Agent of Kolhápur.

† The average number employed during the year was 4, of whom only 3 had appellate powers.

there was a decrease of 2,247, but in this district the number of institutions was as usual larger than in any other. The variations in the other districts were not such as to call for remark. The number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts was 53,701 against 52,224 in 1886, of which 34,758 against 34,336 were instituted in Bombay City: there was an increase of litigation in all the Small Cause Courts except those of Broach and Karáchi, the total increase being 1,477. The number of suits filed before the Village Munsifs was 5,089, or approximately the same as in 1885: in 1886 the number had increased to 5,386.

Classification of suits,

Considering the different classes of suits instituted during the year as compared with 1886, the most considerable increase is found in the number of suits on contracts not in writing, on accounts stated, and for rent of houses and property other than land; the most considerable decrease in the number of suits on contracts in writing, for moveable property, for damages and for rent of land. Suits under Bombay Act III of 1876 rose from 9,991 to 10,694. In the suits instituted in the High Court the only variation that need be noticed is a decrease of 28 in the number on contracts in writing.

The total value of the subject-matters of suits instituted during 1887 on the Original Side of the High Court was Rs. 46,16,121 as compared with Rs. 91,59,259 in 1886, showing a decrease of Rs. 45,43,138. In the Presidency Small Cause Courts the total value of the suits was Rs. 31,45,775 against Rs. 31,98,524 in the previous year. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 1,53,27,795 as compared with Rs. 2,03,08,524 in 1886, showing a decrease of Rs. 49,80,729. Of the 198,152 Original Civil Suits filed during 1887, the value of the claims did not exceed—

Rs. 10 in 33,339 suits.	Rs. 1,000 in 2,817 suits.
„ 50 in 88,946 „	„ 5,000 in 1,534 „
„ 100 in 36,352 „	„ 10,000 in 173 „
„ 500 in 29,444 „	

There were 136 suits, the value of the subject-matter in each of which exceeded Rs. 10,000, and 8,411 suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.

Disposal of suits,

The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts was 200,804 as against 192,546 in 1886, showing an increase of 8,258. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 36,589, and at its close 36,141. The following table shows the number of cases decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the last two years:—

	1886.	1887.
High Court	1,174	1,311
Sadar Court in Sind	2	...
District and Assistant Judges	289	348
Subordinate Judges	1,23,670	1,28,351
Cantonment Magistrates	906	1,111
Jághírdárs and Inámdárs	507	697
Small Cause Courts	50,457	53,289
Village Munsifs	5,342	4,991
Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876	10,199	10,706
Total ...	1,92,546	2,00,804

In the High Court on its Original Side 1,337 cases were pending at the end of the year against 1,427 at the end of 1886. In the Mofussil Courts and the Bombay Small Cause Courts, suits were disposed of in 1886 and 1887 in the following manner:—

		1886.	1887.
Disposed of without trial...		14,796	16,820
Compromised		35,584	36,387
Decreed on confession		24,237	24,183
Decreed *ex-parte*		64,574	68,847
Dismissed *ex-parte*		3,179	3,773
On reference to arbitration...	For plaintiff	789	802
	For defendant	102	58
Contested	For plaintiff	33,609	34,543
	For defendant	9,158	9,089
Total ...		1,86,028	1,94,502

and 34,804 cases were pending at the close of the year against 35,162 at the close of 1886.

Duration of suits,

The following table shows the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the previous year:—

	Average Number of Days for which Suits lasted.			
	1886.		1887.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals— (*Jághírdárs and Inámdárs*)	307·75	140·75	317·	104·3
Paid Sub-divisional Courts— Subordinate Judges' Courts ... ... / Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ... ... / Mámlatdárs' Courts	71·478	48·976	59·741	38·031
Small Causes Courts	61·625	36·7	71·865	35·307
District Courts	319·5	217·76	227·2	121·456
High Court	1,328·	945·	231·5	266·75

Of the 1,337 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 1,097 had been pending upwards of three months. Of the 34,804 pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 10,389 had been filed for more than three months.

Miscellaneous cases.

In addition to the regular suits disposed of, the Civil Courts also decided 20,616 miscellaneous cases out of 23,415 which came before them, leaving 2,799 pending at the close of the year. The balance at the close of 1886 was 2,749.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals for disposal by the Appellate Courts during the year was 11,036. Of these 5,043 were disposed of and 5,993 remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted, disposed of and left pending before the several classes of Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last two years:—

Courts of Appeal.	1886.			1887.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court—						
Original Side	40	44	26	49	43	32
Appellate Side ... First appeals ...	119	114	265	111	163	213
Appellate Side ... Second ,, ...	724	850	1,107	813	665	1,255
Sadar Court in Sind—						
First appeals	10	17	2	18	15	5
Second ,, ...	13	17	2	52	49	3
District Courts	4,107	3,723	4,330	4,257	4,108	4,485
Total ...	5,013	4,765	5,732	5,300	5,043	5,993

The greatest increase is observable in the districts of Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur-Bijápur, the most marked decrease being in Poona.

There were 281 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts, of which 212 were disposed of: the number of such appeals disposed of in 1886 was 198.

The High Court on its Appellate Side also disposed of 202 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 34 references under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, 9 references under the Stamp Act I of 1879, 3 applications for the transfer of suits to other Courts and 2 for confirmation of decrees for dissolution of marriage: the numbers of such applications and references left pending at the end of the year were respectively 50 and 15.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year was 296,915 against 286,134 in the preceding year. These applications were dealt with as follows:—

In 37,983 cases satisfaction was obtained in full;
„ 50,209 ditto ditto in part;
151,666 applications were wholly infructuous;
573 applications were transferred to other provinces for disposal;
54,195 applications were pending at the close of the year.

3,902 Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned and 3,326 were actually imprisoned. In the preceding year the corresponding figures were 4,292 and 3,250 respectively. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings was Rs. 45,65,028, as compared with Rs. 38,06,106 in 1886. An account of the working of the procedure by which the execution of decrees of Civil Courts is transferred to the Collectors will be found further on.

Insolvency, &c.

The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code made in the Mofussil was 622 as compared with 561 in the preceding year. The number of such applications made in the 4 districts in which the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is in force was 99, as compared with 100 in 1886. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay constituted under 11 and 12 Vic., Cap. XXI, 698 applications were received, as compared with 619 in 1886. The number of civil cases tried with the aid of assessors was 15, all under the Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870). 4 cases were disposed of in the District Pársi Matrimonial Court, and 2 in the Chief Pársi Matrimonial Court.

Inspections: Quality of work done.

During the year under report, 6 District Judges and 1 Assistant Judge inspected 17 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were satisfactory. Such of the work of the Subordinate Judges as came before the High Court in the hearing of civil appeals, has satisfied it as to the intelligence, industry and ability of those officers as a class. In some of the Subordinate Courts the work is exceedingly onerous, and cannot be coped with by a single Judge.

Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

At the beginning of 1887 there were 3,310 decrees of Civil Courts in the hands of the Collectors of the Presidency proper awaiting execution, and 4,552 were received during the year. Of these 4,059 were disposed of, and 3,803 remained in hand at the close of the year A considerable time must necessarily elapse from the date of receipt of the decree to that of its execution, and the execution of the decrees is a serious additional labour to the Mámlatdárs. In the year under report there was a considerable increase in the number of decrees actually disposed of, but the balance increased, there being 500 more decrees for execution than at the close of 1885.

In the Northern Division about 30 per cent. of the decrees disposed of were executed by sale of property, against only 23 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the proportion of decrees so executed was general throughout the Division. In the Central Division, on the other hand, although 117 more decrees were disposed of than in 1886, 105 fewer were executed by sale of property. In the Northern Division about double the area of land sold in 1886 was sold in the year under report, and fetched about the same price only, including the value of the incumbrances, as the smaller area in the previous year.

It is too soon yet to judge whether the transfer of decrees for execution to the Collector, under the Civil Procedure Code, Section 320, is or is not effecting the purpose for which it is designed.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, XVII OF 1879.

Judges and Courts.

As in 1886 there were 30 Subordinate Judges in the four districts of Poona, Sátára, Ahmednagar and Sholápur in which this Act was in force. They presided over 36 separate Courts, 6 of them being in charge of 2 Courts each. There were 2 Subordinate Judges employed to assist in clearing off arrears against 4 in 1886. A Special Judge supervised the working of the Act as in former years.

Suits instituted: of all classes;

The total number of suits instituted fell to 17,224* from 19,059 in 1886, a decrease of 9½ per cent. In connection with these figures the Special Judge observes:—"As the period of limitation for registered bonds executed since the Act came into force is 12 years, it may be presumed that the next 3 or 4 years will show comparatively stationary, if not declining, figures." The decrease was general, and varied from 4½ in Sholápur to 11½ per cent. in the Sátára District. The fall was almost entirely in suits instituted under Chapter II of the Act, which decreased from 13,121 in 1886 to 11,520 in 1887. In other suits the fall was very slight, from 5,974 to 5,916 only. In the year under report suits under Chapter II were 66 per cent. of the whole, against 69 in the last three years. The percentage varied from 56 in Sátára to 75 in the Ahmednagar District.

Suits under Chapter II;

Among the suits instituted under Chapter II there was a large fall in purely agriculturists' cases, from 7,551 in 1886 to 5,685 in 1887. These cases formed only 48 per cent. of the total instituted under Chapter II, against 57½ and 67 per cent. in 1886 and 1885 respectively. The number of such suits instituted was in 1887 lower than in any year since 1880, the first year of the introduction of the Act. Suits instituted against non-agriculturist defendants increased from 5,570 in 1886 to 5,835, and were in the year under report more numerous than in any year since the introduction of the Act. Separately considered, the suits instituted against agriculturists under Clause (*w*) of Section 3 showed a very large falling off, from 5,128 to 3,319. The other detailed figures, which call for no special remark, will be seen from the following table:—

Description of Suits.	1885.	1886.	1887.
(1). Money suits against non-agriculturists falling under Clause (*w*) of Section 3	4,497	5,279	5,501
(2). Other suits against non-agriculturists falling under Clause (*x*) of Section 3	313	291	334
(3). Suits by agriculturists for accounts falling under Clause (*a*) of Section 3	44	28	30
(4). Money suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (*w*) of Section 3	6,790	5,128	3,319
(5). Other suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (*x*) of Section 3	589	624	609
(6). Suits against agriculturists falling under Clause (*y*) of Section 3 ...	1,412	1,229	1,231
(7). Suits by agriculturists for redemption falling under Clause (*z*) of Section 3	1,105	542	496
Total ...	14 750	13,121	11,520

Taking the districts separately, non-agriculturists' cases varied from practically the same number as in 1886 in Poona, to an increase of 10 per cent. in the Sátára District: agriculturists' cases varied from a decrease of 19 in Sátára, to a decrease of 32 per cent. in Sholápur.

Redemption suits;

The number of redemption suits instituted again fell, but slightly only, from 931 in 1886 to 888 in 1887: the fall was chiefly in suits instituted under Chapter II, from 542 to 496. The very rapid decline in the number of these suits, from 3,532 in 1883 to 2,527 in 1884, 2,197 in 1885 and 932 in 1886, appears to have been arrested.

Consent suits.

The provisions of Chapter II were by consent applied to suits of value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 in 464 out of 1,386 suits,—a percentage of 33 against 25 in 1886, 17 in 1885, 13 in 1884 and 11 in 1883. The Special Judge remarks that "this gradual improvement measures the growing appreciation of the efficiency of the machinery of revision constituted by the Act."

Procedure.

As before, the summary procedure laid down in Section 9 was not followed in most of the Courts, and Section 19 remained inoperative, as also did Section 22, Clause (2), for practical purposes.

* There were also 214 suits transferred, so that the nominal institutions amounted to 17,436.

Suits disposed of under Chapter II: of all classes;

The manner in which suits under Chapter II were disposed of, will be seen from the following table :—

Classification of Disposals.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Total disposals	14,831	14,909	11,548
Plaint returned	15	17	12
Dismissed for default	989	936	844
Decided *ex-parte*	827	1,007	772
Admitted	2,453	2,465	2,154
Contested	5,655	5,305	3,914
Awarded in whole	2,672	2,518	2,175
Do. in part	2,207	1,978	1,163
Rejected	776 (5,655)	809 (5,305)	576 (3,914)
Abated or dismissed	50	43	18
Withdrawn or compromised	4,731	4,986	3,574
Disposed of by arbitration	30	7	7
By transfer or otherwise	81	143	253
Total ...	14,831	14,909	11,548

Defendants were examined in 65 per cent. of the cases, against 60 per cent. in 1886 and 65 in 1885. The percentage of suits disposed of at the first hearing was 43½, somewhat smaller than in 1886 (46 per cent.), but higher than in 1885 (36 per cent.). Of the contested cases, 18 per cent. in 1886 were disposed of at the first hearing. Written statements were admitted in 10 per cent. of the cases against 8 in 1886. The percentage in the Sangamner Court was high, owing to laxity of practice.

Suits decided *ex-parte*;

Ex-parte decisions were given in 6·7 per cent. of the cases as in 1886. In 1885 the percentage was 5·5, and in 1884 only 4·7. In the Sholápur District the average increased from 4 to 6 per cent.; in the Junnar Court in the Poona District it stood at 15 per cent.—a proportion that the Special Judge remarks is not satisfactory.

Suits dismissed for default;

Dismissals for default increased from 6·3 to 7·3 per cent. of the total disposed of. The increase was mainly due to the large percentage at the Bárámati Court.

Suits withdrawn or compromised;

The percentage of suits withdrawn or compromised fell from 33 per cent. in 1886 to 31 in 1887. The fall was entirely in suits under Clauses (*w*) and (*x*); of those under (*y*) and (*z*) of Section 3, the percentage withdrawn and compromised increased from 36½ to 40½ and from 36½ to 37½ respectively. In the tálukás in which conciliation is at work, the percentage of suits withdrawn and compromised was 26 against 28 per cent. in 1886; in nonconciliation tálukás it stood at 48 against 43 per cent.

Suits in which claims were admitted;

Admitted claims were 18½ per cent. of the whole, against 16 per cent. in 1886. In suits against non-agriculturists the percentage was 30; in those against agriculturists 8. The difference is stated by the Special Judge to represent to a considerable extent the work taken away from the Civil Courts by the Conciliators.

Contested suits;

Contested cases were 34 per cent. of the whole against 35½ in 1886. In 15 per cent. of these cases, as in 1886, the claims were rejected. Of those decreed in whole or in part, the former increased from 48 to 55½ per cent.; the latter decreased from 37 to 29½ per cent. The change in these percentages is ascribed to the decrease in agriculturists' suits, to which alone Sections 12—14 of the Act apply.

Suits in which past history was examined.

The past history was examined in 678 contested cases out of 1,287 contested suits against agriculturists under Clause (*w*). With respect to these cases the Special Judge observes:—"The subject-matter claimed in these 678 suits was Rs. 39,441 principal and Rs. 19,307 interest, in all Rs. 58,748, and the claim awarded was Rs. 42,716, the abatement being 27 per cent. against 32 per cent. in the previous year. The whole of the principal amount was awarded, and the abatement was chiefly in reducing the interest amount claimed. The reduction in the percentage abatement is due chiefly to the exhaustion of old transactions. The percentage of reduction shows nearly the same figure for all districts. Going behind the bond thus reduces claims under Clause (*w*) by inquiring into past history in 19 per cent. cases, and the reduction is confined to the interest amount. Of course the reduction in the interest amount is not all due to the process of examining into the past history of transactions. Even where there is no past history to be inquired into, the reduction of the rate of interest in many cases brings relief, and in other cases payments are proved and deducted." The disposal of suits by mortgagees shows similar results. Of 1,204 such suits, 492 were contested, and the past history was examined in 272 cases. The total sum claimed in the 272 cases was Rs. 24,329 principal and Rs. 10,789 interest, in all Rs. 35,118: Rs. 25,005, an abatement of 28½ per cent., was awarded. In these cases the Special Judge remarks:—"The results do not appear to leave much ground for the complaint about *sávkárs* (money-lenders) being hardly dealt with. The hardship consists chiefly in the reduction of the excessive interest claimed."

Redemption suits under and outside Chapter II.

During the year 1887, 897 redemption suits under and outside Chapter II were disposed of. In 39 per cent. of the cases the mortgagees' claims were allowed in whole or part,

against 48 per cent. in 1886. Altogether a mortgage debt of Rs. 1,44,344 was settled by an abatement of Rs. 38,276, or 26 per cent., the same proportion as in the previous year. Conciliators settled 187 such claims, in which the principal of the mortgage debt was Rs. 58,889. In claims wholly or partially allowed by them, a debt of Rs. 19,507 was settled for Rs. 15,709— an abatement of 19·5 per cent. In all, the Subordinate Judges and the Conciliators between them thus settled 1,084 cases; and excluding rejected, withdrawn and compromised cases, claims amounting to Rs. 2,03,233 were settled at Rs. 1,61,159. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 2,047 cases, in which claims amounting to Rs. 4,51,992 were settled at Rs. 3,42,697. The decrease during 1887 in the aggregate amount of the claims and the proportion which the abatement bears to it is ascribed to the exhaustion of old mortgage claims. In summarising the results of redemption suits disposed of by the Courts, and of redemption claims settled by Conciliators since the Act came into operation the Special Judge observes:—"The mortgage debt settled by the Conciliators and the Subordinate Judges in 8 years amounts to nearly 30 lákhs of rupees, and the settlement was made at about 21 lákhs of rupees. These figures will give an approximate idea of the relief afforded by the provisions which the Legislature intended for the benefit of the indebted agriculturists."

Instalment decrees.

Instalment decrees were made in 3,709 cases, and in 120 cases payment by instalment was allowed after the passing of the decree. In about 20 per cent. of the cases in which the instalment period expired, the defendants are said to have paid with more or less regularity.

Duration of suits.

The average duration of suits under Chapter II of the Act fell from 4 months and 5 days in 1886, to 3 months and 8 days in 1887.

Costs of litigation.

The proportion of the costs of litigation to the total value (Rs. 6,89,822) of the suits increased from Rs. 11-2-6 per cent. in 1886 to Rs. 12-2-3 in 1887. The increase was in court-fees.

Execution of decrees.

The number of applications for the execution of decrees again largely increased in 1887, as appears from the following table:—

Class of Darkhásts.	Number of Darkhásts filed in 1885.	Number of Darkhásts filed in 1886.	Number of Darkhásts filed in 1887.	Percentage Increase in 1886.	Percentage Increase in 1887.
Against agriculturists	5,583	7,675	10,596	37	38
Against non-agriculturists	5,691	6,546	5,888	15	10 decrease.
On redemption decrees	869	893	1,727	2¾	93
On conciliation agreements	7,001	7,719	7,765	10	½
Total ...	19,144	22,833	25,976	64¾	.....

Applications for execution of decrees against agriculturists largely increased, concurrently with a considerable decrease in the number of such suits filed. In the case of suits against non-agriculturists the converse is true, the number of suits instituted increased, the number of applications for execution decreased. The number of applications for execution of redemption decrees nearly doubled.

Satisfaction of decrees.

Decrees were fully executed in 16 per cent. of the cases against 17 per cent. in 1886 and partially executed in 20 against 22 per cent. of the cases. The amount actually recovered, whether with or without issue of process and including payments out of Court, was Rs. 4,63,987 out of an aggregate sum of Rs. 15,33,270 decreed, being 30 per cent. of the whole, against Rs. 3,61,219 out of Rs. 14,92,120, or 23 per cent. of the whole in 1886.

Village Munsifs.

There were 90 Village Munsifs at the end against 95 at the beginning of the year. They disposed of 4,991 out of 5,377 suits for disposal, and of 2,289 out of 2,551 applications for execution. The Special Judge has found that the institution of Village Munsifs is popular in large trading and manufacturing centres.

Conciliation.

The number of Conciliators at the close of 1887 was 228 against 236 at the beginning of the year. The system of conciliation was extended to the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District, and is now in force throughout that district. Elsewhere there has been no extension of the system. The total number of applications made during the year was 30,628 against 32,183 in 1886. The proportionate fall is little different from that in the total number of suits instituted, but is much less than the decrease in the number of purely agriculturists' suits instituted. Agreements were made in 6,469 cases, or 20·4 per cent. of the whole, against 19·5 per cent. in 1886 and 22·1 per cent. in 1885. The agreements settled related to claims amounting to Rs. 9,74,605 against Rs. 9,86,360 in 1886; they were settled by an abatement of 27 per cent. against 31 per cent. in 1886. Conciliation failed in 13,704, or 43 per cent. of the cases, against 47 per cent. in the previous year. Four-fifths only of these failures as against eight-ninths in 1886 were due to the failure of parties to attend. The Special Judge ascribes this improvement to the recent amendment of Section 40 of the Act. 59 of the Conciliators were invested with power to compel the attendance of parties. Of the conciliation cases coming before them, 29 per cent. were settled, withdrawn or compromised against 24½ per cent. in 1886. Of the agreements made, 5,930 or 91·3 per cent. were filed in Court, against 5,938 or 95·3 per cent. in 1886. Objections were

urged to the filing of agreements in 55 and allowed in 28 cases. In 37 cases the Courts of their own motion declined to file the agreements. 9,525 darkhásts for execution of the agreements were filed. Out of 7,549 disposed of, satisfaction in full was obtained in 12 and in part in 18 per cent. of the cases. Rs. 63,045 were realized in execution proceedings against Rs. 64,459 in 1886. The number of certificates granted was 12,407 against 14,189 in 1886. Of these 6,178, or nearly 50 per cent., were accounted for as having been filed with plaints and darkhásts against 63 per cent. in 1887.

System of refunds.

The refund system, as before, was in operation in those tálukás in which there were no Conciliators. Certificates of refund were given in 636 cases against 1,312 in 1886; Rs. 1,507-5-0 against Rs. 3,553 in 1886 were refunded.

Diminution of borrowed capital required by agriculturists.

On a comparison of the value of sales, mortgages and money bonds—*i.e.*, all transactions representing the agriculturists' indebtedness—for the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 for the four districts in which the Act was in force, the Special Judge finds that there was a decrease of about 5½ lákhs of rupees in such transactions in 1886 and a further decrease of 7 lákhs in 1887; and he infers from this that the borrowed capital required by the agriculturists is very satisfactorily diminishing, and they are proportionately more dependent on their own resources than before.

Inquiry into the value of the Act.

Although the fact does not pertain to the year under report, it may here be noted that the whole question of the value of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act was placed under inquiry by an order of Government dated 25th May 1888, as Government were desirous of receiving fuller information than they already possessed relative to the general, financial and judicial effect of the working of the Act and the desirability of extending its operation either wholly or partially, and either with or without modifications, to districts other than those in which it was in force. With this view a special officer was appointed to collect and compile facts and statistics bearing on the subject, and opinions were asked for from the officers concerned.

Registration.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

The Indian Registration Act extends to the whole Presidency, while a special registration system under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, as amended by Acts XXIII of 1881, XXII of 1882 and XXIII of 1886, is in force in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Deeds registered.

During the year 1887-88 there were 1,34,788 registrations (the highest number yet reached) under Act III of 1887 against 1,12,412 in 1886-87. There was thus an increase of 22,376 transactions, or 19·90 per cent.. Compulsory registrations have increased from 85,474 to 1,06,510 and optional registrations from 26,938 to 28,278. There was thus an increase of 21,036, or 24·61 per cent., in compulsory, and of 1,340, or 4·97 per cent., in optional transactions. The proportion of optional to compulsory registration during the year under review has been 26·54 against 31·51 during the preceding year.

The change in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886, whereby certain classes of deeds formerly registerable by Village Registrars can now only be registered by Sub-Registrars, accounts in a great measure for the large increase, during the year, in the total number of transactions, and has, it is estimated, in the four Dekkhan districts of Sátára, Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar, raised the number of transactions recorded by some 13,000 registrations in excess of those for 1886-87, during only three months of which year the Act was in operation.

Wills and Authorities to adopt.

1,027 wills were registered in 1887-88 against 1,030 in 1886-87—a decrease of 3 or ·29 per cent. 22 wills were deposited, 18 withdrawn from deposit, 2 opened and 2 removed for record in Court. One authority to adopt was registered during 1887-88: none in 1886-87.

Values and fees.

The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 6,93,31,416 against Rs. 6,46,90,810 in 1886-87, showing an increase of Rs. 46,40,606. Exclusive of wills and authorities to adopt, and also 691 instruments in which no value or consideration was shown, the average value per transaction during 1887-88 was Rs. 521 against Rs. 584 in the previous year. Taking all classes together, the average registration fee has been Re. 1-12-0 during 1887-88 against Re. 1-12-6 during the preceding year.

Increases and decreases in the different districts.

There has been an increase in the number of registrations in the 19 districts of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Thána, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar, and a decrease in the 7 districts of Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Aden, Deesa, Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier.

Refusals to register

There were 429 refusals to register during the year under review against 370 in 1886-87.

Impounded deeds.

The number of deeds impounded by registering officers during the year under report, on the ground of insufficiency of stamp, was 342 against 317 in 1886-87. In 103 of such cases the deeds so impounded were held to be sufficiently stamped, in 200 the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, and 39 awaited disposal at the close of the year.

At the close of the year there were 26 Registry and 216 Sub-Registry offices in existence against the same number in the previous year. Offices.

During the year under review the Inspector-General examined the records of 15 Registry and 20 Sub-Registry offices, while the Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps examined 2 Registry and 12 Sub-Registry offices in the Province of Sind. The Inspector, 1st Division, examined 30 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; the Inspector, 2nd Division, 29 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of two districts; the Inspector, 3rd Division, 28 Sub-Registry offices and the general indexes of one district; and the Inspector in Sind, 37 Sub-Registry offices. The Registrars carried out altogether 174 examinations of Sub-Registry offices, and 71 Sub-Registry offices were examined by Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Inspections.

7 persons were convicted of offences against the Registration law during the year and 2 acquitted. Prosecutions.

The gross receipts of the Department for the year under review (Rs. 3,91,298) show an increase of Rs. 67,972 on the receipts for 1886-87. This result is mainly due to the change in the law to which reference has been made above, and also to the fact that on the 1st of April 1887 the old copying rate of 2½ annas per folio was reverted to, and that a slight change in the direction of an enhancement of fees was made in the *ad valorem* scale on the 1st of August 1887. Receipts.

The expenditure of the year (Rs. 2,42,723) shows a decrease of the sum of Rs. 6,424 as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. The amalgamation of the appointments of Inspector-General of Prisons and Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps and the measures of reduction of July 1887 in the Registration Department—whereby in the Bombay district two registering officers on salaries and allowances aggregating about Rs. 1,000 a month were replaced by one registering officer on a fixed salary of Rs. 350, whereby, too, a considerable reduction was effected in the cost of the Inspector-General's office establishment, and one of the Inspectorships was abolished—have effected a large saving which would have been more apparent had not the largely increased fee receipts of the Department entailed an increased outlay of Rs. 9,685 under the head of "Commission on fees". Expenditure.

The income of the entire Department exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,48,575, and adding to this the surplus derived from operations under the Joint Stock Companies' Act the total surplus income for 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 1,55,891. In 1886-87 the total surplus from all sources was Rs. 84,855. Surplus income.

Registration under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 as amended by Acts XXIII of 1881, XXII of 1882 and XXIII of 1886.

This Act is in operation in the four Dekkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

There were, in all, 83,264 registrations during the year 1887-88 against 89,893 during the preceding year, showing a decline of 6,629 transactions or 7·96 per cent. The subjoined table shows the total number of all kinds of documents registered in each of the four districts during the year 1887-88 as compared with the figures for the preceding year, and also the increase and decrease in each district:— Number of registrations.

Districts.	Number of Documents in 1886-87.	Number of Documents in 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase or decrease per centum.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	20,102	21,578	1,476	...	7·34
Poona	34,921	32,160	...	2,761	7·90
Sátára	26,656	21,496	...	5,160	19·35
Sholápur	8,214	8,030	...	184	2·24
Total ...	89,893	83,264	1,476	8,105	...

Taking the four districts together, it appears that, as regards "immoveables," the number of sales has decreased by 849; that mortgages with and without possession have decreased by 844; that leases have declined by 7,115; and that deeds of gift and other deeds have decreased by 252 and 715 respectively. Results in the different classes of deeds.

In Poona and in Sátára a decrease of 265 and 740 transactions, respectively, under the head of sales of immoveables is observable, while Ahmednagar shows an increase of 116 transactions, and Sholápur of 40. It may be observed that of the total number 8,484 of such sales, 6,892 related to land alone, and of these, 4,614 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 2,278 were between agriculturists and *sávkárs* (money-lenders).

The number of mortgages of immoveables, with and without possession, shows a decline of 422 in Poona, of 410 in Sátára and of 57 in Sholápur, while in Ahmednagar the number has increased by 45. The total number of such mortgages amounted to 21,432, and of these,

19,336 related to land alone, 10,443 transactions being between agriculturists and agriculturists and 8,893 between agriculturists and *sávkárs*.

The total number of leases of immoveables registered was 20,783. Of these 18,979 related to land alone, of which latter number 7,013 were between agriculturists and agriculturists and 11,966 between agriculturists and *sávkárs*. In the preceding year the total number of such leases registered in the four districts was 27,898. The falling off is mainly due to the alteration in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886.

Registrations under the head of "Other deeds," of immoveables, have declined from 2,014 in 1886-87 to 1,299 in 1887-88, thus showing, as stated above, a falling off of 715.

As regards "moveables", bonds have, taking the four districts together, increased from 22,152 in 1886-87 to 24,234 in 1887-88. All the districts save Sátára exhibit an increase under this head.

Mortgages of moveables exhibit an increase in all the four districts of Ahmednagar (214), Poona (168), Sátára (43) and Sholápur (8).

Sales of moveables, taking the four districts together, have increased from 1,279 in 1886-87 to 1,471 in 1887-88. Each district shows an increase.

Registrations under the "Other heads" of moveables have advanced from 2,967 in 1886-87 to 3,406 in 1887-88, showing an increase of 439. Sholápur shows a very trivial falling off, and the remaining three districts an increase.

Deeds executed to supplant old ones.

Out of the total number of instruments registered, 5,290 deeds, or 2,032 less than in the previous year, were executed to supplant old ones.

Causes of increase or decrease.

The general decline in the number of registrations in the districts of Poona, Sátára and Sholápur is due to the recent alteration in the law effected by Act XXIII of 1886, whereby all deeds the registration of which is compulsory under Section 17 of Act III of 1887 have now to be registered under the latter Act by Sub-Registrars instead of, as formerly, by Village Registrars. No particular cause can be assigned for the increase in the Ahmednagar District. Had it not been for the alteration in the law, it may be assumed that some 15,000 more transactions, which have found their way during the past year into the books of the Sub-Registry offices, would have been registered by Village Registrars.

Aggregate value of property affected by instruments.

The aggregate value of property affected by the documents registered amounted during the year to Rs. 43,55,985 against Rs. 66,79,622 in the previous year. The average value per transaction amounted to Rs. 52 against 74—a decrease of Rs. 22. The change in the law referred to in the preceding paragraph is again largely, if not entirely, responsible for this great decline in value.

Fee receipts.

The total amount of fee collections on account of the drawing up and registration of documents, and of copies granted, &c., during the year was Rs. 30,848 against Rs. 48,434 in 1886-87, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,586. The additional receipts in the Registration Department proper during 1887-88 as compared with the preceding year, due to the alteration in the law referred to above, are estimated approximately at Rs. 22,000, and this sum exceeds the decrease by about Rs. 4,500.

Expenditure.

The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 55,770 in 1887-88 against Rs. 61,106 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 5,336. The cause of decrease is due partly to the smaller payment of percentage commission to Village Registrars on decreased fee collections, and partly to some of the Village Registration circles having been amalgamated with others and placed in charge of one Village Registrar.

Financial result.

The net financial result is a deficit of Rs. 24,921 against Rs. 12,672 exclusive of the cost of printing and binding of books, &c., at the Government Central Press, or Rs. 26,628 against Rs. 16,030, inclusive of the cost. The alteration in the registration law has, as already stated, resulted in the transfer of receipts from one head of account to another, and thus accounts for this apparently unfavourable financial result.

Inspections.

During the year under report the Inspector-General visited and examined the records of 7 Táluka Village Registrars and 2 Special Village Registrars. The Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division, examined 15 offices: the Inspector, 3rd Division, 7. The Inspectors of Village Registry offices, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur examined respectively 53, 57, 64, and 29 offices. The Ahmednagar Inspector examined 19, the Poona Inspector 7 and the Sholápur Inspector 29 offices for the second time during the year. Revenue officers have during the year carried out 154 examinations of Village Registration offices. None of the offices have remained unexamined during the year.

Joint Stock Companies.

Registration.

16 new companies and 4 new societies were registered during 1887-88 against 26 companies and 3 societies in 1886-87. Of the newly registered companies 3 were trading companies, 10 mills and presses, 1 an agri-horticultural association, 1 a steam agricultural and tramway company (wound up during the year), and 1 a land building and mortgage company. 16 companies were under liquidation during the year: 8 companies which were under liquidation and 1 newly registered company were dissolved. The total number of companies carrying on business at the end of the year was 205 against 204 at the end of the previous year.

The receipts of the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies amounted to Rs. 8,363 against Rs. 11,731 in 1886-87, the decrease of Rs. 3,368 being due to a smaller number of companies having been registered during the year under report. The expenditure, Rs. 1,047, was nearly the same as in the previous year, when it was Rs. 1,055. Financial results.

7 companies increased their capital during the year. At the close of the year the total nominal capital of the companies in existence amounted to Rs. 12,49,35,930, and the paid-up capital, exclusive of that of some of the companies registered during the year the lists of shareholders of which had not been received by the Registrar, to Rs. 9,20,82,917, as shown in the following table. These figures show an advance of Rs. 54,56,250 in the nominal and Rs. 48,29,893 in the paid-up capital :— Capital of Companies.

Description of Companies.	Number of Companies.	Nominal Capital.			Paid-up Capital.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Banking and Loan Companies	12	86,00,000	0	0	17,50,737	5	3
Trading Companies	20	83,00,000	0	0	55,59,778	0	0
Do. new	3	1,70,000	0	0	41,615	0	0
Mills and Presses	106	7,47,64,830	0	0	6,32,88,768	7	6
Do. new...	10	62,70,000	0	0	.....		
Tea, Coffee, Chinchona and other planting Companies ...	1	80,000	0	0	64,780	0	0
Mining and Quarrying Companies	2	9,82,000	0	0	8,93,000	0	0
Ice Manufacturing Companies	5	15,02,500	0	0	10,04,275	0	0
Other Companies	43	2,34,56,600	0	0	1,94,79,962	14	0
Do. new...	3	8,10,000	0	0	.....		
Total ...	205	12,49,35,930	0	0	9,20,82,916	10	9

Municipal Administration.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The address of congratulation from the Corporation of the City of Bombay to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress on the celebration of the Jubilee of her reign was presented by the Chairman of the Corporation, Captain Morland, to Her Imperial Majesty at Windsor Castle on the 30th June 1887. Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to say in her reply, "I have watched with pleasure the progress of the great city of Bombay and its advance not only in material prosperity, but also in education and in matters tending to the improved health and comfort of the people," and to confer the honour of Knighthood on Captain Morland. The Jubilee Address.

During the year the Corporation discussed in Committee at great length the Bombay Municipal Bill No. 4 of 1887, and reported upon it to Government. The Bombay Municipal Bill.

The opening balance of the Municipality for 1887-88 was Rs. 20,58,937, or Rs. 15,58,937 more than the balance which was anticipated when the budget was framed. Of this excess Rs. 11,42,824 represent the unexpended balance of lapsed grants of the previous year renewed in 1887-88. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 51,66,530, and the total expenditure, Rs. 58,12,690; so that the closing balance was nominally Rs. 14,12,777. Deducting from this balance the grants lapsed at the close of the year which must be renewed in 1888-89, amounting to Rs. 5,25,941, and deposits as well as sums owed for necessary adjustments, &c., amounting to Rs. 48,178, the actual closing balance was Rs. 8,88,658, or higher than the estimate of the opening balance in the budget of 1888-89 by Rs. 2,95,658, and higher also than the estimate of the closing balance in the budget for 1887-88 by Rs. 7,38,658, exclusive of sums belonging to 1887-88, but remaining uncollected at the close of the year. Revenue and expenditure—Opening and closing balances.

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure of the year under the main heads as compared with the budget estimates for 1887-88 and the actuals for 1886-87 :—

Revenue.

Items.	Actuals for 1886-87.	Estimate for 1887-88.	Actuals for 1887-88.	Actuals for 1887-88 as compared with Actuals for 1886-87.	Actuals for 1887-88 as compared with Estimate for that year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Consolidated Rate	14,88,867 5 0*	13,51,000†	14,07,013 6 4†	—81,853 14 8	+56,013 6 4
Wheel-tax	3,03,804 11 3	3,03,000	3,22,659 0 7	+18,854 5 4	+19,659 0 7
Toll Fees	15,756 8 0	15,800	14,333 8 0	—1,423 0 0	—1,466 8 0
Liquor Licenses	1,43,750 0 0	1,43,750	1,43,750 0 0	.....	.....
Tobacco Duty Licenses	1,90,249 10 2	1,71,000	1,84,168 4 8	—6,081 5 6	+13,168 4 8
Land Conveyance Licenses	3,942 11 11	3,200	4,049 12 9	+107 0 10	+849 12 9
Town Duties	10,12,152 6 0	8,70,000	9,96,750 4 9	—15,402 1 3	+1,26,750 4 9
Halálkhor Cess	3,18,630 6 11	3,53,000	3,72,257 11 0	+53,627 4 1	+19,257 11 0
Market Receipts	2,72,915 10 11	2,64,500	2,88,690 1 0	+15,774 6 1	+24,190 1 0
Miscellaneous Fees	89,862 9 4	75,100	90,068 7 9	+205 14 5	+14,968 7 9
Miscellaneous Receipts	98,885 7 10	79,400	98,788 0 5	—97 7 5	+19,388 0 5
Water Rate	7,74,651 4 6	7,37,300	8,83,724 6 3	+1,09,073 1 9	+1,46,424 6 3
Miscellaneous	1,88,346 0 0	90,000	3,60,276 11 5	+1,71,930 11 5	+2,70,276 11 5
Total Rs....	49,01,614 11 10	44,57,050	51,66,529 10 11	+2,64,714 15 1	+7,09,479 10 11

* At 8¾ per cent. † At 8 per cent.

Expenditure.

Items.	Actuals for 1886-87.	Estimate for 1887-88.	Actuals for 1887-88.	Actuals for 1887-88 compared with the Actuals for 1886-87.	Actuals for 1887-88 compared with the Estimate for that year.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
General Superintendence	1,73,090 1 8	1,78,806 13 11	1,70,945 3 9	— 2,144 13 11	— 7,861 10 1
Assessment and Collection Department...	2,17,133 3 8	2,16,827 13 9	2,12,137 13 2	— 4,995 6 6	— 4,690 0 7
Police and Fire Brigade	3,32,818 0 10	3,72,835 9 7	3,31,018 4 11	— 1,799 11 11	— 41,817 4 8
Public Health Department...	10,10,118 7 5	11,37,839 14 2	10,75,735 5 2	+ 65,616 13 9	— 62,104 9 0
Public Works, Ordinary	11,14,201 3 9	14,57,652 3 4	12,25,240 0 1	+ 1,11,038 12 4	— 2,32,412 3 3
New Works	1,25,222 4 1	2,64,104 11 3	97,107 11 10	— 28,114 8 3	— 1,66,996 15 5
Public Gardens	38,325 15 6	45,231 13 1	42,123 2 3	+ 3,797 2 9	— 3,108 10 10
Municipal Debt	8,93,553 1 1	24,07,738 7 4	23,27,681 1 8	+ 14,34,128 0 7	— 80,057 5 8
Pensions Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances.	19,132 9 1	30,686 7 5	30,530 11 6	+ 11,398 2 5	— 155 11 11
Education	32,604 0 1	1,35,776 15 8	1,34,714 12 11	+1,02,110 12 10	— 1,064 2 9
Hospitals and Dispensaries...	48,386 7 4	45,108 0 0	40,753 1 0	— 7,633 6 4	— 4,354 15 0
Miscellaneous	1,71,776 10 1	1,59,577 9 9	1,24,703 0 7	— 47,073 9 6	— 34,874 9 2
Total Rs....	41,76,862 0 7	64,52,183 7 2	58,12,690 4 10	+ 16,36,328 4 3	— 6,39,498 2 4

Differences in the revenue and expenditure when compared with actuals of the preceding year.

The principal increases and decreases in the revenue and expenditure of the year as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

The large decrease of Rs. 81,854 in the revenue from the Consolidated Rate was due entirely to the reduction of the rate from 8¾ per cent. in 1886-87 to 8 per cent. in 1887-88. The loss was less than ¾ per cent. on the total, on account of increase in assessments, owing to rise in rents and the erection of new buildings. The decrease of Rs. 15,402 in the revenue from Town Duties was due to large refunds having been granted during the year on kerosine oil imported during the previous year, as well as to the fact that only a small quantity of the oil was imported during the year under report. The increase in the yield of the Halálkhor (sweepers') Cess was consequent upon the increased assessment of old buildings and the erection of new ones. That the Water Rate yielded Rs. 1,09,073 more than in the previous year was a particularly satisfactory result of careful work and the prevention of waste of water by the Water Works Department. The system of supplying water through meters has undergone considerable expansion during the year, about one-half of the water-rate revenue, or 4 lákhs of rupees, having been derived from water so supplied. The large increase of Rs. 1,71,931 in miscellaneous revenue was due to the proceeds of the sales of part of the frontages on the Ripon Road, amounting to Rs 1,78,831, being credited to that head during the year. Excluding this unusual item, the total normal revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 85,884 in spite of the reduction of Rs. 81,854 in the Consolidated Rate.

With reference to the decrease of Rs. 28,115 in the expenditure on New Works, it is merely observed that the item is one which fluctuates from year to year according to the number and character of the works to be executed. The decrease of miscellaneous expenditure was principally due to charges amounting to Rs. 24,052 for illuminating Municipal buildings, decorating streets, &c., on account of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, having been incurred in the previous year, and to the fact that the expenditure on the construction of the Ollivant Bridge in Nesbit Lane was less in 1887-88 than in the preceding year, by Rs. 22,389. The increased cost of Rs. 65,617 on the Public Health Department was principally due to the extension of the Halálkhor service to the Port Trust section of the B. Ward and to various spinning and weaving mills, to the fact that the Department undertook the duty of cleaning certain roads on the Port Trust estate, and to the execution of repairs to buildings belonging to the Department, markets, &c. The increase of Rs. 1,11,039 in the expenditure on Public Works, Ordinary, was chiefly due to the increased grant made during the year for road repairs, improvement of streets, water works, and repairing and lighting Port Trust Wharves roads. The increase of Rs. 14,34,128 under the head "Municipal Debt" was due chiefly to the repayment of a portion of the 44 lákhs Sanitary Works Loan, to the payment of increased interest on the Tánsa and other loans raised, and to the adjustment of the discount of Rs. 2,53,220 on the Sanitary Works Loan. The large increase of Rs. 1,02,111 in the expenditure on Education was almost entirely due to the payment during the year of a grant of Rs. 80,000 to meet the initial outlay on the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and of extra allotments for primary education and the Victoria and Albert Museum due the year before, but not paid till the year under report. Deducting the contribution to the Technical Institute and the increased expenditure under the head of debt, the increase in expenditure due to ordinary and recurring causes was Rs. 1,22,200, which is not more than might have been expected considering the rapid expansion of the city.

Loan Accounts.

The following table shows the financial position of the Municipality with regard to the several Loan Accounts:—

Name of Loan.	Amount of liability at the beginning of the year.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.	Amount of liability at the close of the year, exclusive of future annual interest.	Year in which the whole liability will be discharged.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Consolidated Loan	52,01,700 0 0	a2,34,987 14 3	3,58,942 10 2	50,77,745 4 1	1910
Drainage Loan of 1878	24,81,500 0 0	a1,22,087 8 0	1,47,587 8 0	24,56,000 0 0	1918
Market and House Rate Loans of 1867 and 1868, amounting to Rs. 17,88,000.		Fully invested.*			1888
44 Lákhs Sanitary Works Loan of 1885-86	43,93,000 0 0	a2,12,075 0 0	6,55,075 0 0	39,50,000 0 0	1925
Tánsa Water Works Loan	17,00,000 0 0	a1,07,969 13 9 b30,00,000 0 0	1,07,969 13 9	47,00,000 0 0	Between 1928 and 1953
7 Lákhs Sanitary Works Loan of 1888.	.....	b7,00,000 0 0	.....	7,00,000 0 0	1928
12 Lákhs Drainage and Water Works Loan of 1888	.....	b6,00,000 0 0	.....	6,00,000 0 0	1928
Total Rs. ...	1,37,76,200 0 0	49,77,120 4 0	12,69,674 15 11	1,74,83,745 4 1	
Vehár Debt...	29,58,427 1 5	b1,15,616 1 8	1,75,200 0 0	28,98,843 2 8	1915
Total Rs. ...	1,67,34,627 1 5	50,92,736 5 3	c 14,44,774 15 11	2,03,82,588 6 9	

(a) These sums, aggregating Rs. 7,92,736-5-3, represent the interest paid during the year.
(b) These sums, aggregating Rs. 43 lákhs, represent the amount borrowed during the year.
(c) This sum is made up of Rs. 7,92,736-5-3 paid for interest as per items marked *a*, Rs. 1,83,538-10-8 paid to Government for reduction of the consolidated Loan and Vehár debt, and Rs. 4,68,500 paid towards the redemption of the Debentures of the Drainage Loan of 1878 and 44 Lákhs Sanitary Works Loan.
* Out of the invested Sinking Fund for these Loans, Rs. 3,35,000 were paid off during the year.

During the year the loans raised were taken up by the public at rates above par, with the result that, after deducting the cost of stamps and other charges, Rs. 9,187 were gained above the sums required.

The necessity for defining exactly the works to be debited to Loan Funds and to the current revenue respectively having been felt, the Corporation appointed a Committee to consider the matter, and the decision finally arrived at was as follows:—

A. To charge to current revenue—

(1) Repairs, renewals and replacements, or maintenance of works already completed, as also the interest on loans.

(2) New works, costing not more than Rs. 10,000 each, up to a limit of rupees one lákh per annum as the total expenditure on such works in any one year.

B. To charge to Loan Funds—

All new works costing over Rs. 10,000, not being repairs, renewals, or replacements of existing works.

This decision marks an important era in the financial history of the Municipality, and many desirable works which could not have been carried out under the system of charging to current revenue can now be undertaken.

Registration of properties.

The number of properties registered in the Assessment Book rose from 48,470 at the commencement of the year to 49,313 at its close. Of these 32,098 were buildings, 199 salt pans, 1,273 cocoanut plantations, and 15,743 "vacant lands, including tanks, &c." Of the total number of properties registered, 34,488 were assessed to the consolidated rate, 5,607 were either exempt or compounded for on special terms, and 9,218 were small plots of unproductive land for which no bills were issued. During the year, 395 buildings were demolished, 820 new buildings erected, and 365 existing buildings enlarged.

Valuation of properties.

The gross recorded valuation of these properties was Rs. 2,27,92,346 as against a valuation of Rs. 2,16,27,230 at the close of the preceding year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 11,65,116 in the value, due to the following causes:—

	Rs.
Rise in rents and correction of under-assessments	3,78,827
Erection of new buildings	4,96,187
Enlargements	2,90,102
	11,65,116

The property rates, wheel-tax and town duties. Demands and collections.

The increase in the valuation resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand on account of the water and Halálkhor rates, and would have resulted in a similar increase in the demand on account of the consolidated rate if it had not been for the reduction in that rate from 8¾ to 8 per cent. noticed above. The demand for the year on account of each of these three property rates is shown in the following table, as also the demand for the preceding year, and the difference:—

Description of Rate.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Consolidated rate	14,70,250*	14,42,604*	—27,646
Water rate	7,70,334*	8,39,505*	+69,171
Halálkhor rate	3,25,980*	3,65,914*	+39,934
Total ...	25,66,564*	26,48,023*	+81,459

* Exclusive of the demands on account of previous years.

If to the demand for the year a sum of Rs. 36,876 representing the demands on account of previous years brought to account for the first time within the year and another of Rs. 1,03,712 being the balance of property rates due at the end of 1886-87 are added, and from the total the remissions or drawbacks allowed during the year amounting to Rs. 2,258 deducted, the result, Rs. 27,86,353, will represent the total amount to be collected in 1887-88. Of this, Rs. 26,40,190* were collected during the year, Rs. 23,430 were irrecoverable, and the remainder, Rs. 1,22,733, was the balance outstanding at the end of the year. 66,166 bills had to be issued during the year on account of property rates. The demand for the year on account of wheel-tax was Rs. 1,75,423 against Rs. 1,76,922 in 1886-87. Adding to this the amount ascertained during the year to be due for 1886-87, Rs. 864, and the balance outstanding at the end of that year, Rs. 9,332, the total amount to be collected during 1887-88 is arrived at, *viz.*, Rs. 1,85,619, out of which Rs. 1,78,394 were collected, Rs. 2,413 written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 4,812 remained at the end of the year as the outstanding balance to be collected in future. To the collections on account of wheel-tax must be added Rs. 1,44,289 recovered from the owners of licensed public conveyances. Refunds under Section 82 of the Municipal Acts and on account of over-collections were sanctioned during the year to the extent of Rs. 10,333, almost the whole of which sum was on account of property rates. 18 appeals were made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate under sections 127 and 128 of the Municipal Acts: 2 of them were dismissed, 8 allowed, and 8 settled by consent. The collections of town duty amounted during the year to Rs. 21,06,807 or Rs. 1,15,771 more than in the previous year. Of these Rs. 10,94,465 had to be refunded: and the balance, Rs. 10,12,342†, was the net revenue to the Municipality.

Public Works: the Tánsa Project.

The main features of the Tánsa water-supply project were fully described in the report for 1885-86, and the progress made in the following year was stated in the report for that year. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell & Co., who are the contractors for the construction of the duct line, including tunnels, made fair progress during the year under report, although the work has not advanced as much as was expected. A great deal of excavation work for the duct was executed, and the masonry work was in progress in different places. Tunnels to the length of 1,750 feet only were excavated. 400 out of the 500 cylinders required for the bridges over which the water is to be conveyed across the Bassein Creek were delivered at the works, and the work of erecting them was in progress. Various changes and improvements of organization were made by the contractors during the year, and a decidedly greater progress is expected in future. The rate at which the work in connection with another important part of the project, the dam, proceeded, was satisfactory. Excavations for foundations were in progress along the whole length of the line of the dam, and 15,41,021 cubic feet of masonry work was finished during the year in addition to the 5,92,662 cubic feet executed in the previous year. 20,000 tons of pipes were delivered at the works, and 25,000 tons were tested and passed in England by the Testing Officer employed by the Municipality, up to the end of the year. There was a great deal of sickness among the men employed on the works, and the municipal staff was found to be too small, owing to the constant prostration of its members from fever, to maintain efficient supervision. Satisfactory progress was made in the acquisition of land for the lake and the duct line; but it is believed that the amount provided in the estimate as compensation for land will not be sufficient, in-as-much-as it is found that as the works approach Bombay the owners of some of the lands required demand high prices based on the recent rise in the price of land in the city.

Other important works.

The Vehár and Tulsi lakes overflowed early in the monsoon. In consequence of a leakage from the Waste Weir and Dam No. 2 at Vehár, estimated at 1,450,000 gallons per diem, the work of replacing the puddle trench in the waste weir by concrete, repitching Dam No. 2, and extending the puddle trench in that dam was commenced at the close of the year. The filter beds completed at Vehár in the previous year were in use throughout 1887-88 with satisfactory results, but their extension is necessary, as they are designed to be capable of efficiently filtering only one-fourth of the water drawn through the 24″ Vehár main. Owing to the rapid expansion of the city, new mains exceeding 12 miles in length were laid down during the year, the most important among them being an 18″ main leading to Frere Road from the 48″ outlet main from the Bhandárwáda Reservoir, and a 27″ main connecting the 24″ main on the Parel Road with the 32″ Vehár and 26″ Tulsi mains at Govália Tank Road, *viâ* the Kála Chauki, Arthur and Tárdeo Roads. While means were thus being taken to distribute the existing water-supply more extensively, the measures for the detection and prevention of waste of water were rendered more efficient by the appointment of 24 additional Inspectors for the purpose, with the result that a waste of 1,743,492 gallons daily was prevented during the year in addition to the 538,037 gallons per day saved in 1886. A grant of Rs. 11,14,929 for the Queen's Road and Girgaon pipe sewers and house connections for sullage water was sanctioned by the Corporation, and the tender of Messrs. Bulkley & Co. for the execution of the work accepted during the year. Nearly all the house connections in the district of Khetvádi were completed.

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* This was the amount collected by the Municipal Assessor and Collector alone, and does not include the miscellaneous water-works, &c., receipts collected by the Engineering and other Municipal Departments.

† This sum is arrived at by deducting from the gross collections made by the Railway Companies and the Port Trust the amount of refunds sanctioned by the Municipality during the year. The sum actually paid over by those bodies to the Municipality, *minus* the refunds paid during the year, amounts to Rs. 9,96,750.

The ovoid sewer from the Crawford Market to the Mint was completed: the only work remaining to be done in connection with it was the erection of 16 ventilating shafts. The whole of the trunk pipe sewers in the Fort, aggregating 9·49 miles in length, have been laid and connected with the new ovoid sewer near the Town Hall; and the work of constructing ventilating shafts and laying pipe drains or house branches, which was in progress during the year, alone remains to be completed to improve the sanitary condition of this part of the city. The Beehive incinerator for the disposal of garbage was brought into use during the year, with the result that it was found that in the fair season dry town-sweepings could easily be burned at an expense of about 1 anna per cart-load, but that such sweepings when wet were practically incombustible at any reasonable cost even in the fair season. The nuisance caused by the very pungent smell of the burning garbage would in any case prevent the possibility of erecting a sufficient number of incinerators in convenient places to destroy all the sweepings of the city, and further the residuum of ashes and incombustible substances, amounting generally to about 10 per cent., would have in any case to be carted away. In these circumstances a return to the former system of sending the garbage out of the city and reclaiming land with it appears to be inevitable. The stables at Bori Bandar belonging to the Health Department, which were in a dilapidated condition and did not provide sufficient accommodation, were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 32,473. The construction of a Small-pox Hospital on Arthur Road having been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 39,636, the greater part of the work was completed during the year. The Ollivant bridge in Nesbit Lane was completed during the year: the total amount expended on it was Rs. 1,81,326, exclusive of a few claims which still remained to be settled. Many improvements were effected in the Victoria Garden. 1,321 summonses were issued for offences against the building and street provisions of the Municipal Acts. In 1,254 of these the parties concerned complied with the requirements of the law either before or after the service of the summonses, and in one the summons was dismissed: in the remaining 66 cases fines were inflicted.

The Public Health Department.

Information regarding the number of births and deaths, and vaccination operations in the city of Bombay will be found in Chapter VI and its Appendices. A few details connected with the working of the Public Health Department of the city which do not appear there or have not already been given above may be noted here. In March 1888 it was resolved, with a view to improvement in the registration of births, to pay the Registration Kárkúns 3 annas per birth reported, instead of a fixed salary. The death-rate in 1887 was, as in the year previous, lowest among Europeans (17·22 per mille) and highest among Mahomedans and low-caste Hindus (31·74 and 31·34 respectively). The 2nd Nágpáda district with its dense population of 469 per acre and entire absence of proper drainage arrangements continued to be the most unhealthy section of the whole city, the death-rate for 1887 being 41·76 per mille. A reduction in the mortality from fever was observable in most of the sections in which main sewer lines had been recently laid. The introduction of the new drainage system has not been followed by the increased mortality which its opponents anticipated, but on the contrary by results decidedly beneficial. The want of sewers in certain localities was much felt—notably at Ghorapdeo. On an average 3,892 men and women, 605 scavengering and drain carts, and 150 nightsoil and cesspool carts were at work every day. 282,200 tons of garbage were collected and disposed of during the year, or about 371 tons a day more than in the previous year. 211 miles of covered drains were opened and cleaned against 198 in 1886. The work of adding 175 stalls to the Erskine Road Market was undertaken. The cost will, it is expected, be very great, as a large sum will have to be paid for the necessary land. Most of the owners of the land refused to accept the sums awarded by the Collector of Bombay, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 3,16,188.

The Fire Brigade.

From the commencement of 1887-88 the services of the officers who were performing both Police and Fire Brigade duties were placed entirely at the disposal of the Municipality. New quarters and an engine-house were provided at Gámdevi, and the station will be ready for use as soon as a new engine arrives from England. 70 fires occurred during the year and destroyed property valued at Rs. 10,46,931, against 64 fires and property worth Rs. 45,870 in 1886-87. Valuable hay-stacks at Frere Bandar, two mills, and municipal godowns in the Arthur Crawford Markets valued at Rs. 31,000 exclusive of the goods of private dealers deposited therein, were among the property destroyed.

Education.

The subject of education is fully reported on in Chapter VII. The Municipality contributed Rs. 25,801 to the support of 32 Maráthi (28 boys' and 4 girls') and 30 Gujaráti (23 boys' and 7 girls') primary schools. The total number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 was 6,457 against 6,130 at the end of the previous year. The Municipality also paid the undermentioned sums to the educational institutions against which they are noted, as annual contributions:—

	Rs.
School for Deaf and Dumb Mutes	1,800
Veterinary College	2,500
Technical College	5,000

District Municipalities.

The work of the District Municipalities during 1887-88 under the heads "Vital Statistics and Medical Services" and "Instruction" is described in Chapters VI and VII. Municipal water-works are mentioned in Chapter IV (Public Works and Irrigation).

Sind.

The number of municipalities in Sind was 26 against 29 in 1886-87, three municipalities having been abolished during the year under report as the amendment of octroi schedules rendered their existence impossible. The total number of members of the 26 municipalities was 360, of whom 71 were elected, the elective system being in force in 6 municipalities only. The total income exclusive of balances was Rs. 11,64,016, or Rs. 2,96,831 more than the income of the same municipalities in the preceding year. There was a decrease of Rs. 34,456 in the net receipts from octroi duties owing to the elimination from the schedules of objectionable items of taxation, the reduction of the minimum limit of refunds, and the spread among tradesmen of a knowledge of the refund rules. An increase of Rs. 3,05,177 occurred under the head of ".debts," which was chiefly composed of the new loan of 3 lákhs of rupees raised by the Karáchi municipality and of contractors' and other deposits. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,56,673 or Rs. 1,79,282 more than in 1886-87. A large increase of Rs. 54,504 occurred under the head of "public health: buildings and other works," owing chiefly to the expenditure incurred in Karáchi on markets, extension of water-works, sewerage scheme, and other works for the maintenance and improvement of the health of the population. Rs. 56,971 more than in the previous year were spent on education (including contributions to the Sind Arts College and other educational institutions) and Rs. 35,512 more on roads and new public works, chiefly in the Karáchi and Hyderabad districts. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,93,502 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,00,844, the increase being purely nominal as the latter sum includes the 3 lákhs' loan raised by the Karáchi municipality. The incidence of municipal taxation was Re. 1-11-1 per head against Re. 1-11-8 in the previous year. The municipal meetings were attended with much greater regularity than before, the municipal commissioners as a rule took interest in their work, and the work done by the municipalities was satisfactory.

Northern Division.

The number of municipalities in the Northern Division was the same as in the previous year, viz. 29. The total number of members was 439, of whom 190 were elected. A large number of the members failed to attend two-thirds of the total number of municipal meetings. It would appear that in Ahmedabad at least business men were deterred from attending meetings by the waste of time which occurred there. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 9,45,742, or Rs. 43,947 less than in the previous year, the decrease having occurred chiefly under the head of octroi, which realized Rs. 22,149 less owing to diminution of imports, a more liberal grant of refunds, and abolition of duties on certain articles. The incidence of taxation was Re. 1-3-8 per head of population against Re. 1-4-2 in the preceding year. The substitution of direct for indirect taxation in Mehmadabad resulted in a dead-lock which compelled Government to supersede the municipality under section 43 of Bombay Act No. II of 1884. The example had a good effect on all municipalities; and one of the leading municipalities was contemplating the introduction of a house-tax, being convinced that octroi was troublesome to collect and unfair in its incidence. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,21,981, or Rs. 10,306 less than in 1886-87. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 2,83,818 and the closing balance to Rs. 3,07,579. Liberal contributions towards the establishment of scholarships in aid of female medical education were given by the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Viramgám, Dákor, Nadiád, Surat and Bándra. The energetic non-official Presidents of the Ahmedabad, Nadiád and Bándra municipalities deserve credit for the excellent work done by them during the year.

Central Division.

The number of municipalities in the Central Division was as in the previous year 61. The number of commissioners was 898, of whom 408 were elected. The meetings of most of the municipalities were well attended. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 11,82,229, or Rs. 8,800 less than in the previous year. The revenue from indirect taxation decreased to the extent of Rs. 11,847, while that from direct taxation increased by Rs. 30,998. The chief item of indirect taxation which showed a decrease was octroi, which diminished to the extent of Rs. 10,646 owing chiefly to depression of trade. Receipts under the head of "debts" were less to the extent of Rs. 31,053. The chief items of direct taxation which showed a large increase were water-tax (Rs. 18,375) and house-tax (Rs. 10,332). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 1-13-3 against Re. 1-2-2 in 1886-87. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,71,605 or Rs. 77,573 less than in 1886-87. The chief items which exhibited a decrease were "public health: buildings and other works" (Rs. 56,208) and "contributions to provincial or local funds" (Rs. 40,447). The decrease under the first item is explained by the fact that much less was spent during the year under report on the Reay Market at Poona than in the previous year. Some progress was made in the collection of arrears, but the amount outstanding at the end of the year was still very large. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 5,06,055 and the closing balance to Rs. 6,16,678. There were large balances to the credit of several municipalities which were to be spent on water-supply schemes and other projects.

Southern Division.

There were 37 municipalities in the Southern Division or 1 more than in 1886-87, a new municipality having been established during the year under report at Guledgudd, of which however the organization was not complete until after the close of the year. The total number of members were 498, of whom 223 were elected. Marked interest was, as a rule, shown by the managing committees in the Belgaum District in their duties, and the work done by the municipal bodies in Kánara was on the whole most creditable to them. In the Bijápur district, too, good work was done by the municipal commissioners, who paid particular attention to education. On the other hand, in the Ratnágiri district great want of interest

was shown by the commissioners in municipal administration, and it was always difficult to obtain a quorum at any meeting. Personal jealousies and factions continued to thwart the work of the Hubli municipality: at Belgaum also the municipal work suffered greatly from want of harmony among the members, and cases of friction and disagreement were observable at Rájápur. The total municipal income exclusive of balances amounted to Rs. 4,22,864 against Rs. 4,23,512 in 1886-87. The taxation of houses and lands yielded Rs. 17,733 more than in the previous year owing to the recovery of arrears; while on the other hand octroi receipts decreased by Rs. 6,577 in consequence of dulness of trade and the discontinuance of the levy of duty on certain articles, and debts diminished by Rs. 10,867. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,06,192 against Rs. 4,07,698 in the previous year. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 1,88,892 and the closing balance to Rs. 2,05,563. Several municipalities have proposed to utilize their balances in improving the water-supply. Considerable laxity prevailed in regard to the recovery of arrears of taxes in a number of large municipalities. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Re. 0-13-10 against Re. 0-13-5 in 1886-87.

Military.

Strength of Army.

The statistics relative to the cost and strength of the army attached to the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88 will be found in Part III. It will be seen that at the end of the year the total strength consisted of 38,892 fighting men, of whom 11,284 were Europeans and 27,608 natives. At the end of the previous year the total strength was 37,408 fighting men—10,728 Europeans and 26,680 natives. The total cost of all branches of the service for the year was Rs. 2,59,37,852, or Rs. 13,44,498* more than the cost for the previous year. One of the chief causes of the increase was the additional expense incurred on account of the Bombay Troops serving in Burma.

Inspection.

During the year 1887-88 His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General and the Assistant-Adjutant-General, R.A., proceeded on tour, and inspected the troops at Sátára, Bombay, Devláli and Sirúr. His Royal Highness also visited the marginally noted regiments at the camps of exercise at Rupáheli and Nasirabad.

At Rupáheli—
6th and 7th Dragoon Guards.
2nd Bombay Lancers.
3rd Light Cavalry.
2 Regiments, Central India Horse.
At Nasirabad—
2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.
2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
13th Bombay Infantry.
Kherwára Battalion and
Deoli Irregular Force.

British officers for native regiments.

Much difficulty was again experienced during the greater part of the year in finding British officers for native regiments. For the first eight months the number of vacancies on the 1st of each month ranged from 28 to 41 : it subsequently fell to 5, but rose again, and on 31st March, 1888, the number was 9.

Camps of Exercise.

Drill and Instruction.—The new annual practice for Horse and Field Artillery, brigaded together, took place at Kirkee in February 1888. Siege operations were carried out at New Jhánsi and Dhanowri, in January 1888, by 3 batteries of Garrison Artillery and the Sappers and Miners, with very good results.

Arrangements were made for concentrating troops and holding a camp of instruction in the vicinity of Poona during the month of January, which, however, had to be abandoned on sanitary grounds owing to the prevalence of cholera in the surrounding districts. A cavalry camp of exercise was held at Rupáheli, in the Mhow Division, in January 1888, and a few troops were concentrated at Nasirabad to form a camp for tactical instruction. Great benefit was derived by the regiments engaged in these operations.

Equipment.—The new 12-pr. R. B. L. guns have arrived from England, and the carriages are being fitted in the Arsenal at Bombay for issue to the batteries of Horse and Field Artillery on the war establishment.

Establishments.—The establishment of Royal Artillery for this Presidency was increased by 2 garrison batteries, one at Bombay and one at Karáchi.

Coast Defences.—The alterations and additions to the various forts at Bombay, Aden and Karáchi to receive the new armament are being carried out.

Regimental Institutes.—A scheme has been formulated by the Government of India for the establishment of regimental institutes, containing a refreshment and recreation department, in supersession of canteens. It is being gradually introduced as funds become available.

Exhibitions—The annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was held at Poona in September 1887. There was a decrease in the number of exhibitors, as the short-service soldier does not evince much interest in industrial works.

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* The expenditure for 1886-87 was stated at page 85 of Part II of the General Administration Report for that year to be Rs. 2,45,60,074. To this must be added the amount of the Second Supplementary Account, Rs. 33,280, to arrive at the total expenditure for the year—Rs. 2,45,93,354.

Native Troops.

Arms.—Sanction has been accorded to the arming of the Aden Troop with lances. Sanction to arm the 4th Bombay Infantry with long Snider rifles has also been granted.

Promotions.—It has been laid down that, in future, no non-commissioned officer will be promoted to the commissioned grade in the Native Army, unless he has qualified and received a certificate in musketry.

Recruiting.—It has been decided that should the period of enlistment of a soldier serving in a Beluch regiment expire while the regiment he belonged to is under orders for or actually on active service, his services can be retained for a further period.

Volunteers.

Rules for the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, as also for the Southern Marátha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, have been approved.

Gymnastics.

Gymnastic instruction was given systematically at the following stations, *viz.*:—Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Deesa, Hyderabad (Sind), Karáchi, Kirkee, Mhow, Nasirabad and Poona.

The total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men trained in gymnastics and fencing during the year amounted to 3,997, showing a small decrease of 156 when compared with the number trained in the previous year. This decrease is due to the movement of corps in relief and the severity of duties owing to drill, musketry instruction, &c. 39 Non-commissioned officers and men from European corps and 42 from native regiments were trained in the Central Gymnasium, Poona, and obtained certificates as instructors. 21 European officers of native regiments were dismissed a course of single-stick practice and loose play. 84 men were taught to swim.

The voluntary attendance at the gymnasia throughout the Presidency was most satisfactory.

Garrison instruction.

2 classes of instruction for officers were held at Poona during the year. The first was attended by 13 officers, 12 of whom qualified for promotion. The officer who did not qualify failed in tactics only. The second class consisted of 12 officers, all of whom were on examination found qualified for promotion. 2 of them highly distinguished themselves at the examination, being specially mentioned for proficiency in every subject.

Practical instruction in bridging was given to the officers of each class.

225 non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments and 40 non-commissioned officers and men of native regiments in Poona were instructed in gabion and fascine making.

6 classes were formed in different British regiments for the instruction of non-commissioned officers in field sketching and reconnaissance. The work done by one class was much above the average, while that of 4 others was of average merit, and of the remaining one below the average.

Musketry.

One regiment of Bombay cavalry and five regiments of infantry were prevented from carrying out the annual course of musketry in 1887-88, as they were on service in Burma, and one regiment of infantry was excused, as it was occupied in line building.

As an experimental measure, a sum of Rs. 600 was advanced to the Royal Fusiliers and a similar amount to the 16th Bombay Infantry for providing canvas targets. It is calculated that by the use of canvas targets about three times the quantity of lead will be recoverable. The canvas targets on the 16th Bombay Infantry range have been completed, and a favourable report has been made of them.

A school of musketry was held at Devláli from the 15th July to the 31st August 1887 under the supervision of the 2 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Musketry, when 19 officers and 22 British non-commissioned officers underwent a course of instruction on the Hythe system. On examination 14 officers obtained "extra" certificates and 5 officers "company" certificates. 18 non-commissioned officers qualified as serjeant instructors, and 1 serjeant was granted a "company" certificate.

The fifteenth annual Presidency Rifle Meeting was held at Poona in October 1887, and proved a great success. About 300 Europeans and 250 natives competed, representing 13 British regiments and batteries, 4 volunteer and 17 native corps. The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who was pleased to express himself as highly satisfied with everything connected with the meeting. The total amount awarded in prizes, exclusive of plate, medals, &c., was Rs. 10,596.

Schools.

British Troops.—A reduction of one of the two Sub-Inspectors hitherto allowed for this Presidency was effected in September 1887 in accordance with orders from the Government of India.

The average number of men under instruction each month was 1,115, with an average daily attendance of 740, or 66 per cent. This percentage is higher than the percentages for 1885 and 1886 by 13 and 6, respectively. The quality of the work done in the adults' classes was unusually good. Of 1,476 persons examined for certificates 1,293 were successful. This yields a percentage of 87·5—a figure never reached before. The strength of the British troops in the Bombay Command on the 1st January 1888 was 10,170 non-com-

missioned officers and men, of whom 8,028, or 78 per cent., were certificated, which is very satisfactory, considering that the percentage of certificated men in the whole British Army in 1885 was only 63.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men who passed the language tests during 1887 was 71, of whom one passed in Persian according to the Lower Standard, 1 in Hindustáni according to the Higher Standard and 69 in Hindustáni according to the Lower Standard.

The number of children on the registers has again declined, being only 485, with an average daily attendance of 393, or 81 per cent.

Native Troops.—There was a substantial increase in the number of men under instruction, the attendance having risen from 2,654 to 3,041, and the average daily attendance being 1,680, or 55 per cent. There was a corresponding rise in the number of certificates awarded, namely *1,124 against 1,028 in the previous year. The total number of certificated men in the Sappers and Miners and Bombay Infantry, exclusive of the Beluch regiments and the 5th and 25th (from whom no returns were received), was 5,315, or 32 per cent. of the entire strength.

*This includes 1st and 2nd class certificates awarded to men already in possession of one of a lower class.

The average number of boys on the school registers was 1,240, and the average daily attendance 1,107, or 89 per cent. The number under instruction was less by 260 than in the preceding year, but the daily attendance was 10 per cent. higher.

Girls' Schools.—There was no change in these classes, their number being 15 as before. The number of girls on the registers was 328. They were taught to read, write and sew; the making up of purely native garments was encouraged as being of the most practical utility to the pupils.

Military Normal School.—A proposal was made to close this institution, but it was found undesirable to do so. At the opening of the year there were 26 men under training in the school, 16 of whom passed out with certificates at the end of September. Since then 11 fresh students have been enrolled. Each regiment of Bombay infantry has now its full complement of trained soldier masters, and the last of the civilian teachers, temporarily employed, has been eliminated.

Veterinary.

The Veterinary establishment of the Bombay Army during the year consisted of 4 administrative and 8 executive officers. One of the administrative officers was employed as General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations in India, another was Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Army, a third was Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency, and the fourth was employed as Principal and Superintendent of the Veterinary College, Bombay. The Department was 3 officers under its strength, none having joined during the year. The skin-disease (chronic eczima) referred to in the General Administration Report for 1886-87 as being rife at every station is gradually disappearing owing to improved stable management.

The percentage of deaths amongst the horses of British Mounted Corps was during the year 2·49 against 3·23 in the preceding year.

The practice at the Veterinary School, Poona, continues to be up to the average of previous years.

Military Works.

Most of the important military works of the year are noticed in Chapter IV (Public Works, Military). Such of them as are not mentioned there are noticed in this place.* At Deesa new roads were constructed in the cantonment at a cost of Rs. 7,508. At Mhow a serjeants' mess was constructed for the Heavy Field Battery. A scheme for supplying the station with water from the Gambier valley was also in course of execution: Rs. 4,55,414 have been expended against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,70,536. The question of providing increased accommodation for troops at Aden was under consideration. A new magazine was constructed at Rájkot. The construction of new lines at Sátára, Deesa, Mhow and Bhúj progressed satisfactorily. Quarters for Native Infantry detachments were provided at Sheikh Othman, Aden, and Bulhar, on the coast of Africa.

Fortifications.

Besides the fortifications noticed in Chapter IV (Public Works, Military,) the following may be mentioned:—At Manora (Karáchi) No. 1 Battery was in course of reconstruction, and No. 3 Battery, a new work situated about 1¾ miles north of No. 2 Battery, was commenced and nearly completed. Proposals regarding the accommodation to be reserved and obtained for military requirements at Keámári (Karáchi) were approved. At Aden the work of improving the defences has progressed satisfactorily. At Berbera, Bulhar and Zaila enclosures were provided, as a precautionary measure, for the defence of the garrison and Government servants.

Transport.

The monthly training classes, which were first commenced in 1885 for the purpose of diffusing a practical knowledge of transport regulations throughout all ranks, are still continued at the transport centres, and the officers and men trained in them are employed in communicating the information they have acquired to the corps to which they belong.

Field Operations.

The troops belonging to this Presidency employed in Burma during the year were the 1st Bombay Lancers and the 5th, 7th, 23rd, 25th and 27th Bombay Infantry regiments.

* An account of sanitary works of a military nature for the year 1887 will be found in Chapter VI (Sanitation).

With the exception of the 27th Bombay Infantry all the regiments were expected to return to India by the end of May 1888.

Camps of Exercise. Information regarding the two small camps of exercise held during the year has already been given under the heads "Inspections" and "British Troops: drill and instruction."

Lock Hospitals. Lock Hospitals were maintained during the year in the following cantonments:—Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Deesa, Devláli, Hyderabad, Kirkee, Karáchi, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad and Poona. The extension of the Contagious Diseases Act to Sátára and the establishment at that station of a small Lock Hospital were sanctioned by the Government of India; but as the operation of the Act has since been suspended in all places in which it was in force in India, its introduction into Sátára has been abandoned.

Cantonments. Taxation under the Cantonment Act of 1880 was in force at Aden, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Deesa, Devláli, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, Kirkee, Karáchi, Málegaon, Mhow and Poona. The enhanced revenue from this source has enabled Cantonment Committees to carry out many useful sanitary works and to effect improvements, particulary at Mhow and Poona.

The Government of India have under consideration amended Cantonment rules.

Army Signalling. During the year 6 officers and 17 men, British troops, and 4 officers and 41 men, native troops, qualified as instructors and assistant instructors in army signalling, respectively. Long-distance signalling was practised, as in the former year, with success.

Electric Telegraphy. The school for training British soldiers in electric telegraphy, established in 1885 in Poona, was maintained during the year. The average number of men under instruction at one time was 40, and as men were passed out, they were replaced by others from corps. The majority of the men who qualified as signallers were entertained in the different Government telegraph offices.

Topography. During the year re-surveys of the Neemuch and Nasirabad Sadar Bazárs and surveys of the Somáli Coast (in continuation of the work done in the previous year) and of routes and feeder roads, besides other surveys of a minor nature, were carried out. A map of the Gulf of Aden was completed and printed for distribution. The route map of the Bombay Presidency was completed. Maps of communications in the several divisions and districts of the Bombay Command were also in course of preparation.

Marine.

Bombay Shipping Office.

Operations of the Shipping Office at Bombay. The work of the Bombay Shipping Office during 1887-88 was not as brisk as in previous years. The following table summarizes the operations as compared with 1886-87:—

No.	Item.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Europeans.		
1	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	4,563	4,264
2	,, ,, left in hospital	97	65
3	,, distressed seamen sent to the United Kingdom	32	28
4	,, ,, ,, subsisted at Sailors' Home	40	51
5	,, seamen left in jail...	23	29
6	Amount of wages of seamen left in hospital and jail	9,045	6,419
7	Amount received on account of estates of deceased seamen	1,602	1,499
8	Amount of wages deposited by seamen discharged...	12,179	7,740
9	Amount of wages remitted to the United Kingdom through the Seamen's Money Order Office	5,237	1,648
	Natives.		
10	Number of seamen shipped and discharged	47,070	44,430
11	Amount of deposits of seamen left in hospital and jail	2,988	1,223
12	Amount received on account of estates of deceased seamen	5,110	3,434
13	Total receipts	47,822	44,933
14	Total expenditure	17,929	17,438

European Seamen. The decrease in the number of European seamen shipped and discharged is attributed to the dullness in the shipping trade at the port of Bombay and to the diversion to other ports of steamers consequent on the low freights which prevailed in Bombay. There were 40 desertions amongst European seamen and 19 deaths at sea, the chief causes being heat-apoplexy and drowning, to which 7 and 6 deaths respectively were attributed. The (29) seamen sent to jail, with a single exception, were convicted of wilful disobedience of orders.

Of the 51 distressed European seamen who were subsisted at the Sailors' Home during the year, 32 were sent to Bombay from other ports, especially from the Mauritius.

Native Seamen. The decrease in the number of native seamen shipped and discharged is explained by the same causes as operated in the case of European seamen, but in spite of this circumstance the number of native seamen who took service under foreign flags rose from 1,537 in 1886-87 to 2,006 in 1887-88.

ADEN.

The number of vessels which visited Aden during 1887-88 was 1,628 against 1,594 in previous year: the following statement shows the details :— Arrivals of vessels.

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Royal Navy	36	27
H. M.'s troop-ships	7	11
Indian Marine vessels	38	29
Hired transports	4	...
British yachts	5	6
Foreign do.		2
„ men-of-war	81	67
„ troop-ships	9	4
„ hired transports	...	...
Merchant steamers	1,407	1,476
„ sailing vessels	7	6
Total ...	1,594	1,628

Of the foreign men-of-war 25 were French and 15 Italian. Of the merchant steamers 1,005 were British, 135 French, 81 Italian, 77 Austrian and 65 German, against 921, 155, 88, 68 and 67 respectively in 1886-87. Further details regarding the merchant vessels which visited Aden will be found in Chapter IV (Trade, Aden).

The tidal observatory worked satisfactorily during the year. The Perim, Marshag, and floating (Aden harbour) lights, as well as the lights on the Somáli coast were maintained in good working order. Tidal Observatory and Lights.

25 casualties in the Gulf of Aden, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, &c., were reported, as against 23 in the year previous. One vessel sank after a collision, and 6 stranded. Casualties.

The balance of the Aden Port Fund amounted to Rs. 4,13,780 at the end of the year. Aden Port Fund.

24 European seamen were engaged and 60 discharged: 2 were reported dead, and the estate of one adjusted. 259 native seamen were engaged and 199 discharged. 40 distressed seamen were sent to the United Kingdom, 2 to Malta, 2 to Port Said, and 22 to India. 42 protests were noted: 6 executed by commanders of square-rigged vessels and country craft. The amount of fees realized by the Shipping Office during the year was Rs. 953 against Rs. 961 in the previous year. Shipping-Office.

PERIM.

During the year, 351 steamers—324 of which were British—called at Perim, against 264 in the previous year. Of these, 313 came to coal, 12 to discharge coal, and the rest for various other purposes. 33,130 tons of coal were imported, and 33,399 taken by vessels coaling. The principal lines of steamers which used Perim as a coaling station were the "Hall," "Anchor," "City," "Star," "Ocean Steam Navigation," "Union Steam Navigation," "Glen" and "Clan" Lines. Arrivals.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The revenue and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust during 1887-88 were estimated at Rs. 39,40,154 and Rs. 39,69,469 respectively: the actuals were Rs. 40,03,102 and Rs. 36,79,995, leaving a surplus, on the 31st March 1888, of Rs. 3,23,107. This surplus is exclusive of the sum of one lákh of rupees which the Trustees are under obligation to set aside every year towards reduction of capital debt or construction of new works, and which has been included in the expenditure. As stated in the last report, the accumulated balances of previous years held in reserve amounted on the 31st March 1887 to Rs. 15,96,742, invested in Government Securities and Port Trust debentures. The Revenue Account.

The revenue of the year was in excess of that of 1886-87 by Rs. 33,502, notwithstanding the fact that, during the year, reductions were made to the estimated extent of Rs. 2,08,853 per annum in the dock and *bandar* (wharf) rates on goods, of Rs. 20,367 per annum in the dock dues on vessels, of Rs. 27,660 per annum in the pilotage rate, and of Rs. 12,585 in the "transporting fees." Increased ground and godown rents, due chiefly to an increase in the rates for iron and timber yards on the Elphinstone Estate and godowns for grain at the Ryan Market, and larger receipts from a variety of other sources, more than counterbalanced the deficiency caused by the reductions. The Revenue,

The imports at the *bandars* and the Prince's Dock show an increase of the principal items of traffic, with the exception of piece-goods, kerosine oil, sugar, sugarcane and jágri (coarse sugar). Whilst, among others, the exports of twist and yarn considerably improved owing to the development of the trade with China and Japan, there was a considerable falling off in the exportation of grain, kerosine oil and hides.

The expenditure of the year exceeded that of 1886-87 by Rs. 10,194. The only features of the expenditure which need especially be mentioned are that a sum of Rs. 32,637 was expended at the Frere Reclamation in improving the canals and wharfs, in addition to the sum of Rs. 81,651 expended for the purpose in the previous year; and that the cost of dredging the Prince's Dock and the channels of approach to it was Rs. 1,63,695 against Rs. 1,01,997 in 1886-87. And Expenditure.

Notwithstanding an increase both in the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and country craft entering the port, there was a considerable decrease in the shipping which used the Prince's Dock, as will be seen from the following table :— The Prince's Dock Account.

	Percentage of Vessels entering the Harbour that came into Dock.	Percentage of Tonnage entering the Harbour that came into Dock.
In 1886-87	46·5	62·6
In 1887-88	41·5	54·0

But despite this serious decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels which used the dock as compared with the number and tonnage which entered the port, the working of the dock during the year under report was satisfactory from a financial point of view, the net revenue derived, after allowing for working expenses and proportion of general charges, being Rs. 4,15,147, which gives 4·8 per cent. on the amount (Rs. 86,25,638) spent on the dock up to the 31st March 1888, and after fully providing for the payment of interest on the dock debt, leaves Rs. 80,465 available to meet interest on the other debts of the Trust. This result is mainly attributable to large imports of railway material, which were considerably in excess of previous years, owing to the construction of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nágpur Railways.

Capital Receipts.

The borrowed capital of the Trust, including Rs. 25,66,021 advanced by Government during the year, amounted on the 31st March 1888 to Rs. 4,70,75,828, and the other receipts on capital account, chiefly from sales of land and surplus revenue, to Rs. 23,06,205, of which Rs. 1,30,798 were received from Government on account of a part of the Jamshedji Bandar sold to them for the use of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The total receipts amounted, therefore, to Rs. 4,93,82,033.

Capital Expenditure.

The capital expenditure of the Trust up to the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,54,29,486, and during the year it amounted to Rs. 32,06,245: total Rs. 4,86,35,731. Of this Rs. 30,41,624 were spent during the year upon the dock extension work known as the Victoria Dock. The total amount expended on that dock up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 72,02,100; and the dock was so far completed towards the end of February 1888 that on the 21st of that month Her Excellency Lady Reay in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Trustees and others opened the first sluice. The first steamer was admitted into the dock on the 12th March following, and the dock thus became available for traffic one entire season earlier than the contract with Messrs. Kirby & Co. for the excavation and masonry work provided. The hydraulic machinery for the dock ordered from Messrs. Sir G. W. Armstrong & Co. had all been received by the end of the year and most of it erected. The capital account was also charged with Rs. 39,696, the amount spent on the important work of filling up the Apollo Basin, which was commenced during the year and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,28,872 altogether. The basin was of no use whatever for traffic, because of its shallowness and rocky bottom, and filling it up will not only remove the complaints regarding its insanitary condition, but afford some of the finest building sites in Bombay. The construction was also commenced, during the year, of three additional upper-storied warehouses on the Elphinstone Estate in rear of the Victoria Dock, which are estimated to cost Rs. 3,62,273, and of traffic offices estimated to cost Rs. 2,59,076 and meant to accommodate the dock or *bandar* traffic establishment. Permission to raise a loan of 10 lákhs to meet the expenditure on these two works and the filling up of the Apollo Basin was given by Government during the year. The sum of Rs. 1,30,798 received from Government for a part of the Jamshedji Bandar was repaid to Government in part liquidation of the 4½ per cent. capital debt.

The Trustees had at the end of the year a cash balance of Rs. 7,46,302 in hand on their capital account.

Total receipts and disbursements.

The total receipts and disbursements of the year are exhibited in the following statements:—

Receipts.	Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures.	Cash.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance on 1st April 1887, as per Administration Report for the year 1886-87	13,11,100	12,06,676 2 9	30,51,781 5 10
Gross Revenue Receipts, General Account, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888	...	.....	38,11,424 10 11
Advances from Government for Dock Extension Works during 1887-88	...	.....	25,66,021 9 6
Debenture Loan of 1887 to replace the Loan of 1880	...	.....	9,00,000 0 0
Deposits from Merchants and others, &c., received during the year:—			
Deposits from Contractors	29,600	5,700 0 0	23,410 11 3
Securities from Trustees' Employés	...	.....	1,000 0 0
Provident Funds—			
General Account	...	24,700 0 0	38,205 14 3
Pilotage Account	...	2,300 0 0	8,282 15 9
Sale of land, &c.—			
Land sold at Frere Reclamation... ... Rs. 434 0 0			
Land sold at Colába ... ... ,, 1,30,798 0 0			
Engines sold ... ... ,, 1,475 0 0	...	.....	1,39,707 0 0
Barges sold (Elphinstone Estate Account). ,, 5,250 0 0			
Do. (Mody Bay Estate) ... ... ,, 1,750 0 0			
Proceeds of investment of Surplus Revenue under Section 51 of the Port Trust Act, 1879	...	.....	1,29,544 0 0
Investment under Section 51	1,32,000	3,00,000 0 0	.....
Interest payable to Debenture-holders charged to expenditure ...	...	.....	19,037 8 4
Depreciation and Replacement Accounts, Dredging Plant, &c....	..	62,600 0 0	1,39,538 0 3
Sundry Receipts...	...	.....	2,58,722 6 10
Town Duty Collections for Municipality	...	.....	13,58,576 10 9
Total ...	14,72,700	16,01,976 2 9	1,24,45,252 13 8

Disbursements.				Government Securities.	Port Trust Bonds and Debentures.	Cash.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Paid Interest to Government on 1st April 1887				...	.....	12,20,981 3 11
Expenditure on Revenue Account during the year 1887-88 ... ...Rs.			33,88,317 13 5			
Less Amount of Interest on debt due to Government payable on 1st April 1888 .. Rs.	12,18,408 1 11					
Amount of Interest payable to Government on account of Foreshore Securities Rs.	1,50,856 0 0					
	13,69,264 1 11					
Amount payable to Government on account of Harbour Police ... ... Rs.	15,000 0 0					
			13,84,264 1 11			
				...	.....	20,04,053 11 6
Expended on Capital Works				...	.....	32,06,244 13 3
Arrears of interest paid to Debenture-holders				...	.....	25,365 2 1
Deposits returned				16,000	.....	31,854 5 10
Securities to Trustees' Employés				1,000	500 0 0	.....
Paid Government in reduction of Capital Debt				...	.....	1,39,707 0 0
Sale of Debentures, Trustees' Investment				...	1,35,100 0 0	.....
Amount invested on account of Surplus Revenue under Section 81 of Port Trust Act, 1879				...	.....	4,30,050 0 0
Provident Funds—						
General Account refunded, &c.				...	.....	9,497 15 3
Pilotage Account refunded, &c.				...	.....	2,381 13 1
Amount invested				...	.....	27,236 4 0
Depreciation and Replacement Account—						
Amount invested				..	.....	63,147 12 0
Amount expended on Renewals..				...	.....	34,884 10 9
Harbour Police				...	.....	14,334 12 2
Debenture Loan, 1880, paid off				...	.....	10,00,000 0 0
Sundry Payments				...	.....	2,96,717 13 5
Town Duty Municipal Fund				...	.....	13,58,576 10 9
				17,000	1,35,600 0 0	98,65,034 0 0
Amount of Securities in the Bank of Bombay				14,55,700	14,66,376 2 9	.....
Cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay and in hand				...	.....	25,80,218 13 8
			Total ...	14,72,700	16,01,976 2 9	1,24,45,252 13 8

Graving Docks.

With regard to the question of the provision of a Graving Dock, it was decided during the year that the dock should be so constructed as to have an entrance from the north-west corner of Prince's Dock and run obliquely in a north-west direction. Detailed plans and estimates of the dock were under preparation. Meanwhile, on an application from Mr. Bowack, the Trustees granted him under certain restrictions a concession for a term of 50 years to construct one or more graving docks in the harbour off Butcher's Island.

Casualties.

A small cyclone visited the port on the 4th of January 1888, when, notwithstanding warning given, 21 native craft were either lost or damaged.

KARÁCHI PORT TRUST.

Finance.

The Karáchi Port Trust supplanted the Karáchi Harbour Board at the commencement of the year under report—on the 1st April 1887. The revenue receipts and expenditure of the Trust during the year were estimated at Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,07,040, respectively, but the amounts actually received and expended were Rs. 4,63,696 and Rs. 2,91,630, leaving a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,72,066. A comparison of the receipts with those for 1886-87 shows a decrease, during the year under review, of Rs. 1,06,430 due to a marked depression of trade generally, but chiefly to a diminution in the exports of wheat and other grain owing to the failure of the crops in the Panjáb. If to the ordinary expenditure of the year, as already stated, are added the sums spent from revenue on capital works (Rs. 78,940) and in re-payment of debentures (Rs. 40,587), the expenditure from revenue during the year amounts to Rs. 4,11,157 against Rs. 5,43,059 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the depression of trade, the receipts of the year, leaving out of account the opening balance, grants-in-aid, loans, &c , have more than covered the ordinary expenditure to the extent indicated by these figures.

The following statement exhibits the total receipts and disbursements of the Trust for 1887-88 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Disbursements.	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1887 ...	5,62,763	9	1	Expenditure on General Revenue Account	2,30,017	11	2
Gross revenue receipts, General Account	4,11,702	4	5	Expenditure on Pilotage Account ...	61,612	2	11
Gross revenue receipts, Pilotage Account	51,993	9	0	Expended on Capital works	78,939	15	9
Annual grant from Government for dredging...	1,00,000	0	0	Do. under 15½-Lákh Loan works.	5,86,684	3	1
Grant from Government under 3½-Lákh Grant	1,29,657	0	0	Do. do. 10 do. do. ...	1,08,161	4	10
Loan from Government	4,38,097	11	10	Do. do. 3½-Lákh Grant works.	56,265	15	9
Income Tax	3,111	1	10	Do. do. Government grant for dredging	99,999	10	6
Provident Fund— General Account	6,725	10	6	Paid debenture-holders in liquidation of Capital debt	40,587	8	0
Pilotage do.				Deposits returned to contractors ...	14,236	0	0
Unclaimed wages	27	1	3	Stock Account	1,377	7	8
Deposits from merchants, &c. ...	12,189	8	6	Provident Fund returned	414	11	4
Government Reserve Stock Account ...	1,409	1	1	Amount of securities in the Bank of Bombay and fixed deposit ...	3,32,894	8	5
				Cash in the Bank of Bombay and in hand	1,06,485	6	5
Total Rs. ...	17,17,676	9	6	Total Rs. ...	17,17,676	9	6

To the decline of trade is also attributed the decrease in the number and tonnage of steamers that entered the port, as shown below :—

Shipping.

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam-ships	337	410,031	304	332,318
Sailing vessels	18	9,759	19	10,139
Native craft	3,661	126,134	4,229	157,927

It is observable, however, that there was a considerable increase both in the number and tonnage of country craft that entered the port during the year.

Works.

Satisfactory progress was made in the execution of several large works in connection with the harbour. About ⅔rds of the 3-Ship Wharf which is being constructed out of the 15½ lákhs loan was completed. Since the commencement of the East Groyne Extension in November 1886 up to the end of the year under report about 34,549 tons of rubble stones out of a total estimated quantity of 66,710 tons had been deposited. This work, as well as that of removing the Deep Water Point which was commenced during the year, were being executed out of the 3½-lákhs grant. The first division of the Erskine Wharf to accommodate two ships and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf were opened to traffic. Considerable progress was also made in dredging operations, 883,901 tons having been dredged at an expenditure of Rs. 1,21,155 (of which 1 lákh was contributed by Government from Provincial Revenues and the balance by the Port Trust), against 829,451 tons dredged in 1886-87 at a cost of Rs. 1,32,943. This result is ascribed to improvements made in the dredging machinery. A kerosine-oil pier and godown at Keámári were commenced in the latter end of the year out of the 15½ lákhs loan. They will, it is expected, prove of much convenience to the trade.

Miscellaneous.

The Trustees decided to contribute one-half the expenditure on account of the Harbour Police. A temporary dispensary for the treatment of serious cases of hurts, &c., to workmen and others employed at Keámári was opened during the year: it will be maintained jointly by the Municipality, the North-Western Railway, and the Port Trust, each paying one-third of the expenditure. As the cessation from the end of 1887-88 of the annual Government grant of one lákh of rupees for dredging the harbour would have materially crippled the resources of the Trust for further much-needed improvements of the harbour, Government were pleased to continue their assistance and grant a contribution of Rs. 82,000 for the year 1888-89. Beyond a collision between 2 boats, which resulted in the loss of a life, no accident or casualty occurred in the harbour during the year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

Maintenance of village records by the agency of the Agricultural Department.

OWING to financial pressure no progress could be made in the extension of the Circle Inspector system. The following table exhibits the annual crop, waste-land and boundary-mark inspection work done by Circle Inspectors in the two districts in which the system was in force. The figures in thick type represent percentages :—

District.		Crop Inspection.							Waste Inspection.					Boundary-mark Inspection.				
		Total Number and Area of occupied Survey Numbers.		Total Number and Area of inspected Survey Numbers.		Number in which entry in Village Form III			Number of Waste Numbers other than Forest.	Total Number and Area of inspected Waste Numbers.		Number in which unauthorized cultivation or other encroachment detected.		Number of Marks inspected.		Number of Marks found in disrepair.		
		No.	Area. Acres.	No.	Area. Acres.	Found correct.	Corrected.	Found blank and filled in.		No.	Area. Acres.	Reported by Village Officers.	Not reported by Village Officers.	In Occupied Numbers.	In Waste Numbers.	Shown in Village Form III as in disrepair.	Not shown in Village Form III.	Shown as in repair.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Dhárwár...	1887-88..	151,412	1,852,623	11,970	110,156	3,704	5,067	3,199	9,137	2,579	24,937	5	14	153,089	41,128	2,168	25,932	5,279
				7·90	5·94	30·94	42·33	26·73		28·22							31,211 93·50*	
	1886-87..	171,551	2,086,151	14,254 8·31	122,081 5·85	4,278 30	3,934 27·6	6,042 42·4	10,539	2,919 27·7	30,315	2	33	161,071	42,059	5,624	57,863 91·14	
Bijápur ...	1887-88..	159,656	2,678,824	17,512	244,211	5,052	7,010	5,450	10,452	2,777	45,056	4	26	197,775	36,597	8,136	39,520	8,285
				10·96	9·11	28·85	40·03	31·12		26·57							47,805 85·45	
	1886-87..	164,650	2,740,713	17,554 10·66	237,560 8·67	5,214 29·70	7,807 44·48	4,533 25·82	14,574	2,450 16·81	39,867	7	33	189,439	30,443	8,546	61,533 87·8	

* *I. e.* 31,211 is 93·50 per cent. of the total number of marks found in disrepair by the Circle Inspectors, 33,379.

With regard to the errors found on inspection of crops, it must be observed that the figures are an unsafe guide as to the actual quality of the work done by village officers: a correction is only made when the error is found to be over 25 per cent., but in the case of mixed crops a kulkarni's estimate may easily differ 25 per cent. from the inspector's, while the actual error is very small. Besides the boundary-mark inspection shown in the foregoing table, complete boundary-mark inspection was performed by the Circle Inspectors in 48 villages of the Dhárwár and 103 of the Bijápur district, with the result that repairs were effected in 27,455 marks, and no less than 73,439 mounds and 1,908 stones were cancelled as redundant. A check census of population and live-stock was made in 837 villages of Dhárwár, with the result that 23,741 items were corrected, and in 877 villages of Bijápur where 29,896 items were corrected. Out of a total of 3,839 cases for disposal in the Dhárwár district, in which land-measurement work had to be done in consequence of disputes, &c., 2,914 were disposed of, leaving 925 in arrears against 614 at the commencement of the year: out of 1,162 cases in Bijápur 851 were disposed of, leaving 311 in arrears against 199 at the beginning of the year.

The work done by the Circle Inspectors, as shown in the preceding table, was tested by the District and Assistant District Inspectors with the following results:—

District.	Crop Inspection.				Waste Inspection.				Boundary-mark Inspection.		
	Total Number of occupied Survey Numbers inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Number of occupied Survey Numbers tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.			Total Number of Waste Numbers inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Number of Waste Numbers tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.			Number of Marks tested by District and Assistant District Inspectors.		
		Total.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.		Total.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Not satisfactory.
Dhárwár	11,970	208	143	65	2,579	54	52	2	3,690	3,464	226
Bijápur	17,512	138	127	11	2,777	13	12	1	2,236	2,226	10

The work done by the head-quarters offices in charge of survey records is exhibited in the following table :—

District.	Number of cases received necessitating corrections in Survey Records.	Number of A'kárbands, Maps, and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Petitioners.	Number of Maps supplied to the Village Officers.
Dhárwár	125	919	637	25	174
Bijápur	197	1,399	222	11	288

Statistical Atlas of facts relating to agriculture.

A Statistical Atlas containing Presidency and district maps, with tables of agricultural and cognate statistics and other information required by the Famine Code for use in times of scarcity, was prepared.

Measures for the protection of agriculture.

The scheme to extend irrigation in Kaira by raising water from the Vatrak river by means of steam pumps, propounded by Mr. Sugden, collapsed owing to his decease.

Agricultural experiments: Bhadgaon Farm,

The season at Bhadgaon was specially favourable to the rabi crops. In the non-experimental area of the farm there, crops were raised on 437 acres at a cost of Rs. 4,360, and the value of the produce was Rs. 6,800. The cost of cultivation was Rs. 9-15 per acre against Rs. 10-1 in the previous year, and the out-turn Rs. 15-8 as against Rs. 14. Contrary to expectations, the exotic cotton yielded better results than the indigenous variety. The yield of the latter was worth only Rs. 10-8 per acre, while that of the exotic cotton was worth Rs. 15. In view of these facts it seems questionable whether the utter unsuitability of the exotic variety to Khándesh is as clearly established as was at first believed. The merit of intersowing cotton with tur was again tested within the experimental plots, on a small scale, and on the general area on a large scale. The results confirmed the previous year's conclusions in reference to Dhárwár cotton, but the local variety of cotton intersown showed a distinctly inferior yield. The Lois Weedon (alternate fallow) system of cultivating wheat yielded far better results than either the continuous or rotation systems. The experiment is now to be conducted on a far larger scale in order to remove any doubt that may remain as to the practical remunerativeness of the system. An experiment was made as to the effect of intersowing jowári with pulse, which is a very common local practice. The pulse crop was very poor and the jowári was very good, but the value of the crops combined was decidedly less than in fields sown with jowári alone. It is, however, premature to draw final inferences. Arrowroot was cultivated with very good results. A plot of 8 gunthás, or one-fifth of an acre, was planted, and yielded tubers at the rate of 5,000 lbs. per acre. The value calculated at the rate actually fetched by a maund of tubers sold was Rs. 93 per acre and the cost of cultivation only Rs. 70, showing a profit of Rs. 23 an acre. Ensilage again proved a most satisfactory fodder: with it cattle were maintained in excellent condition. The steam thresher by Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co. was very successful on the farm, its straw-bruising arrangements having been brought to great perfection. The popular belief that machine-threshed grain loses its germinating powers was demonstrated to be utterly unfounded by means of excellent crops grown from machine-threshed seed.

Sind Farm (Hyderabad),

The farm at Hyderabad in Sind cost Rs. 4,328. The Hyderabad and Bhadgaon farms together cost Rs. 8,700 against Rs. 11,000 in the previous year. Experiments were again made with bájri seed taken from different parts of the spike, with the result that the largest grain yield was obtained from the lowest part of the spike, whereas in 1886-87 this part gave the smallest yield. The middle portion retained its superiority, in regard to the yield of straw, over the lower part, and in regard to the yield of both grain and straw, over the upper part. Experiments made with cotton-seed taken from pods with different numbers of cells yielded irregular results owing to the unfavourableness of the season. Some experiments were begun to test the yields obtainable by pursuing the different methods of sowing prevailing in different parts of Sind: broadcasting gave decidedly the best yield.

Nadiád Farm,

The net result of the operations of the Nadiád farm, which is a private institution supported entirely by a local Committee of agriculturists, was a yield of Rs. 27-5-4 per acre against an expenditure of Rs. 34-14-3 per acre—a tolerably good result for a purely experimental farm. The financial condition of the Committee was flourishing. Experiments were made with barilla, mahogany, divi-divi and date-palm seed. The experiments with the two latter descriptions of seed promised well: the barilla has thriven, but does not seed. The mahogany seed has failed. The seed depôt established by the Committee did not answer expectations.

Poona Farm;

On the 30th April 1888 the Agricultural Department took charge of the farm at Poona formerly attached to the College of Science as well as of the ground formerly owned by the Botanical Gardens at Ganesh Khind and of some 149 acres of land for the growth of monsoon fodder crops and development of pasture belonging to the Kirkee Cantonment. It is intended to utilise these lands for the furtherance of agricultural experiments and improvement of cattle, principally milch.

Selected wheat-seed was again distributed to zamindárs in Thar and Párkar. But little success was obtained with it, owing to late sowing: the yield was only two-fold. On the other hand, a four-fold yield was obtained from the seed of the previous crop in spite of damage from a storm in March, the seed having been sown in time. The amount of success already attained should, it is considered, suffice to induce the zamindárs to use the seed obtained from their crops. Owing to its utter failure previously, the cultivation of English wheats was not attempted. That of Australian wheats was again tried on the Sind farm, but yielded poor results owing to late sowing. It is questionable whether the attempts to grow foreign wheats serve any useful purpose, as the Indian varieties supply ample material for improvement. An agitation regarding refraction and adulteration of wheat was carried on with some success, the Bombay and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce having adopted resolutions which will act as some encouragement to the cleaning of wheat for export. The resolutions, however, apply to soft white wheats, while the Bombay wheats exported are principally red. During the year under report the area and out-turn of local wheat was larger than the average, exchange was low, and freight no higher, but the exports showed a very slight increase. The imports of the Southern Marátha Country wheat into Bombay again increased with the development of the railway system in that part of the country. The opening of the Mormugão portion of the railway resulted in a very large increase of imports by sea. On the whole the increase by rail direct, and by rail and sea, amounted to 5 per cent. Of the wheat exported to the United Kingdom from different countries, India supplied 12·9 per cent. in 1884, 15·7 per cent. in 1885, 17·6 per cent. in 1886, and only 11·5 per cent. in 1887. There was thus a retrocession of India from the rank it was taking among the countries which supplemented the wheat growth of Great Britain.

Wheat experiments.

The crop of exotic cotton in the Southern Marátha Country everywhere suffered from blight or excess of rain: but it is believed that the growth from the newly imported seed mentioned in the last report suffered less than that from the old seed. The new seed was tried at the Bhadgaon Farm in 10½ acres, but did not thrive, though longer acclimatized Dhárwár-American seed throve better than usual. The Kaira seed obtained from Messrs. Sugden & Co. was tried on the College of Science Farm, Poona, but failed. The ginning factory in Dhárwár succeeded better financially during 1887-88 than in the previous year, and it is reported that other factories are springing up, and that hand-ginning is sure to decline. Further trial of saw-gins in Sind seems to show that they are unsuited to the indigenous cotton of that province, the objections being that the fibre is cut, and cotton is so opened that it cannot be compressed in sufficient quantity into a bale of the prescribed dimensions. In 1886-87, out of 1,529 gins in existence in the Presidency inclusive of Sind and Native States, 252 were steam gins, almost all of which were used in Gujarát and the Dekkhan.

Cotton experiments.

The Honourable Bechardás Veháridás reduced his cultivation of the superior West Indian varieties of tobacco at Nadiád from 75 acres to 50, and the yield was so inferior that this season he has reduced the cultivation to an acre. The experiment in arrowroot cultivation made at the Bhadgaon Farm has already been mentioned: another made on the Poona Farm yielded less than a ton of tubers instead of the expected out-turn of 12 tons: at Dápoli Mr. Gogte, who commenced seven years ago with only 27 lbs. of seed, now cultivates 12 acres, and obtained during the year under report over 1,000 lbs. of starch per acre, which yielded a profit of Rs. 40 per acre: the Gondal State obtained 1,400 lbs. of starch per acre and a profit of Rs. 180 per acre. After a somewhat discouraging experiment with the Manilla tamarind made in Ahmedabad in 1884, fresh seed of the plant was obtained and some seedlings were grown in a nursery at Sánand. 64 of these after careful transplantation have succeeded well as road-side trees. The cultivation of the divi-divi tree was being extended in the Southern Division. A fresh experiment in the cultivation of the date-palm from seed instead of suckers was commenced during the year. Sulphurous acid was found to be a most efficient disinfectant of weevil, and the gram treated with it proved perfectly wholesome and palatable to animals. Besides at Bhadgaon, as already noticed, extensive use was again made of ensilage at Gondal in Káthiáwár: the results seem to have been successful. Two ingenious implements for rind-grafting, called the bark-opener and graft-protector, devised by Mr. G. M. Woodrow, lecturer in the College of Science at Poona, were brought out during the year.

Miscellaneous experiments.

Outbreaks of cattle-disease were specially reported from Sholápur, Poona and Bombay, at which last-mentioned place the disease appeared among Commissariat cattle. At Poona and Bombay skilled veterinary aid was available on the spot; in the Sholápur Collectorate assistance was given by senior students sent from the Bombay Veterinary College. The outbreaks were found to consist of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth-disease. Cattle-disease also appeared in 11 other districts of the Presidency.

Cattle-disease.

The following table shows the percentages which the areas of cultivated, uncultivated and forest lands in each district of the Presidency bear to the total area for which statistics are available, as well as the percentage which the area for which statistics are not available bears to the gross area of each district. In considering it, it must be remembered that the gross area cannot be exactly determined until the completion of the Revenue Survey, that certain villages whose statistics were not ranked as available in 1886-87 were classed as available in the year under report, and that in some villages statistics were for

Cultivated, uncultivated and forest areas.

the first time made available during the year under report by the introduction of survey settlement:—

No.	District.	Percentage on gross Area of Areas for which statistics are not available.	Percentage on Net Area for which Statistics are available, of Areas				
			Cultivated.		Uncultivated.		Forest.
			Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	A.—Presidency Proper.						
	I.—Gujarát.						
1	Ahmedabad	1·00	58	19	4	19	...
2	Kaira...	8·73	75	5	8	12	...
3	Panch Mahâls	22·78	34	14	33	8	11
4	Broach	1·99	61	9	4	26	...
5	Surat...	2·44	45	27	6	18	4
	Average ...	6·05	56	16	9	17	2
	II.—Dekkhan.						
6	Khándesh	11·68	56	6	18	12	8
7	Násik	3·83	54	10	6	10	20
8	Ahmednagar	2·51	63	10	3	11	13
9	Poona	1·16	62	10	1	15	12
10	Sholápur	...	72	12	1	9	6
11	Sátára	4·26	60	13	2	10	15
	Average ...	4·72	61	10	6	11	12
	III.—Karnátak.						
12	Belgaum	0·19	61	12	6	7	14
13	Bijápur	0·93	73	11	6	5	5
14	Dhárwár	2·66	71	9	3	7	10
	Average ...	1·25	69	11	5	6	9
	IV.—Konkan.						
15	Thána	3·97	22	20	7	36	15
16	Kolába	2·39	33	21	4	24	18
17	Ratnágiri	28·89	26	44	1	28	1
18	Kánara	5·17	9	4	36	12	39
	Average ...	11·33	20	21	14	25	20
	Average A. ...	5·42	55	13	8	13	11
	B.—Sind.						
19	Karáchi	27·40	11	14	17	55	3
20	Hyderabad	25·40	15	26	41	18	...
21	Shikárpur	35·86	19	20	32	8	21
22	Upper Sind Frontier	...	19	39	22	15	5
23	Thar and Párkar...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...
	Average B ...	54·03	16	22	31	23	8
	Average for the Presidency ...	21·21	48	14	12	15	11

Details regarding the gross area, and the cultivated, uncultivated and forest areas, furnished like all the information in this section by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, will be found in Appendix IV A (1). The area actually cropped in the Presidency proper was slightly greater in extent, *viz.* by 22,146 acres, excluding Ratnágiri, the statistics for which district are not reliable. Current fallows showed a considerable increase, *viz.* 242,524 acres, or 5 per cent. (excluding Ratnágiri). The increase was general throughout the Presidency, and conspicuous in both the Dekkhan and Karnátak, in which tracts the bájri harvest was in many places a failure, and the lands not having been re-sown were reckoned as fallow. The uncultivated area showed a substantial and general decrease in extent, partly owing to waste lands having been taken up for cultivation, but mainly owing to the large increase in forest area. In Kánara alone there was an increase owing to the survey settlement operations. There was a considerable increase in the land no longer available for cultivation owing to its being handed over to the Forest Department. In Kánara the forest area rose from 32 to 39 and in the Panch Mahâls from 6 to 11 per cent.

Crops: areas under cultivation,

The rainfall was favourable for large sowing operations, especially in the kharíf season, although the out-turn was not everywhere correspondingly large. Abundant monsoon rain favoured the kharíf in Gujarát, while in the Dekkhan much kharíf land, if sown at all, had to be re-sown with rabi crops owing to unsuitable rainfall. Accordingly in Gujarát there was an increase of the area under cotton and bájri, elsewhere, except in the Karnátak, a decrease, while the extensive rabi operations of the Dekkhan and Karnátak showed an increase in jowári cultivation which more than counterbalanced a diminution in Khándesh and Gujarát. The area under food crops in the Presidency proper, Ratnágíri excepted, increased by a little more than 1 per cent., while that under non-food crops

decreased by 4. The following table shows the effect of the season as far as the area sown is concerned :—

PRESIDENCY PROPER (EXCLUDING RATNÁGIRI, THE STATISTICS OF WHICH ARE NOT RELIABLE).

Crops.	1886-87. Thousand Acres.	1887-88. Thousand Acres.	Increase. Thousand Acres.	Increase. Per Cent.	Decrease. Thousand Acres.	Decrease. Per Cent.
Jowári	6,832	7,121	289	4·2	...	...
Bájri	4,904	4,638	...	...	266	5·4
Paddy	1,560	1,587	27	1·7	...	...
Wheat	1,957	2,209	252	12·8	...	...
Others	1,680	1,714	34	2·0	...	...
Total Cereals ...	16,933	17,269	336	1·9	...	...
Tur	628	545	...	...	83	13·2
Gram	712	792	80	11·2	...	...
Others	1,306	1,199	...	...	107	8·1
Total Pulses ...	2,646	2,536	...	...	110	4·2
Tobacco	86	80	...	...	6	6·9
Sugarcane	77	80	3	3·8	...	...
Oil-seeds	1,793	1,626	...	...	167	9·3
Cotton	2,840	2,816	...	...	24	0·8
Food Crops Total ...	19,800	20,029	229	1·1	...	...
Non-food Crops Total ...	5,000	4,790	...	...	210	4·2
Grand Total ...	24,800	24,819	19	...	...	...

The following table shows the percentages of food and other crops on the gross area cropped in each district:—

No.	District.	Food Crops. Cereals. Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Non-food Crops. Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Total. Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.														
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmedabad	19	15	6	13	3	2	58	7	1	30	3	1	66	34
2	Kaira	9	25	19	4	23	1	81	11	2	1	2	3	94	6
3	Panch Maháls	1	12	17	5	15	22	72	18	...	...	9	1	90	10
4	Broach	19	2	4	12	1	...	38	12	2	44	3	1	52	48
5	Surat	18	1	20	6	9	...	54	18	2	18	7	1	74	26
	Average ...	15	13	11	9	9	3	60	12	1	22	4	1	73	27
	II.—Dekkhan														
6	Khándesh	17	19	1	14	1	...	52	7	1	32	7	1	60·0	40·0
7	Násik	5	35	3	19	11	...	73	11	1	1	13	1	85	15
8	Ahmednagar	35	34	...	11	2	...	82	10	...	1	6	1	92	8
9	Poona	35	33	3	6	5	1	83	8	1	...	7	1	92	8
10	Sholápur...	59	12	1	3	...	1	76	9	1	...	12	2	86	14
11	Sátára	28	30	2	4	8	1	73	18	1	1	5	2	92	8
	Average ...	29	27	2	10	4	...	72	10	1	8	8	1	83	17

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	37	10	6	7	10	...	70	12	1	10	4	3	83	17
13	Bijápur	48	12	...	7	2	...	69	9	...	14	7	1	78	22
14	Dhárwár...	30	...	7	13	9	...	59	10	1	23	4	3	70	30
	Average ...	39	8	4	9	6	..	66	10	1	16	5	2	77	23
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	63	...	23	...	86	8	1	...	4	1	95	5
16	Kolába	...	...	54	...	37	...	91	6	1	...	2	...	98	2
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	28	...	60	...	88	6	2	...	3	1	96	4
18	Kánara	1	...	77	...	4	...	82	3	10	...	...	5	95	5
	Average ...	...	...	53	...	34	...	87	6	3	...	3	1	96	4
	Average A. ...	28	18	7	9	7	1	70	10	1	11	7	1	81	19
	B.—Sind.														
19	Karáchi	15	6	47	11	...	2	81	9	2	....	6	2	92	8
20	Hyderabad	13	33	24	5	...	1	76	3	3	7	9	2	82	18
21	Shikárpur	36	3	23	19	...	...	81	7	2	1	8	1	90	10
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	45	4	7	9	...	...	65	4	1	...	30	...	70	30
23	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average B. ...	25	15	25	11	...	1	77	6	3	3	10	1	86	1
	Average for the Presidency ...	28	18	8	9	7	...	70	10	1	11	7	1	81	19

And yield.

The following table shows the approximate anna valuation of crops in each district of the Presidency proper, as stated by the Department of Agriculture. The valuations are calculated on the assumption that 16 annas represent an average crop :—

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.								
		Jowar.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	I.—Gujarát.										
1	Ahmedabad	10·9	12·8	10·8	5·7	8·8	9·7	10·2	12·0	10·2	7·3
2	Kaira...	12·4	9·7	17·2	9·8	11·6	10·5	15·8	14·8	10·5	14·4
3	Panch Maháls	11·8	8·6	16·0	15·4	14·0	14·2	11·0	12·9	15·4	7·6
4	Broach	10·6	10·2	7·3	10·2	8·0	5·8	16·0	10·8	5·4	11·4
5	Surat...	10·5	6·5	13·7	11·0	8·0	8·2	16·0	11·2	11·4	8·9
	II.—Dekkhan.										
6	Khándesh	11·2	12·1	13·4	16·8	16·0	16·0	15·8	10·9	14·6	12·6
7	Násik	14·0	13·3	14·5	16·5	...	15·3	12·6	10·1	14·8	11·3
8	Ahmednagar	13·2	12·8	13·7	15·4	13·4	15·8	15·3	13·7	13·7	6·4
9	Poona	15·0	12·5	16·1	14·4	...	15·4	15·2	12·1	15·4	2·6
10	Sholápur	11·4	8·4	13·0	12·1	...	14·8	10·4	16·2	11·6	6·6
11	Sátára	13·4	14·0	13·0	13·0	...	15·8	14·2	10·5	14·2	12·4
	III.—Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	12·6	13·8	8·9	12·1	5·3	12·9	11·7	12·5	10·2	11·7
13	Bijápur	10·4	10·5	12·1	12·8	14·6	7·8	14·2	8·9	12·0	9·4
14	Dhárwár	11·8	7·6	7·5	9·9	11·4	13·1	12·9	9·1	10·6	10·8
	IV.—Konkan.										
15	Thána	16·0	...	16·4	15·7	15·5	16·5	17·6	14·1	13·6	...
16	Kolába	...	...	15·9	8·0	14·0	16·2	16·4	10·8	11·4	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	14·6	...	12·4	14·9	13·0	16·0	16·0	...
18	Kánara	5·3	...	12·9	...	...	...	5·8	6·5	5·6	...

The season seems to have been unfavourable for bájri and perhaps rice in the Konkan. It was an excellent season for rabi jowári above the ghâts and better still for wheat. Cotton

was generally injured by late rain, but was a fair crop in Khándesh; early pulses suffered with the bájri. Irrigated wheat crops did not suffer quite so severely from rust as in the year before, and there cannot have been anything like the previous year's heavy losses from the cultivation of linseed. The failure of gingelly crops must have been felt in Khándesh. Cotton on the whole was not an abundant crop in Gujarát.

Irrigated area.

The net irrigated area in the Presidency proper increased from 754,768 to 776,535 acres, or about 3 per cent. About three-sevenths of this increase was due to the inclusion, for the first time, of Ratnágiri and Kolába in the returns. The Ahmedabad, Poona and Ahmednagar districts exhibited the largest increase. The cultivation of sugarcane continued to increase in Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, and that of irrigated wheat in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur. A large decrease is apparent in the cultivation of rice by means of irrigation in Kánara. The net irrigated area in the Presidency proper amounted to about 3 per cent. and in Sind to 99 per cent. of the whole. In the latter province, a large increase of one lákh of acres in the area irrigated from canals is remarkable against a decrease of about 16,000 acres in the area irrigated from other sources. The total irrigated area in the whole Presidency was 2,417,836 acres against 2,305,974 acres in 1886-87.

Agricultural Stock.

Details of agricultural stock as furnished by the Department of Agriculture will be found in Appendix IV-A (4). The classification of stock has been greatly improved by the use of certain revised forms; but until village officers have become more familiar with the methods of classification, inferences drawn from variations in the classes, occurring from year to year, would be misleading.

Agricultural Chemist.

The Governments of Bombay and India have decided upon the advisability of obtaining the services of a highly qualified agricultural chemist, three months of whose time should be passed at Poona.

Advances to Cultivators.

The following table shows the amount advanced to cultivators in the various Collectorates by Government during 1887-88:—

Collectorate.	Amount advanced	
	For purchase of seed and cattle.	For permanent improvements.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shikárpur	400	3,402
Hyderabad	3,875	500
Karáchi	5,517	...
Upper Sind Frontier	1,500	...
Thar and Párkar	6,000	500
Khándesh	5,170	800
Sholápur...	1,694	5,525
Násik	750	...
Ahmednagar	950	800
Sátára	683	550
Belgaum...	...	39,235
Bijápur	330	300
Ratnágiri	1,200	...
Dhárwár...	125	500
Total ...	28,194	52,112

The interest charged on these advances is one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. Of the sum advanced in Khándesh, Rs. 4,970 were lent by the Bhil Agent to Bhil cultivators for the purchase of seed and cattle, without any interest. In Belgaum the amount advanced for permanent improvements was less by Rs. 12,570 during the year under report than in the previous year. The details of the objects of the advance are given below:—

Sinking new and repairing old wells	Rs. 4,975
Removal of coarse grass and weeds, &c., with a view to bring uncultivated land under cultivation	Rs. 21,380
Construction of field embankments	Rs. 12,195
Removal of prickly pear	Rs. 660
Construction of water lifts in streams	Rs. 25
Total Rs. ...	39,235

It is observable that in Sind every district took advantage of the loans offered by Government.

Agricultural Stock.

General.

The following details regarding agricultural stock have been gleaned from the Collectors' annual administration reports for 1887-88. The figures given must be regarded as approximations only, as their accuracy has been tested in rare instances only.

Sind.

No regular census of agricultural stock is taken in Sind as is done in the Presidency proper. The following figures, therefore, merely represent a rough estimate of the resources of the province in regard to agricultural stock :—

District.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Karáchi	178,470	14,005	122,241	178
Hyderabad	432,916	19,897	184,747	973
Shikárpur	201,000	9,500	150,000	9,100
Thar and Párkar	152,261	7,591	108,631	454
Upper Sind Frontier	47,610	5,095	37,548	3,077
Total ...	1,012,257	56,088	603,167	13,782

During the year under review the number of cattle in Thar and Párkar declined, owing to the scantiness of rainfall and scarcity of fodder.

Northern Division.

The following statement shows the details of the agricultural stock recorded in each Collectorate of the Northern Division :—

Collectorate.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Broach	136,988	2,377	34,241	19,396
Ahmedabad	419,686	5,949	81,792	24,263
Panch Mahálś	227,941	2,655	31,004	8,912
Thána	430,371	1,304	40,688	24,477
Kaira	402,454	2,476	45,025	30,515
Surat	335,019	1,000	92,391	37,908
Total ...	1,952,459	15,761	325,141	145,471

In Broach there was a decrease in the numbers of cattle and carts, owing to sales by cultivators to meet the revenue demand. In Ahmedabad a large increase of 13,117 in the number of cattle is noticeable, which is ascribed to reduced mortality and to cattle not having been taken out of the district for grazing purposes by the Rabáris (graziers) of certain tálukás. An increase of 1·1 per cent. in the number of carts was also observable in Ahmedabad. In the Panch Mahálś, except as regards the number of carts which showed a small increase, the agricultural stock declined, the reason assigned being in the case of cattle, sheep and goats difficulty of procuring fodder or grazing owing to extension of cultivation and forest restrictions. In Thána there was a decrease of 4,220 head of cattle, while horses and ponies, sheep and goats, and carts increased. The decrease in cattle was due to the prevalence of cattle-disease. There was a large nominal increase in the number of cattle in the Kaira district due to the omission to include calves, heifers and buffaloes in the returns of 1886-87. The figures for Surat, except as regards carts, show a decline, which is considerable in the case of cattle, owing to the prevalence during the year under report of small-pox and foot and mouth disease.

Central Division.

The following table shows the details of agricultural stock for the year in the Collectorates of the Central Division :—

Collectorate.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Khándesh	898,702	20,109	166,120	92,515
Násik	573,231	14,057	234,580	30,882
Poona	614,131	14,129	347,507	25,713
Sátára	618,109	15,490	461,137	23,656
Sholápur	478,993	12,388	354,514	12,505
Ahmednagar	713,875	30,430	449,540	29,686
Total ..	3,897,041	106,603	2,013,398	214,957

In this Division there was a general increase of agricultural stock, indicative of agricultural prosperity. In Khándesh, Násik and Ahmednagar, however, there was a large decrease in the number of sheep and goats which has not been satisfactorily accounted for, but which is attributable probably to difficulty of finding pasture owing to forest restrictions and extension of cultivation. In Sátára the number of cattle had been reduced in the previous year by the prevalence of disease of a virulent type. The increase in the number of carts in the same district is accounted for by an increase of traffic in consequence of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway.

Southern Division.

The following table shows the details of agricultural stock for the Collectorates of the Southern Division:—

Collectorates.	Number of Cattle.	Number of Horses and Ponies.	Number of Sheep and Goats.	Number of Carts.
Bijápur	552,309	10,403	340,515	12,483
Belgaum	559,001	7,121	307,899	28,160
Dhárwár	659,861	7,259	232,821	46,443
Ratnágiri	368,312	304	42,147	1,934
Kánara	290,344	401	6,343	5,872
Kolába	221,879	553	21,254	5,824
Total ...	2,651,706	26,041	950,979	100,716

In Bijápur, Belgaum and Kolába there was a general increase of agricultural stock, with a notable exception in the case of sheep and goats, which decreased considerably in the former and to a smaller extent in the two latter districts. In Dhárwár there was a large increase of 48,658 in the number of cattle, owing partly to the absence of disease of any serious nature and partly to the abundance of fodder; the numbers of horses and ponies, sheep and goats also increased satisfactorily; and an increase of 744 occurred in the number of carts in consequence of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. There was a decrease of 7,005 in the number of cattle in the Ratnágiri district, assigned mainly to the ravages of rinderpest: the other descriptions of agricultural stock exhibited an increase. In Kánara, where also cattle-disease was prevalent during the year under report, but not in so virulent a form as in the previous year, the number of cattle increased considerably: carts, too, showed a slight increase, while horses and ponies, sheep and goats exhibited a slight diminution. The number of horses and ponies and carts was, as usual, very small in the Kánara, Ratnágiri and Kolába Collectorates.

Horse and Mule Breeding.

Number and location of horse and pony stallions.

6 stallions were received during the year 1887-88 from England, 3 were purchased locally, and 1 was received as a present. On the other hand 5 died, 9 were sold as unfit from old age or other causes, 1 was given away, and 14 which were serving in Beluchistán were removed from the register of the Bombay Presidency and transferred to that of Bengal, although they continued to be under the supervision of the Department of Horse-breeding Operations in the Presidency. There were, therefore, at the end of the year 103 horse and pony stallions against 122 at the end of the previous year on the register of the Department. Of the 103 stallions in charge of the Department excluding those posted in Beluchistán, 56 were classed as very good, 42 as good, 4 as fair and 1 as bad. 58 were stationed in the Dekkhan, 17 in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 28 in Sind and Cutch, and 14 in Beluchistán. 110 of them were employed during the year and the remaining 7 stood at the depôts during the covering season for acclimatization.

Horse-breeding operations.

Horse-breeding continued to develop in the Dekkhan, Sind and Cutch, and remained steady in Gujarát and Beluchistán, but the stallions did very little work in Káthiáwár, where the Native Chiefs are inclined to keep their own stallions. The total cost of feeding and attendants, including road expenses, construction of stallion stables and cost of stable gear, was on an average Rs. 362¾ per stallion against Rs. 341 in the previous year. The total number of branded mares on the registers of the Department, including 1,517 branded during the year and excluding 8 removed from the registers during the same period, was 9,973 against 8,464 at the end of the previous year. 3,578 mares, or 813 more than in the previous year, were covered by Government stallions. The average per stallion was 35·10 against 33·03 in 1886-87. The percentage of produce foaled to mares covered was 37·42 against 34·55.

Mule-breeding.

The total number of donkey stallions at the end of the year was 23 against 22 at its commencement, the cost per stallion was Rs. 291½ or Rs. 60½ more than in the previous year, the number of mares served was 819 against 616, the number of mules foaled during the year was 76 against 58, and the average of mules foaled per stallion employed was 8·24 against 7·83.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 77,962, or Rs. 5,113 less than in the previous year. Rs. 14,585 were spent on supervision and establishment, and Rs. 63,377 on the purchase and keep of stallions and on horse shows. Rs. 16,754 were debited to Local Funds, Rs. 11,562 were paid by the Government of India on account of the Government stallions in Beluchistán and the Sibi Horse Show, and the remaining Rs. 49,646 were debited to Provincial Services.

Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows.

Jacobabad Horse-show.

A Horse-show was for the first time held at Jacobabad on the 30th of January 1888 and the two following days. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 towards its

expenses. The number of animals exhibited was 1,089. The branded mares produced two very good classes; and one of the most satisfactory results of the show was the opportunity afforded to breeders on the Upper Sind Frontier of having their mares branded for future service by the Government stallions. 286 were brought up for the purpose, of which 263 were registered for use by horse and 23 for donkey stallions. The mules under 2 years old were an even and superior class of animal, in contrast with those over that age. Mule-breeding is still in its infancy, but there are distinct signs that it is growing in popularity. 32 remounts were purchased at the show at an average cost of Rs. 203-15-0. The number of prizes distributed was 75; while 12 diplomas were granted in lieu of money to Government officers who exhibited animals. The combined money value of the prizes was Rs. 1,850.

Shikárpur Horse-show.

The annual Horse-show, held at Shikárpur on the 9th, 10th and 11th of January 1888 under the auspices of the District Local Board, was upon the whole attended with a fair amount of success. The number of animals exhibited was 619. In 1887 it was 936, or, excluding the classes of animals eliminated from the show during the year under report, 775. The decrease of 156 was probably due to the circumstance that many animals which would otherwise have been exhibited at Shikárpur were sent to Jacobabad. The exhibits were fully equal in quality to those of the preceding year. The mares were especially reported as "first-rate and fit for breeding a very superior class of animals;" and there was also a good show of mules. 48 remounts were purchased for the Police and Native Cavalry at a cost of Rs. 9,525, and it is stated that there were shown also animals fit for British Cavalry and Artillery. The contribution of Government towards the expenses of the show was, as in 1886, Rs. 1,000. Rs. 4,250 were distributed in 283 prizes: in the previous year 523 awards, amounting in all to Rs. 5,577, were made. As compared with the show at Jacobabad, where a prize list of only Rs. 1,850 attracted 470 exhibits more than at Shikárpur, the results of this show can hardly be said to have been so satisfactory.

Hyderabad (Sind) Horse-show.

The Horse and Cattle Show held at Hyderabad on the 14th February 1888 and three subsequent days was, in the words of the Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations "a failure, not even one class being well represented." The entries which had fallen to 318 in 1887 from 457, the number recorded when the show was previously last held, *viz.* in 1885, again decreased to 274. The Local Boards of Hyderabad, Thar and Karáchi subscribed between them Rs. 4,000 towards expenses. Of this sum Rs. 795 were devoted to payment of batta and other miscellaneous charges, while Rs. 1,450 were given away in 65 prizes. The question whether the show should be continued has engaged the attention of Government.

Bhuj Horse and Cattle Show.

An account of the Bhúj Horse and Cattle Show has already been given in Chapter I (Cutch).

Horse and Cattle Shows: Dhrángadhra, Wadhwán, Vánkáner, Songad and Junágad.

In accordance with suggestions made in the preceding year by the General Superintendent for Horse-breeding Operations, concerning the inauguration of local horse-shows by the various States of Káthiáwár, such shows were held in 5 different localities in March 1888. The management of 3 of these shows, held at Dhrángadhra, Wadhwán and Vánkáner, was carried out entirely by the Chiefs and their officials. All 3 shows were well patronized, and evoked a considerable amount of interest in their neighbourhood. The number of the exhibits, and of the prizes and diplomas distributed, together with the money value of the prizes, is given in a tabulated form below:—

Name of Show.	Number of Horses and Mares shown.	Number of Cattle shown.	Number of Animals of other classes, Mules, &c.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Number of Diplomas awarded.	Money Value of Prizes.
						Rs.
Dhrángadhra,.. ...	136	551	28	66	32	385
Wadhwán	75 (including mules)	147	29	67	41	557
Vánkáner	221 Ditto.	510	not given.	39	28	320 (exclusive of prizes for agricultural produce.

The total expenditure on the Dhrángadhra Show was Rs. 1,000. For the other two shows the aggregate expenses are not stated. At these latter shows, exhibitions of agricultural and garden produce, as also of implements of husbandry, and specimens of local industries, were included in the programme and seem to have been of a very respectable quality and well supported. The arrangements at the fourth show, held at Songad for the combined States of the Gohelvád Pránt, were elaborate, comprising all the accessories of a fair together with a scheme of popular instruction in the shape of lectures on agricultural subjects delivered by experts. The show is said to have been visited by 15,000 persons. The number of animals (excluding dogs) exhibited was 696, of which 266 were horses, mares and ponies, 326 cattle, and 104 of miscellaneous kinds. The amount granted in prizes was Rs. 880, and 77 diplomas were also distributed to wealthy competitors.

All the 4 shows were very successful. The fifth show was held at Junágad in the Sorath Pránt, of which, however, no report is available.

Horse and Cattle Show, Rájkot.

Owing to the liberality of the Káthiáwár Chiefs, who subscribed Rs. 1,500 to the funds, the Horse-show held at Rájkot on the 3rd of November 1887 was attended with marked success. The total number of horses (including foals) exhibited was 470, or 45 more than in the previous year. Cattle, for which classes were for the first time established at the show, were not exhibited in great numbers. Among the classes for horses, one for remounts was instituted for the first time, from which 7 animals were selected for the use of police savárs. One of the best classes was that of mares in foal to Government stallions, or having foals by them at foot. 44 diplomas (29 for horses and 15 for cattle) were presented to Chiefs and other well-to-do exhibitors; while money prizes to the number of 95 (61 for horses and 34 for cattle), and to the value of Rs. 1,397 were given to breeders. The total expenses were Rs. 2,351, which were met from the Goverment grant of Rs. 600, supplemented by the subscriptions of the Chiefs, and entries of competitors; and a balance of Rs. 504 remained after payment of all charges.

Ahmedabad Horse-show.

The annual Horse-show for 1888 held at Ahmedabad, apparently in the month of March, was on the whole successful. The number of exhibits (615) indeed failed to reach that of the previous year (629), and was 216 less than that recorded in 1886. But of this number a far greater proportion belonged to breeders and cultivators, for whose benefit and encouragement the show is primarily held. The entries have in past years been largely swelled by contingents of horses sent by neighbouring Darbárs, which were in the year under report almost unrepresented. The quality of the animals exhibited was very good, and it is to be regretted that it was not found convenient to purchase any of them either for the police or for the army. 107 prizes, of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,870, were awarded to successful competitors against 98, of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,700, in 1887, and 12 against 19 diplomas were given to gazetted officers and breeders whose animals had carried off prizes for two years successively in the same class. The receipts on account of the show were Rs. 4,350 as contrasted with Rs. 5,124 in 1887, whilst the expenditure in the two years was almost identical, Rs. 4,620 and Rs. 4,651

Ahmednagar Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition.

The annual Horse and Cattle Show and Agricultural Exhibition held at Ahmednagar on the 2nd and 3rd of November 1887 was on the whole attended with more than usual success. 288 animals were exhibited in the horse-show—an increase of 7 over the preceding year. This show is limited to animals from the Ahmednagar district—a fact which should be borne in mind in any comparison of the number of entries with those at other shows where the competition is open. The stock produced by the Norfolk trotters was very highly reported upon, and the mule classes produced some very good specimens. A less satisfactory feature of the show was the evidence it seemed to afford of a decrease in the stock of ponies. The entries for the cattle show were scarcely up to the average, nor were the animals exhibited generally of a good class. The vegetable products exhibited seem to have been varied and fairly numerous, and in many cases of excellent quality. The specimens of cotton, however, were very inferior. The financial results of the show and exhibition were satisfactory. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,643, while the expenses only reached the sum of Rs. 2,073, leaving a balance of Rs. 570, which raised the balance in hand to Rs. 2,975.

Poona Horse-show.

The annual Poona Horse-show was held, as usual, in the month of September. There was a decrease of 20 in the entries for the fancy classes as compared with those for 1886, and an increase of 21 in those reserved for breeders. This increase was due, however, to an addition of two new classes, opened for the first time, for ponies and pony-mares suitable for transport purposes, in which prizes were given by the liberality of His Excellency the Governor. The entries in these two classes numbered 5 and 26 respectively. The exhibition of mares used for mule-breeding was poor, as is usual. The expenses of the show exceeded the receipts by Rs. 264, the figures being Rs. 6,649 and Rs. 6,385 respectively, thereby trenching upon the balance of Rs. 1,493 left after the show of 1886.

Chinchli Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show.

Some account of the Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Show held at Chinchli in February 1888 has already been given in Chapter I (Kolhápur). It remains only to be stated here that out of the total number of animals brought to the show or fair 172 horses, 366 oxen, and 42 buffaloes, sheep, &c., were exhibited, against 117 horses, 297 oxen, and 21 buffaloes, &c., in 1887. Rs. 2,656 were spent in prizes for horses, Rs. 1,307 in prizes for cattle and Rs. 471 for agricultural products: total Rs. 4,434. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,957 and the total receipts to Rs. 7,842: the balance in hand was, therefore, reduced from Rs. 244 to Rs. 129. A very useful feature of the show was the attempt made to circulate useful treatises on cattle-diseases, horse-shoeing, and other subjects, which were translated into the vernacular and given to the exhibitors.

Weather and Crops.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Observatories, observations and observers.

The Meteorological Department of Western India was administered in 1887-88 in the same way as in previous years. No new observations were established, but a new and complete set of instruments was issued to the Zanzibar Observatory. Observations ceased to be recorded there in January 1885, in consequence of the death of Dr. Williams, the Agency Surgeon, but the work was resumed by Dr. Charlesworth, the newly appointed Agency Surgeon, in December 1887. No observations were received from Baroda. The following is a list of all the observatories that forwarded registers to the Meteorological Reporter for Western India during the year:—

Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Province.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Bombay Presidency ...	Karáchi ...	Jacobabad.	Rájputána	.....	Mount Abu.
Do.	Deesa... ...	Hyderabad.	Do.	.....	Bickaneer.
Do.	Poona ...	Bhúj.	Central India	.....	Neemuch.
Do.	Belgaum ...	Rájkot.	Do.	.....	Indore.
Do.	.....	Surat.	Berár	.....	Amaroti.
Do.	.....	Málegaon.	Do.	.....	Akola.
Do.	.....	Sholápur.	Do.	.....	Chikalda.
Do.	.....	Ratnágiri.	Do.	.....	Buldána.
Do.	.....	Kárwár.	Malabár Coast	.....	Calicut.
			Zanzibár	.....	Zanzibar.

The four observatories of the second class were reduced to the status of third class observatories at the end of March 1888, when the hourly observations for twenty-five consecutive hours on four days in each month were discontinued. The remaining nineteen observatories will continue to belong to the third class. At all the twenty-three observatories two complete sets of meteorological observations are recorded daily at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and since the beginning of April 1888 each observatory has recorded an additional set of observations at 8 A.M. to accelerate the daily telegraphic weather-reporting service. The observations formerly taken at noon of Greenwich mean time were discontinued on the 1st January 1888. Copies of the registers of daily rainfall kept at more than 400 stations in the Presidency under the supervision of revenue officers were furnished to the Meteorological Reporter. At Belgaum, Deesa, Poona, and Ratnágiri self-recording anemometers were in operation.

The sunshine recorder belonging to the Meteorological Office at Bombay was kept in continuous operation, except from the 12th May to the 21st July 1887, when it was dismounted and removed, as alterations were then being made to the observatory buildings.

The only cases of bad or untrustworthy work on the part of the observers for any length of time occurred at Neemuch, Amraoti, Hyderabad, Calicut and Surat.

Interruptions.

The observations at Zanzibar were, subsequently to their resumption, interrupted by the sale of the building in which the instruments were located. The observations at Sholápur and Surat were interrupted for five days each, and those at Neemuch for 22 days.

Storm warnings.

The storm-warning service was carried on as in previous years. Daily telegrams containing meteorological information were received from nine stations on the west coast of India and from three on the Coromandel Coast. In June, July, October and January telegrams either to hoist storm signals or to observe caution were sent to 11 different ports. The nature of the atmospheric disturbances which necessitated the adoption of this course is noticed further on.

Inspection of Observatories.

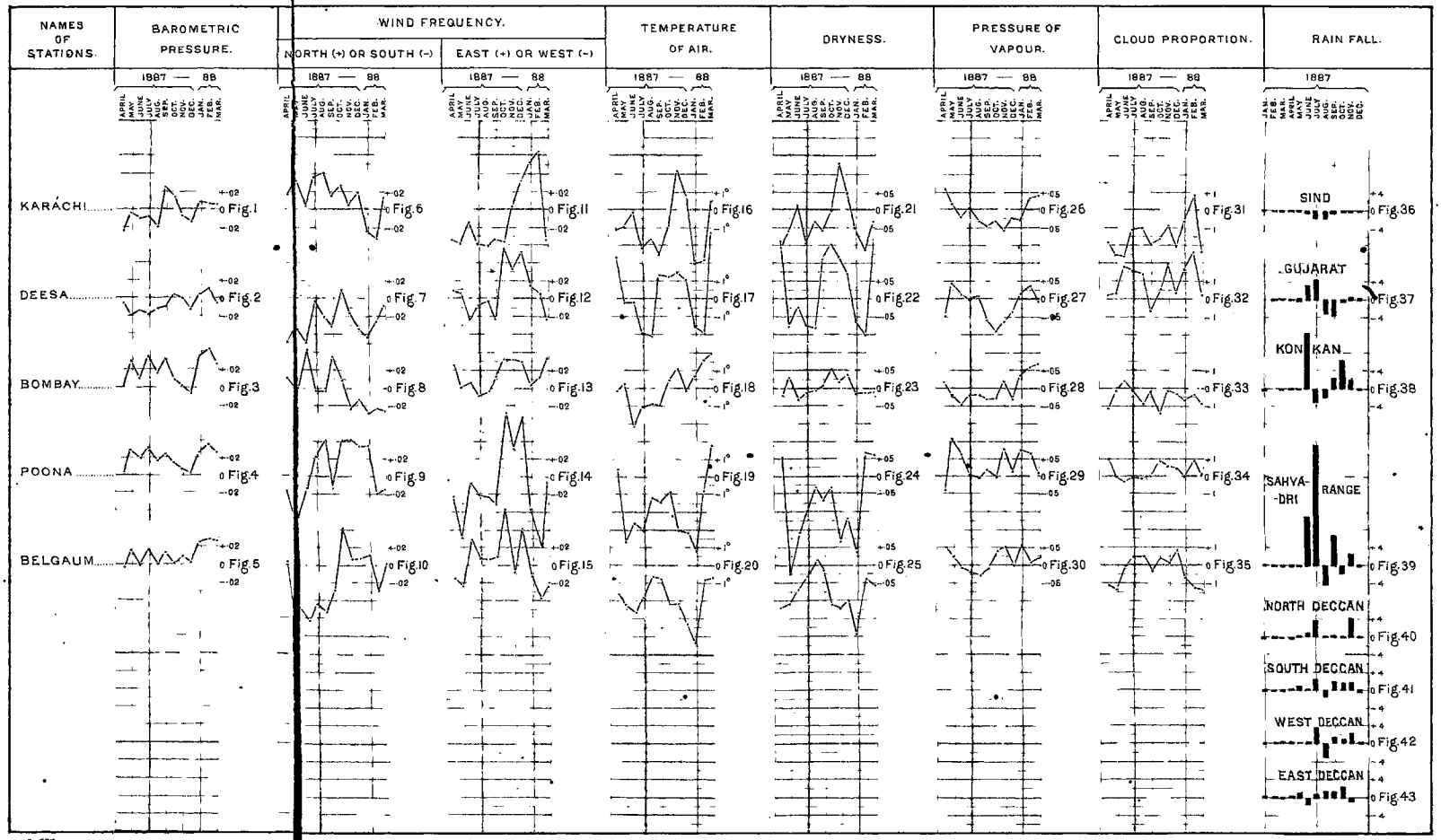
Seven observatories were inspected by the Reporter. They were found to be, on the whole, in good order, except those at Surat and Hyderabad. The accuracy of the instruments and of the observers' observations was tested and the errors corrected and defects remedied as far as possible.

Special investigations.

An elaborate investigation into the character of the great cyclone of May 1881 in the Arabian Sea was completed during the year, and a very full report on the subject submitted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. This report deals with the meteorology of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, establishes the fact that nearly all the cyclones of these regions originate in the equatorial zone of low atmospheric pressure, explains the nature of the varying distribution of cyclones in different months of the year in different parts of these regions, discourses on the daily history of the storm, and finally summarises and discusses the results pointing out their importance to the navigator and giving improved practical rules for avoiding cyclones in the Arabian Sea. A lecture dealing mainly with the practical side of the subject and dwelling more especially on the improved methods discovered by the Reporter, Mr. F. Chambers, of finding the bearing of the centre of a cyclone, was delivered by him at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home and was subsequently printed in pamphlet form.

MONTHLY ABNORMAL VARIATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS IN 1887-88.

Plate 1.



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DRAWN AND LITHO. GOVT. PHOTOZINCO. OFFICE, POONA 1888.

Brief Sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1887-88.

General character for the year.

The meteorology of the year 1887-88, though on the whole favourable and normal, yet presents some features of an unusual character. The most important was the general deficiency of rainfall in August in several parts of the Presidency, which caused some anxiety for a time, but the rain in September and October was both sufficient and seasonable, and the rainfall of the year considered as a whole was good.

Abnormal variations of

The deviations, from the normal values, of the mean monthly values of the several meteorological elements for each of the five stations, Karáchi, Deesa, Bombay, Poona and Belgaum, are represented by figures 1 to 35 in the accompanying diagrams. The excessive or defective rainfall in several districts is represented by figures 36 to 43.

Barometric Pressure,

The abnormal monthly barometric variations are shown by figures 1 to 5. They indicate very small anomalies, and that pressure deviated very little from the normal. At Bombay and Poona there was a striking resemblance between the two curves. At Belgaum the changes, as usual, were small, and several of them resembled those of Poona and Bombay. At the more southerly stations the barometer rose somewhat higher than usual in January, February and March, while at the two northerly stations it was about the normal. From April to August the barometer at Karáchi and Deesa was slightly below the normal, while at Bombay, Poona and Belgaum it was slightly higher than usual. The barometric movements from September to December were similar at all the stations, and all showed a tendency for pressure to fall below the normal.

The Winds,

The extent to which the winds were more frequently from the northward or the southward than in a normal year is shown by figures 6 to 10. A rise of one of these curves above the zero line shows an excess in the frequency of north winds or a defect in the number of south winds, while a fall below the zero shows a smaller number of north winds or a greater number of south winds than the normal. Figures 11 to 15 give similar information with respect to the abnormal frequency of the east or west winds. At Karáchi the chief deviations from the normal condition took place from December to February when the winds were decidedly more easterly than usual. During the greater part of the remaining months of the year the winds were more northerly and westerly. At Deesa the winds were throughout the year more southerly and from October to January more easterly than usual. At Bombay from April to October the winds had a northerly tendency, but they were more southerly than the normal between November and March. With regard to the frequency of east and west winds at Bombay, normal directions were observed during May, June, July, August and January, while in the other months easterly winds were unusually prevalent. The abnormal movements of winds from east and west at Belgaum and Poona have a close correspondence, and show that easterly winds were frequent from October to December at Belgaum, and in October and December at Poona.

Temperature,

The mean monthly abnormal variations of this element at the different stations are shown by figures 16 to 20. At Karáchi, in November, the temperature was 2° hotter, and in July, August, September, January and February it was 2° to 3° cooler than usual. At Deesa, April 1887 and March 1888 were unusually hot, and July, August, January and February were about 2° cooler than the normal. At Bombay the hottest month was March and the coolest June, the departure from the average in both instances being about 2°. At Poona the temperature was below the normal in all the months except April and March; in January the abnormal coolness was very great. At Belgaum the temperature was below the normal in all the months of the year, the deficiency in January being very large.

Dryness and vapour pressure,

The abnormal dryness of the atmosphere is shown by figures 21 to 25. These, with a few exceptions at Bombay, are very nearly similar in form to the abnormal temperature curves, excessive dryness generally corresponding to an excessively high temperature, excessive dampness to a temperature lower than the average. The abnormal variations of vapour pressure are shown by figures 26 to 30. The deviations from the normal at the southerly stations were generally very small, though at Poona the quantity in May was somewhat excessive. At Bombay the abnormal vapour pressure was higher than the average in April and November 1887 and in January, February and March 1888, but was below the average in the other months. At Karáchi and Deesa it was below the average during the greater part of the year.

Cloudiness,

The abnormal amount of cloudy sky is shown by figures 31 to 35. At Karáchi the cloudiness appears to have been less than normal, except in January, when it was slightly in excess, and was accompanied by heavy rain. The figures for Karáchi and Deesa are opposite in character from April to July, and resemble closely from August to March. The cloudiness at other stations remained practically normal.

And Rainfall.

Local variations of the rainfall are so great that its registration at five meteorological stations cannot be taken as representing fairly the distribution of the rainfall of the whole Presidency. The Presidency has, therefore, been divided into districts over which the rainfall is less variable than over the Presidency at large, and the average monthly rainfall of a group of stations in each of these districts has been calculated. The results are given in

the following table, in which the monthly and annual rainfall in each district during 1887 is shown:—

Districts.	Number of Stations	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year 1887.
		"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
Sind	9	0·71	0·04	0·00	0·02	0·00	0·13	1·29	1·44	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	3·63
Gujarát	10	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·05	7·59	17·97	6·86	1·71	0·01	0·87	0·26	35·35
Konkan	6	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·09	1·24	44·21	32·57	18·12	13·98	9·10	2·59	0·04	121·96
Sahyádri Range .	3	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·87	45·09	98·25	50·44	22·92	2·60	3·31	0·06	223·73
North Dekkhan...	4	0 00	0·00	0·00	0·11	0·99	5·71	8·13	4·36	4·82	2·46	4·77	0·14	31·48
South Dekkhan...	8	0·00	0·00	0·22	1·24	2·33	5·38	9·15	3·97	5·15	5·83	2·17	0·13	35·59
West Dekkhan ...	5	0·00	0·00	0·29	0·67	1·27	7·01	13·39	3·38	5·18	4·41	3·24	0·15	38·99
East Dekkhan ...	6	0·00	0·00	0·00	1·07	2·62	2·96	3·77	4·58	5·13	5·23	2·45	0·14	27·97

In January there was, as usual, no rain, with the exception of a few light local showers in Gujarát and about ¾th of an inch in Sind. In February there was no rain anywhere except in Sind, where light showers fell. In March, light showers fell in the Konkan, and more than 1½ inches of rain fell at Belgaum, which was a heavy fall as compared with the normal rainfall in that month. In April the usual local showers fell in all districts except Gujarát. In May in the Northern, Southern and Eastern Dekkhan Districts the rainfall exceeded the usual normal quantity from half an inch to one inch. In the Konkan it was about the average, and in other districts it was below it. In June the rainfall was 15 per cent. in excess of the average quantity in the Northern Dekkhan District, 34 per cent. in the Sahyádri Range, 39 per cent. in the Konkan and 67 in Gujarát: it was very deficient in Sind, and about the average in the remaining districts. In July there was an excess of rain in all districts except the Konkan, where it was 8 per cent. below the average quantity, and Sind where about half the average quantity fell. In August there was a general deficiency, except in the Northern and Eastern Dekkhan Districts. Omitting Sind this deficiency was greatest in the western parts of the Dekkhan and Gujarát, where on an average it amounted to 39 per cent. of the average fall. In the Konkan and Southern Dekkhan Districts it amounted to 13 per cent. on an average. In September there was more than average rainfall in all the districts except Sind and Gujarát, where the deficiency was considerable; the former receiving no rainfall at all, and the latter 69 per cent. less than the normal quantity. In October the rainfall was excessive in the Konkan: in the Southern, Western and Eastern Dekkhan Districts it was about 25 per cent. above the average: in the Northern Dekkhan Districts it was about the average: Sind and Gujarát were practically rainless: on the Sahyádri hills rain was 41 per cent. below the average. In November the rain was more than usual in all the districts except Sind. In December moderate showers fell in all the districts. The total rainfall for the year was above the average in all the districts of the Bombay Presidency, except Sind, and though the rainfall was 6 per cent. lower than in the previous year it was very much more favourable to the crops.

Storms.

On the 5th June the daily weather charts indicated a slight barometric depression off the Konkan Coast. On the 6th that depression deepened and moved northwards. On the 7th the depression was still deeper, and winds became decidedly cyclonic. On the 8th it remained the same, but the winds strengthened considerably. This cyclone disappeared on the 9th, and passed in a west-north-westerly direction into the Arabian Sea, where it was encountered by several steamers up to the 11th, and on the 12th it disappeared near the coast of Arabia. Three days previous to the formation of this cyclone heavy rain was falling from Cochin to Kárwár.

On the 15th and 16th of July a cyclone of moderate intensity was formed in Málwa and passed through Gujarát.

On the 9th October 1887 a small cyclone crossed the Coromandel Coast near Madras. On the 10th it was near Dhárwár. On the 11th it was between Belgaum and Goa. On the 12th it moved northwards along the Ghâts, and on the 13th it apparently passed inland in a north-easterly direction between Poona and Sholápur.

On the 3rd January 1888 the daily weather charts indicated slight barometric depression between Kárwár and Goa, which resulted in producing on the 4th a north-easterly gale at Bombay, where the wind velocity was 46 miles between 11 and 12 A.M. and 50 miles between 2 and 3 P.M. The winds then shifted to south and thence to west-north-west, and the disturbance was over.

COLA'BA OBSERVATORY.

Grounds and Buildings.

The construction of the new upper room of the Director's residence was completed in the course of the year ending 30th June 1888: otherwise the grounds and buildings of the Observatory remained generally in the same condition as in the previous year. Practice with the guns of the Colába Battery took place on many days in the month of March, when the effects produced by the firing upon the buildings and instruments were carefully noted,

with the result that the notes confirmed the conclusion that the Observatory sustained no harm of any consequence from the proximity of the battery.

The autographic instruments, which were maintained in continuous action, were :— Instruments.

I. Declination Magnetograph, II. Horizontal Force Magnetograph, III. Vertical Force Magnetograph, IV. Barograph, V. Thermograph, dry-bulb and wet-bulb, VI. Pluviograph, and VII. Anemograph (direction and velocity). Of these the first six register photographically and the last mechanically: they were all in good order, and have worked well during the year. The Electrical clock and the Harbour clock were both in good order and worked well. As in former years, the Observatory had charge of a number of Government chronometers, many of which it kept going and under regular comparison. Chronometers belonging to the Admiralty, and available to meet the requirements of Her Majesty's ships on the East Indian Station, were likewise kept at the Observatory: they were regularly wound and rated, and so kept in readiness for issue whenever called for. Chronometers were also received from captains of merchant vessels and others, and rated on payment of a small fee.

The usual routine operations were carried on during the year. Weather and other reports in various forms were supplied regularly to the three daily English newspapers in Bombay; the Port and Health Officers, Bombay; the Meteorological Reporters for Western India and to the Government of India; the Revenue Department of Government; the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division; and Mr. G. J. Symons, F. R. S., of London. A book intituled the "Bombay Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, 1886, with six appendices" was published during the year. The appendices contained learned disquisitions on magnetism and magnetical instruments. Work.

WEATHER AT BOMBAY.

In a record of 45 years commencing with 1843 the year 1887-88 is surpassed in its total rainfall by only three years, of which one was the year preceding it (1886-87) and the others were 1849 and 1878. The amount of the year's rainfall was 96·92 inches or 26·62 inches above the fall of an average year: the periods that contributed principally to swell the fall were June 5 to 16, July 3 to 8, August 10 to 12 and September 9 to 11; and Rainfall.

except for the excessive falls of these periods and for unseasonable falls of 2·57 inches on October 11, 1·02 inches on November 5, and 1·81 inches on January 3 and 4, the distribution of the rain through the year approached nearly to that of an average year. The most prolonged period of light rainfall that occurred during the monsoon was from July 10 to 23: of the fourteen days included in it only one was rainless. The principal alternations of periods of relatively heavy and light rainfall are shown in the following table :—

Periods.	Number of days.	Rainfall in period.	Excess above average.	Defect below average.
June 1st to June 4th	4	0·14	.....	1·10
June 5th to June 16th	12	19·44	10·88	.....
June 17th to June 23rd	7	0·08	.....	6·55
June 24th and 25th	2	2·80	1·74	.....
June 26th to July 2nd	7	2·26	.....	3·13
July 3rd to July 8th	6	22·34	19·28	.....
July 9th to July 23rd	15	4·16	.....	8·91
July 24th	1	1·78	0·58	.....
July 25th to August 1st	8	2·06	.....	3·39
August 2nd and 3rd	2	1·99	0·73	.....
August 4th to August 9th...	6	0·88	.....	1·30
August 10th to August 12th	3	6·24	5·15	.....
August 13th to August 23rd	11	2·80	.....	1·99
August 24th	1	1·11	0·73	.....
August 25th to August 28th	4	0·88	.....	0·32
August 29th to August 31st	3	3·68	2·40	.....
September 1st to September 8th	8	1·75	.....	1·07
September 9th to September 11th	3	14·50	13·26	.....
September 12th to September 20th	9	0·28	.....	3·06
September 21st and 22nd	2	1·43	0·76	.....
September 23rd to September 29th	7	0·27	.....	1·07

Of days of heavy rainfall there were in the year 12 giving falls of 1 to 2 inches; 8 of 2 to 3 inches; 3 of 3 to 4 inches; 2 of 4 to 5 inches, and 2 of 7 to 8 inches. The rainless days between June 1 and September 30 were 23. The number of rainy days in the year was 118, or 16 more than the average number.

The mean temperature of the year was 79°·2, or the same as that of the average year. All the periods in which there were excursions of more than 2° above or below the normal temperature of the season are exhibited in the subjoined table, which shows also the duration of each warm or cold period and its average excess or defect of temperature :— Temperature.

Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−)	Period.	Excess (+) or Defect (−)
1887, May 2nd to 4th	+2°	1887, October 21st to 28th	+2°
,, June 5th	−3°	,, ,, 31st to November 2nd	−1½°
,, ,, 6th and 7th	−5½°	,, November 5th	−4°
,, ,, 8th and 9th	−3½°	,, ,, 9th to 15th	+2½°
,, ,, 10th and 11th	−7½°	,, ,, 20th to 23rd	+2°
,, ,, 12th and 13th	−2½°	,, ,, 30th to December 6th	−2°
,, ,, 14th to 16th	−5°	,, December 21st and 22nd	−2½°
,, ,, 24th to 26th	−4°	,, ,, 26th and 27th	+2½°
,, ,, 29th and 30th	−2°	,, ,, 28th and 29th	+4½°
,, July 3rd to 5th	−4½°	1888, January 3rd and 4th	−3½°
,, ,, 6th to 8th	−3°	,, ,, 6th to 9th	+2½°
,, ,, 9th to 11th	−1½°	,, ,, 28th	−2½°
,, ,, 24th to 26th	−2½°	,, February 1st to 4th	+3°
,, August 2nd and 3rd	−2°	,, ,, 10th and 11th	−2°
,, ,, 10th to 12th	−3°	,, ,, 13th to 18th	+1½°
,, ,, 29th to September 2nd	−2½°	,, ,, 22nd to 24th	+1½°
,, September 9th to 11th	−3°	,, ,, 27th to March 14th	+2°
,, ,, 21st and 22nd	−3°	,, March 19th and 20th	+4°
,, ,, 25th to 30th	−2°	,, ,, 21st	+6½°
,, October 7th to 11th	+2°	,, ,, 22nd to 24th	+3°
,, ,, 13th to 15th	−1½°	,, ,, 27th to 31st	+2°

The most remarkable deviations from the temperature of the corresponding seasons in the typical year were the persistent depression of the monsoon, the abnormal coldness averaging, from the 5th June to the 30th September, 1⅓°, and the warmth of the seven last weeks of the year, also averaging 1½°.

Wind.

The only storm of the year that had any considerable duration occurred between $8^d\ 14^h$ and $10^d\ 1^h$ of the month of June and was of the "Elephanta" type: the wind was strongest between 17^h and 18^h of the 9th, and had a velocity of 44 miles per hour: the general direction of the wind was from the south-east quadrant, from which it deviated to north-east for an hour and a quarter after $9^d\ 0^h$ and to south during the seven hours $9^d\ 14^h$ to $9^d\ 21^h$: it was not till after the barometer had risen somewhat, after an abnormal fall of two-tenths of an inch, that the wind assumed the velocity of a storm wind, and not till after the strong wind had abated that a slight fall of rain occurred. On the 9th September a gale of wind blew from north-north-west during the progress of a moderate fall of the barometer: when at its height between 18^h and 19^h—the velocity of the wind being then 39 miles per hour—it brought down 1½ inches of rain in the course of 26 minutes, and on the following day (the 10th) there was the largest rainfall of any day in the year, *viz.* 7·84 inches. Again on the 4th January, between 10^h and 15^h a gale blew from east-north-east veering to south in the last hour and a half: the aggregate movement of the wind in the five hours was 211 miles and the maximum movement in one hour 50 miles. Rain to the amount of 1·63 inches fell between $4^d\ 3^h\ 50^m$ and $4^d\ 13^h\ 0^m$. The barometer fell rapidly during the gale and rose rapidly after it. On the whole there were 27 days in the year when the velocity of the daily abnormal wind exceeded 10 miles per hour, 2 more when it exceeded 15 miles, 2 more when it exceeded 20 miles and one more when it exceeded 25 miles but was less than 30 miles per hour. The winds of the remaining 334 days were all within 10 miles an hour of the normal winds of the respective seasons.

Season, Crops and Prices.

General.

Some information on this subject will be found in the earlier sections of this chapter. The following particulars have been gleaned from the annual administration reports of the Collectors for 1887-88.

Sind.

In the Upper Sind Frontier district the rainfall was much below the average, but seasonable. The inundation of the Indus was, however, abnormal—the proper supply required for cultivation not having arrived till July 7th, 1887, nor continued long enough to compensate for its lateness. The prices of food-grains were, however, slightly lower. The inundation in the Shikárpur Collectorate was the worst known for many years past. It was very late, its duration was short, and it was generally below the average. The kharíf (early) crops were nevertheless saved by the exceptionally large falls of dew, although the yield was below the average. The rabi (late) crops were also saved by a seasonable fall of rain: their out-turn was above the average. The rainfall was above the average and ensured a plentiful supply of pasturage for the cattle. The fluctuations in the prices of food-grains were not very marked, but jowári and wheat were cheaper and rice dearer than in the preceding year. In the Hyderabad Collectorate the rise of the Indus was much smaller in extent and lasted for a shorter time than usual. The rainfall was much below the average. The land-holders were consequently unable to cultivate a large area, but the crops other than cotton and rice gave an unusually large yield per acre and to some extent compensated for the smallness of the area under cultivation. Cattle suffered from want of forage and diseases. The prices of food-grains were almost stationary, except that tur dál was dearer owing to the deficiency of the local crop and the inadequacy of the imports. In the Karáchi Collectorate the season was altogether unfavourable both as regards the inundation of the river and the rainfall. The inundation commenced fully a month

later than in the previous year, reached its maximum on June 16th, 1887, and began immediately to fall, thus causing great damage to transplanting operations. It reached another maximum on the 22nd of August and commenced rapidly to fall on the 24th: the shortness of duration and rapidity of fall led to a diminution of the area under cultivation. The rainfall was much below the average. The kharíf cultivation and grass crops dependent on rainfall, therefore, proved a general failure. At the end of January and the beginning of February, however, there was a heavy fall of rain which materially assisted the rabi crops throughout the district. The prices of produce were stationary, except those of wheat and rice, which fell slightly: the local trade was steady and the export trade showed a tendency to revive.

In the Thar and Párkar district, so far as the Nára valley was concerned, there was a timely and abundant supply of water for both kharíf and rabi crops, and cultivation extended largely. A severe gale with hail and rain in the beginning of March 1888, however, caused considerable damage to the wheat and jamba crops in the northern half of the valley, lowering the yield to the extent of about 4 annas in the rupee. The rainfall was below the average except in the Dipla táluka, and the result was a contraction of cultivation and a poor yield in the desert part of the district, except in the táluka named. The prices of bájri, dál and wheat rose.

Presidency: Northern Division.

In Gujarát the season was on the whole a favourable one, except in Broach, where the rainfall, which was much below the average and unseasonable, did much injury both to the kharíf and rabi crops. The cotton crop in that district was almost ruined, and but for a fair crop of wheat there would have been great difficulty in realizing the revenue. There were, however, no abnormal variations in the prices of food-grains in the district: wheat was somewhat cheaper and jowári dearer than in 1886-87. In Ahmedabad the rainfall was only a little below the average, but it was on the whole unseasonable. The area under cotton cultivation increased greatly. The wheat and cotton crops suffered from the unseasonable fall of rain, and the irrigated wheat crops from red rust. The harvest was on the whole very unfavourable. The prices of the food-grains were to a slight extent lower than in the preceding year. In Kaira the rainfall was above the average, but irregular. The yield of paddy and sugarcane crops was estimated at 12 and that of tobacco at 10 annas in the rupee, but that of bájri, banta, kodra, jowári, pulses and til was considerably less. The prices of food-grains were on the whole lower, but bájri was dearer. In the Panch Maháls there were great variations in the prices of food-grains owing to the fact that the season was very favourable to rice, banti, kodra, wheat and gram, and unfavourable to maize and bájri. In Surat the rainfall was slightly below the average and very irregular. The yield of the kharíf crops was not good. But for an unusual fall of rain the rabi crops, too, would have been very inferior. The prices of jowári and bájri rose slightly, but wheat was cheaper. In the Konkan Collectorate of Thána the rainfall though generally above the average was not in all cases seasonable, and the rice as well as the nágli, vári and other inferior crops suffered from want of timely rain. The yield of rice crops was estimated at 12 or 13 annas in the rupee. Rice and wheat were cheaper, but other grains dearer.

Central Division.

The season of 1887-88 in the Collectorates of the Central Division was favourable. The rainfall was above the average, except in Ahmednagar and Násik. In Khándesh the year was one of very heavy rainfall. The result was that the kharíf crops were below the average, while the rabi crops were very good. The yield of jowári was below the average, the bájri crops were poor, the til crops were very poor, and cotton was damaged; but the fine harvest of wheat, gram and linseed in the richer soils more than compensated for the deficiencies of the early crops. There was a fall in the price of wheat: that of cotton hardly varied, though the yield during the year was certainly less than in the previous year: that of jowári was stationary; while that of bájri rose considerably. In Násik the early crops suffered more or less from insufficient and unseasonable rain and yielded an out-turn of from 8 to 12 annas in the rupee. The rabi crops were, however, good, especially wheat. The prices of wheat, dál and rice were stationary, while those of bájri, jowári and gram rose more or less, the increase in the price of jowári being marked. In Ahmednagar the rainfall was not only below the average, but was very unequally distributed over the district in the earlier part of the year, with the result that the early crops suffered more or less from want of rain in several tálukás. In the rabi season, however, the rainfall was favourable, and notwithstanding some damage from blight and cloudy weather the yield was estimated at from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee. On the whole, however, the season may be said to have been good. Prices were slightly lower except in the case of jowári, which was dearer and of cotton and bájri which were stationary. In the Poona Collectorate the yield of both the kharíf and rabi crops was good, being estimated at about 12 annas in the rupee, though fodder for cattle was, owing to excessive moisture, very scarce, the usual prices being more than doubled. There was a considerable rise in the prices of jowári and bájri, the staple food of the district, but those of other food-grains were slightly lower. In Sátára the fall was on the whole seasonable. The kharíf harvest was estimated at from 12 to 14 annas in the rupee. The rabi harvest was also good. The prices of wheat, jowári and bájri were lower, and those of rice, tur dál and cotton slightly higher than in the preceding year. In Sholápur the heavy rains about the time when the crops were in ear did much damage, and the out-turn of the kharíf crops was on an average not more than 8 annas. The rabi crops suffered

from blight, and their yield was estimated at 10 to 12 annas in the rupee, except in one táluka where it was much lower. The prices of jowári and wheat were higher than in the previous year, that of tur dál was slightly lower, and that of rice stationary.

Southern Division.

The season was on the whole not so favourable in the Southern as in the Central Division. In Bijápur both the rabi and kharíf crops raised great expectations, but were not in the end so favourable as those of the two previous years. The rainfall was below the average and unseasonable. Cloudy weather and blighting winds prejudicially affected the growth of the rabi crops. Jowári suffered much. The prices of wheat and jowári, especially the latter, rose considerably; those of rice and dál fell slightly; while the price of cotton was almost stationary. In Belgaum the rainfall was nearly equal to the average, and the kharíf crops were at first very promising, but were subsequently injured by deficient and unseasonable falls of rain. The rice crop was very poor; the yield of the jowári, bájri and tur crops was estimated at 12 annas in one or two tálukás only, and at from 8 to 10 annas in most of the other tálukás; the sugar-cane crops were good. The rabi crops also suffered from unseasonable rain, as well as winds and blight: the harvest of rabi jowári was poor, and that of wheat, gram and cotton fair. On the whole, comparatively speaking, the season was favourable. The prices of food-grains rose, except that of jowári, which was stationary. In Dhárwár the rainfall was above the average, but not very seasonable. The rice crops were poor and the yield of the other early crops was also not favourable. The rabi crops derived much benefit from a seasonable rainfall and yielded a good harvest. Except towards the end of the year in a few tracts, no scarcity of drinking water was felt in the district, and fodder was plentiful and cheap. The prices of wheat, rice and cotton were higher than in the previous year, and those of tur dál and jowári lower. In Kánara the rainfall was considerably above the average on the coast. The season was favourable throughout the district. The supári (betel-nut) gardens produced good crops. There was a slight fall in the price of rice, which is the only grain grown to any extent in the district. Of the imported grains, wheat exhibited a slight rise, and other grains, especially rági, the food of the poorest classes, a fall in price. Pepper and cardamoms fetched about the same price as in the previous year, while supári rose considerably in value. In Ratnágiri the rainfall was slightly above the average, and its distribution not unfavourable to the crops, which yielded a harvest estimated at from 10 to 11 annas in the rupee. The district does not produce grain sufficient for its own consumption and has to import it from Bombay and from places above the Ghats. The prices of food-grains showed a rise in the case of nágli and vari, and a fall in that of dál and rice. In Kolába the rainfall was seasonable and abundant, being very much in excess of the average. The out-turn of crops was good. The prices of food-grains were, however, stationary, except in the case of dál, which showed an increase.

WAGES.

General.

A statement of wages will be found in Part III, Appendix IV-B (3).

Sind.

The prices of labour in Sind changed very little during the year 1887-88 as compared with the preceding year. In the Thar and Párkar district of Sind there was a rise in the rate of cart and camel hire in consequence of the insufficiency of carriage for the increasing produce of the district. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the influx of the cheaper Panjábi workmen had a tendency to oust the Sindhi in work requiring skilled labour, and hence a slight fall in the wages of skilled labour is observable. In Karáchi the rates for unskilled labour increased slightly owing to the increased demand for labourers for employment on the large railway, wharfage, municipal and private works in progress. In Shikárpur the price of labour—skilled and unskilled—was slightly lower in the year under report owing to slackness of trade. In Hyderabad the price of labour remained stationary. The wages of labourers, both skilled and unskilled, were, as a rule, considerably higher in Sind than in the Presidency proper.

Northern Division.

In the Northern Division wages were stationary, except that there was an almost inappreciable fall in the price of skilled labour in the Panch Mahál, and that in the city of Surat there was a considerable fall in the price of unskilled labour owing to the cessation of the abnormal activity in the building trade which existed in the previous year. In Thána the Tánsa water works provided employment for a large body of labourers most of whom came from the Násik, Satára and other districts.

Central Division.

Wages in the Central Division also remained stationary with a few exceptions. A slight rise was observable in the price of skilled labour in Poona, attributed to the existence of a greater demand for that kind of labour. In Sátára there was an increase in the rate of hire for carts and pack bullocks owing to the impetus given to traffic by the West Dekkhan Line: an increase in the minimum wages of skilled labour was also noticeable. In Ahmednagar there was a fall in the price of skilled and unskilled labour owing to the fact that several Government buildings were under construction in 1886-87, and the demand for such labour decreased with their completion.

Southern Division.

Wages in the Southern Division remained stationary with the exceptions noticed below. In Dhárwár the price of skilled labour increased from 10 to 12 annas, while that of unskilled labour fell from 6 to 4 annas a day. The increase was due to a large number of railway buildings and private houses being under construction during the year in the towns of Dhárwár and Hubli. The decrease in the wages of unskilled labour was due partly to the

diminished demand on the part of the Southern Marátha Railway Company and partly to the arrival of labourers from other districts in the hope of making money. An increase in the rate of cart-hire is also observable in Dhárwár, due to increased traffic in consequence of the opening of the railway. In the town of Belgaum itself the wages of skilled and unskilled labour increased, owing to the demand for labour created by the advent of the railway and the opening of the Gokák Mills. Elsewhere in the district of Belgaum the rate of cart-hire decreased owing to the diversion to the railway of the through trade which was formerly carried on by road. The rate of hire for pack bullocks remained the same, but they, too, have to a considerable extent been supplanted by the railway. A slight fall in the price of skilled labour is observable in Bijápur, and both in that district and Ratnágiri a fall in cart-hire is noticeable, attributable probably to increased facilities for steam communication by rail or water.

Horticulture.

Public Gardens, Bombay.

There were 8 municipal gardens in the town and island of Bombay, including the Málabár Hill Reservoir Garden, during 1887-88. They were all extensively frequented by the public with evident general appreciation. The most important of them was the Victoria Garden at Byculla, in which numerous improvements were made during the year. The zoological collection in that garden was maintained in fairly good condition, but it would seem that the site of the garden is unfavourable to the health of the animals. The other gardens were kept in their usual good order. The budget allowances and the expenditure incurred during the year on account of the several gardens are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Gardens.	Total amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Victoria Garden	36,689	1	1	35,175	5	4
Northbrook Garden, Grant Road ...	1,496	0	0	1,200	12	9
Falkland Road Garden	468	0	0	439	7	7
Dick's Tank Garden, Parel Road ...	364	0	0	217	8	10
Elphinstone Circle Garden	3,796	8	0	2,765	3	5
Bazár Gate Garden	833	0	0	704	15	2
Sir Cowasji Jehángir Garden at Máhim ...	482	12	0	482	1	3
Total ...	44,129	5	1	40,985	6	4

The Empress Botanical Gardens at Poona.

These gardens were maintained during the year in excellent condition, and several improvements were made in them. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4,065 against Rs. 5,230 in 1886-87, and the expenditure to Rs. 9,015 against Rs. 9,227. The decrease in receipts occurred almost wholly under the head of sale of timber.

Forests.

The details of the forest area of the Northern Circle are shown in the following table:— *Northern Circle.* Area.

Division.	Area on the 1st April 1887.				Added during the year.				Disforested or excluded by Rectification of Areas.				Area on the 31st March 1888.			
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.	
	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.
North Thána	284	536	298	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	536	298	369
South Thána	325	395	353	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	325	395	352	388
East Khándesh	668	76	104	307	59	520	...	...	3	124	36	146	724	472	61	161
West Khándesh	1,216	93	194	617	26	75	...	174	4	174	...	...	1,237	634	195	151
Násik	1,110	549	...	...	2	131	...	...	5	365	...	...	1,107	315	...	...
Ahmednagar	836	253	11	114	10	297	...	...	24	10	...	...	822	540	11	114
Poona	722	21	...	...	5	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	503	...	...
Sátára	659	400	...	17	6	558	...	...	1	592	...	...	664	366	...	17
Sholápur	232	587	...	...	38	60	...	...	...	100	...	...	270	547	...	...
Surat	969	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	320	...	...	747	444	...	...
Panch Mahális	205	270	118	107	...	...	26	200	25	494	4	54	179	416	140	253
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	34	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	118	...	...
Total ...	7,231	104	1,080	301	183	321	26	374	286	259	40	502	7,128	166	1,086	173

It will be seen that the total area under forest was 8,312 square miles at the commencement and 8,195 square miles at the end of the year: a decrease of 117 square miles.

This apparent decrease, however, is the result of an accurate measurement of the Dángs by the Topographical Survey, which resulted in a diminution of the area supposed to be under forest in the Surat Forest Division by 221½ square miles. Allowing for this correction the result of the additions actually made to the forest area and the disforestations effected during the year was that the area included in forest was actually increased by about 104½ square miles. Of the forests forming this increase a portion measuring about 34⅛ square miles was administered by the Collector of Ahmedabad.

It was proposed during the year to add forest and waste lands measuring 583¼ square miles not included in the above-mentioned area to the reserved forests of the Circle, and notifications declaring the intention of Government to do so and ordering the necessary inquiries to be made into private rights were issued under the Forest Act. The inquiries were in progress at the close of the year.

Boundaries.

12,222 cairns to mark off forest boundaries were erected during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,865, against 18,383 at a charge of Rs. 6,713 in the previous year.

Forest settlement.

Forest settlement work was in progress during the year. Rights of free grazing in some of the reserved forests of Poona and North and South Thána were awarded by Forest Settlement Officers and contested by the Conservator, with the result that the awards of the Forest Settlement Officers were upheld by the Collectors with certain verbal modifications. How far forest settlement work in the Circle had proceeded up to the close of the year will be seen from the following table :—

Forest Division.	Number of Forest tálukás.	Number of tálukás in which settlement has been completed.	Number of tálukás in which settlement inquiries are in progress.	Number of tálukás in which no settlement inquiries have been commenced yet.
North Thána	10	5	1	4
South Thána				
East Khándesh	16	10	3	3
West Khándesh				
Násik	12	11	1	.....
Ahmednagar	11	11	.....	.....
Poona	8	7	1	.....
Sátára	11	8	3	.....
Sholápur	7	7	.....	.....
Surat	8	1	3	4
Panch Maháls	3	2	1	.....
Total ...	86	62	13	11

Privileges conceded to villagers.

No fresh privileges in regard to forest produce were granted to the inhabitants of forest villages, save in Khándesh, in the code of privileges for the South Tápti tálukás of which district some modifications were made by Government in the course of the year.

Working Plans.

The Working Plans Office was engaged chiefly in forming compartments for timber operations in the several blocks of forests in North Thána. The total number of compartments marked out was 110: their area 5,209 acres. In South Thána the sub-division of the forest areas of the Bhiwndi and Kalyán ranges into forest blocks was completed, 20 blocks having been formed in the former and 17 in the latter range; and in each block a coupe not exceeding $\frac{1}{40}$th of the total area of the block was marked out and offered for sale. The Murbád táluka was also divided into blocks.

Surveys.

A topographical survey of the Násik and South Thána forest divisions was carried on on the prescribed scale of 8″ to a mile by a Party of the Survey of India. The cost of the survey operations effected during the year was Rs. 39,683, exclusive of the cost of printing maps. Other details will be found in Chapter II, *ante*.

Staff and office establishment.

No changes were made in the strength or cost of the superior or of the subordinate protective staff of the Circle, or of the office establishments, which cost altogether Rs. 4,55,552 against Rs. 4,78,792 in 1886-87.

Forest offences.

The number of forest offences detected during the year, for which prosecutions were instituted, amounted to 736, against 839 in 1886-87. The number of cases awaiting trial at the end of the previous year was 85. Of the total number of 821 cases, 709 cases affecting 1,677 individuals were disposed of during the year, convictions having been secured in 538 or 75·9 per cent. cases affecting 1,197 individuals, and 171 or 24·1 per cent. cases having been discharged. 5,142 offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act. In 105 cases disposed of by the land revenue authorities under Section 43 of the Land Revenue Code, fines amounting to Rs. 136 were imposed in respect of offences in protected forests or lands notified under Section 4 of the Forest Act

The number of animals impounded under Section 69 of the Forest Act for trespassing on the forest plantations and closed forests was 1,62,209 against 138,838 in 1886-87 and 115,356 in 1885-86. Large numbers were impounded in Ahmednagar (60,997), Poona (25,883), Sholápur (25,514), Násik (17,496), Sátára (14,952), and East and West Khándesh (16,118).

Fires.

Of the total forest area of 5,602,109 acres, 606,276 acres, or more than one-ninth, were traversed by fire, against 176,363 acres in the previous year. The divisions of the Circle in which fires prevailed most were West Khándesh (area traversed 476,454 acres), Panch

Mahâls (39,494), Surat (27,029), North and South Thána (36,976), and East Khándesh (16,247). In the other districts the occurrence of forest fires was not so frequent, nor their range so extensive as in Khándesh, Gujarát and the Konkan, and the measures adopted to check the fires were more successful. The percentage of protection against fire was 89·2 for the whole Circle.

The growth of trees and reproduction of plants in all the divisions continued to be fair, as the rainfall was favourable. Hired labour was employed at a cost of Rs. 1,643 to plant 488 acres, in addition to the 4,206 acres planted in previous years, which were stocked with teak and other valuable timber trees in a thriving condition. 30,777 acres were sown broadcast at an expenditure of Rs. 6,216, against 27,957 acres at Rs. 4,213 in 1886-87. Plantations.

Fair progress was made by the Public Works Department with the construction of the Shirghat-Paruli road, which it is estimated will cost Rs. 63,000. Existing roads were repaired, surveys of new roads were undertaken, and forest depôts and other small but useful works constructed or were in course of construction. Communications and buildings.

The free grants of timber made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,050. Free grants of timber.

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year, are exhibited in the following table :— Financial results. Yield of forests.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1886-87	9,13,100 15 6	2,09,072 11 10	4,78,792 3 8	6,87,864 15 6	2,25,236 0 0
1887-88	9,68,625 3 5	2,26,095 14 1	4,97,039 9 9	7,23,135 7 10	2,45,489 11 7
Increase	55,524 3 11	17,023 2 3	18,247 6 1	35,270 8 4	20,253 11 7

These results were attained notwithstanding that in South Thána and Surat a considerable quantity of timber remained unsold owing to the refusal of the offers made for its purchase; that myrabolans were sold in South Thána at low prices; and that in Sátára the sales of the crop of myrabolans, which was an indifferent one, were not completed within the year. It is especially noticeable that the revenue from grazing fees and the sale of fodder grass has steadily grown during the last five years, as will be seen from the following figures:—Rs. 1,97,963 in 1883-84, Rs. 2,25,853 in 1884-85, Rs. 2,32,650 in 1885-86, Rs. 2,37,126 in 1886-87, and Rs. 2,48,855 in 1887-88. The receipts from the sale of timber during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,93,786, and from the sale of firewood and charcoal to Rs. 76,536. Stock worth Rs. 60,198 was on hand at the close of the year against stock worth Rs. 42,041 at the commencement.

The following statement shows the details of the forest area of the Southern Circle :— *Southern Circle.* Area and boundaries.

Name of Collectorate.	Area on 1st April 1887.				Added during the year.				Excluded or transferred to other Heads.				Area on the 31st March 1888.				Total.	
	Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.		Reserved.		Protected.			
	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.	Sqr. m.	Ac.
Kánara	683	446	2,864	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	683	446	2,864	631	3,548	437
Belgaum	492	·82	197	223 9/40	..	33 9/40	..	32 1/2	..	14 29/40	..	212 9/40	492	100 1/2	197	43 1/4	689	144 1/4
Dhárwár	171	425	·260	261	..	..	..	..	..	14 27/40	..	2	171	410 3/40	260	259	432	29 1/40
Kolába	299	471 11/40	88	620 31/40	..	..	..	..	5	479 29/40	..	..	293	631 13/40	88	620 31/40	382	612 1/10
Bijápur	155	115	..	364	..	..	..	..	..	39 7/40	..	..	155	75 33/40	..	364	155	439 33/40
Ratnágiri	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1/10	..	..	20	8 3/40	..	..	20	8 3/40
Total ...	1,822	272 11/40	3,412	180	..	33 9/40	..	32 1/2	5	553 13/40	..	214 9/40	1,816	392 1/40	3,411	638 31/40	5,228	390 1/40

There was thus a decrease of 6 square miles in the forest area, which amounted at the close of the year to about 5,228½ square miles. The changes which led to this diminution are too insignificant to need notice. 8,453 boundary-marks were erected or repaired during the year.

The expenditure on forest settlement and demarcation work during the year amounted to Rs. 31,738, out of which Rs. 13,551 were debitable to "Forests." In Dhárwár and Belgaum the work had already been practically completed during the previous year, as stated in the report for that year. In Kánara 65 miles of boundaries were demarcated during 1887-88, and the Forest Settlement Officer was preparing for submission proposals regarding 46 villages of Sirsi, 21 of Honávar and 16 of Kumta. In Kolába the Forest Settlement Officer reported on the Pen, Nágotna and Roha sub-divisions, and his office was abolished from 1st June 1887. In Bijápur the Forest Settlement Officer submitted reports regarding the lands still remaining to be finally included in forests, and his office was abolished at the end of the year. In Ratnágiri, as no adequate results were to be expected from the continuance of the Forest Settlement Office, that office was abolished from March 1st, 1888. Forest settlement and demarcation.

Surveys.

An important event of the year was the survey of a projected line of railway from Nágargali on the Southern Marátha Country Railway to Potoli, a distance of 21 miles, intended to open up the teak forests in that part of the country. The Topographical Survey, which continued its operations in the Northern Forest Division of Kánara, in the neighbourhood of Gund and the proposed railway, triangulated 150 square miles, traversed 220, and plane-tabled 113 at a cost of Rs. 38,039: the cost per square mile was, therefore, Rs. 337 if the total cost is divided by the area plane-tabled, or Rs. 250 if the cost of triangulating, traversing and plane-tabling 113 miles only be taken into consideration.

Forest offences.

Prosecutions were conducted in 108 cases, with the result that convictions were obtained in 75, or 69 per cent. In the previous year convictions were secured in 115 out of 152 cases, or in 76 per cent. of the cases prosecuted. The decrease in the number of prosecutions was mainly due to diminution in the number of those conducted in Kolába on account of illegal *dalhi* cultivation (wood ash culture). In 652 cases forest offences were compounded, and fines aggregating Rs. 1,542 recovered against 438 cases and Rs. 2,336 in the previous year. The increase in the number of cases occurred chiefly in Bijápur.

Fires.

Forest fires were almost as prevalent as ever. The Conservator is of opinion that unless the inhabitants of forest villages are held responsible for the fires occurring in their villages, and made to pay an enhanced grazing fee during the season following a fire, it is impossible to prevent the occurrence of the fires which are ruining all the best forests in Kánara. Systematic attempts were made to protect 12,167 acres in previous years, and 27,371 acres more in the year under report; and measures are being taken to afford more extended protection in future.

Plantations.

Natural reproduction by seed has not improved during the year; and it cannot improve until means are found to prevent the occurrence of forest fires. 40,317 seedlings of different kinds were planted out during the year, with the result that 22,560 survived, more than one-half of which number were casuarina plants. An attempt was also made to grow plants without watering them, with the result that out of 3,392 *nim* (*Melia Indica*) seedlings planted out, about 1,800 survived. Nurseries were formed in four different places containing 46,701 seedlings of various kinds.

Communications and buildings.

A number of forest roads were repaired during the year, the Londa-Hemadji road commenced in the previous year was completed, and a number of small buildings for forest purposes were constructed, at a total cost of Rs. 5,291.

Yield of forests.

The forests of the Southern Circle yielded teak logs measuring 256,729 cubic feet against 300,971 cubic feet in 1886-87; besides 224,345 teak beams, rafters, poles, &c., against 223,561 in the previous year. The decrease in the yield of teak logs was due to the late commencement of the operations of felling and removing timber in Kánara, owing to the continuance of the rains till a later period than usual and the prevalence of murrain among cattle. The number of bamboo stems extracted was 5,239,040 against 4,266,740 in 1886-87, and 11 cart-loads were also extracted against 208 in the previous year: the increase in the number of stems occurred chiefly in Kánara where the bulk of the bamboo was grown. 3,955,985 cubic feet, 422,283 head-loads, 15,119 cart-loads, 19,919 animal-loads, 31,281 stacks, 21,920 tons and 27,955 *khandis* (weight measures) of firewood were collected during the year against 2,631,805 cubic feet, 435,154 head-loads, 13,381 cart-loads, 20,651 animal loads, 20,914 stacks, 16,659 tons and 56,076 *khandis* in 1886-87. The increased collections of firewood in cubic feet and stacks were made mostly in Belgaum owing to the demand on the Southern Marátha Country Railway having more than doubled as compared with the demand in the previous year. 10,910 *khandis* of myrabolans were collected against 11,304 in 1886-87.

The out-turn of sleepers in Kánara was 87,038 against 89,990 in the previous year.

Saw-mills.

The Kannigeri Saw-mills worked 296 days against 297 in the previous year, cutting up 30,585 cubic feet of timber against 41,752 in 1886-87. The out-turn of clean timber was 17,760 cubic feet against 25,758 in the preceding year; but 1,256 more sleepers were turned out in the year under report. The receipts amounted to Rs. 33,077 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,159 against Rs. 77,619 and 13,716 respectively in the previous year. The large decrease in the out-turn of timber, receipts and expenditure were due to a diminution in the demands of the Southern Marátha Country Railway Company; and the Company having set up its own saw machinery it is very doubtful whether the mills can any longer be worked at a profit.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants were made of wood worth Rs. 22,119 against Rs. 21,885 in 1886-87.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year, as compared with those of the previous year, will be seen from the following table:—

			1886-87.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.
Receipts			14,33,793	14,34,650
Expenditure—	1886-87.	1887-88.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
A. Conservancy and Works ...	4,44,535	4,96,454	6,94,614	7,46,260
B. Establishment ...	2,50,079	2,49,806		
Surplus			7,39,179	6,88,390

The surplus revenue of the year was less than that of the year previous by Rs. 50,789 —a result which was due to the failure in effecting sales of timber at Kodibág, owing to a combination of traders. The sales were, as usual, held about the middle of March, the terms of the sale being that the purchase-money should be paid in by the end of that month. Not only were these terms found to be too stringent, and the time left for the removal of the wood before the commencement of the stormy season insufficient, but the traders imagined that the Forest Department would have to sell the timber before the end of the financial year at any price obtainable, and therefore offered low rates. It is proposed to hold the sales in November in future.

Sind Circle. Area.

The area of the Sind reserved forests on the 31st March 1887 was 699 square miles and 409 acres. 205 square miles and 122 acres of reserved and 1 square mile and 128 acres of protected forest were during the year either added to the forests or gained by them by alluvion, while on the other hand 11 square miles and 381 acres were either excluded or lost by diluvion. The result was that at the end of the year the aggregate area was 893 square miles and 150 acres of reserved, and 1 square mile and 128 acres of protected forest.

Forest settlemen and demarcation.

Forest settlement and demarcation work in Sind was practically completed, and the office maintained for the purpose was abolished on the 14th May 1887. The work remaining to be done in the Kashmor táluka has been postponed till the introduction of the revenue survey and settlement into that táluka.

Surveys.

Two surveyors were employed during the year in surveying the forests.

Forest Divisions.

The Jacobabad Forest Division was abolished from April 1st, 1887, and four of the five ranges which it comprised were amalgamated with the Sukkur Division, and the fifth with the Naushahro Division.

Forest offences.

130 forest offences were prosecuted, and convictions secured in 78 of them, against 58 and 47 in 1886-87. The proportion of convictions to trials is still very low. The number of petty offences compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act and the amount recovered as compensation were respectively 1,447 and Rs. 4,341 against 1,062 and Rs. 4,006 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly due to increase of illicit grazing in consequence, probably, of want of fodder owing to failure of rain.

Fires.

The forest fires which occurred during the year were unimportant.

Grazing.

The revised scale of grazing fees introduced in 1886-87 resulted in an increase of revenue from Rs. 45,867 in that year to Rs. 52,989 in the year under report. 4,541 head of cattle were permitted to graze free of charge. 6,566 acres were closed for reproduction and 12,846 rendered available for grazing purposes.

Yield of forests.

The yield of the chief articles of forest produce was as follows during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 respectively :—Logs of timber 46,943 and 33,705 cubic feet, sleepers 2,388 and 5,301, posts and rafters 3,18,579 and 3,88,906, firewood 31,58,776 and 25,03,305 *maunds* of 28 lbs. each, and charcoal 35,746 and 46,869 *maunds*. The large decrease in firewood is due to decreased consumption on the North-Western Railway owing to diminution of traffic on the line. There is a prospect of a railway being constructed through the Thar and Párkar district, which is capable of supplying 45,00,000 cubic feet of fuel per annum for locomotives. An experiment as to the bark-yielding capacities of *bábul* (*Acacia Arabica*) forests, made in view of the probable development of a large demand for that article, showed that 2 acres of the forest could yield 225 *maunds* of the bark.

Free grants of timber.

Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 785, against Rs. 1,006 in 1886-87, were made to poor agriculturists.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year's work in the Sind Forest Circle are exhibited in the following table :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	6,85,782	6,32,302	53,480
Expenditure—			
A. Conservancy and Works ...	4,04,090	3,54,985	49,105
B. Establishment	1,13,613	1,11,142	2,471
Total of A & B ...	5,17,703	4,66,127	51,576
Surplus	1,68,079	1,66,175	1,904

Mines and Quarries.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Manufactures and Industries.

General.

The chief industries of the Presidency—agriculture, the spinning and weaving of cotton by steam power, the manufacture of salt, and the distillation of liquor—are treated of separately, either in sections devoted to them specially, as in the case of the first two industries, or incidentally in giving an account of the revenues of the year, as in the case of the other two industries, or in so far as the Native States of this Presidency are concerned, in giving an account of those States. The other industries which exist are almost all insignificant in extent, and there is little that is new or interesting to be recorded regarding them. From Karáchi it is reported that the introduction of bone-crushing machinery has rendered it possible for shipowners to convey bones at ordinary cargo rates, and that this fact may be expected to have a favourable influence on the largely expanding trade in the export of bones. The glass and soap manufactures of Kaira are reported to have suffered from competition with superior articles of European manufacture. The paper mill at Surat produced paper suitable for native account books, valued at Rs. 14,105. Of the 28 ginning factories in the Surat district only 22 were at work. The Surat dealers in art-fabrics, such as carved sandal-wood and ivory work, embroideries, and *kinkháb* (cloth of gold) showed their anxiety to keep their wares before the public by sending numerous exhibits to the Glasgow Exhibition. The establishment of a cotton press at Aurangabad in His Highness the Nizám's territories, combined with the inferiority of the year's cotton crop served to diminish the imports of cotton into Ahmednagar for the purpose of being pressed into bales. The well-known silver-ware industry of that city was confined to 8 or 9 artizans only. The hand-loom weaving industry in the Ahmednagar district has of late years diminished greatly; and the "Nagar carpets," which were so well known in former years for the superiority of their designs and general excellence, are not now procurable. From Khándesh it is reported that cotton gins and presses have been increasing to such a remarkable extent that even if the native *charka* (hand-wheel for cleaning cotton) falls entirely into desuetude there will not be sufficient employment for them. The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa near Poona with a capital of Rs. 5,00,000 commenced work during the year. It afforded employment to 180 persons on an average and produced 130¼ tons of paper valued at Rs. 54,600. The Indian Paper Mill at Khadakvásla near Poona, which depended for its motive power on the water-supply of Lake Fife, ceased to work during the year. The oil factory at Bársi in the Sholápur District, which was being constructed in 1886-87 on behalf of the Bársi Oil Company, is reported to have "stopped work" owing probably to want of funds. A steam cotton-press was established at Bágalkot in the Bijápur District during the year. The advent of the railway tended to concentrate the weaving industry in that district at two or three great centres. The Gokák Water Power and Manufacturing Company's Mill at the Gokák Falls commenced working in the beginning of October 1887. On January 1st, 1888, 5,184 spindles and 303 operatives were employed. On July 1st following, 20,000 spindles and 343 operatives were at work. The sandal-wood carvers of Kumta in the Kánara district were disappointed in finding that most of the articles forwarded by them on their own account to the Antwerp Exhibition were returned unsold.

The Factories Act.

Factories.

The number of factories in the town and island of Bombay to which Act XV of 1881 applied was 78 at the beginning of 1887-88. The Sivlál Spinning Mill at Tárdeo was burnt down, but was to have been re-built. The number of factories in the Mofussil to which the Act applied was 34.

Employment of children.

Two prosecutions were instituted during the year under report in Bombay under Section 15 (*a*) of the Act—one against the time-keeper of the Oriental Mill at Tárdeo and the other against the manager of the Náráyan Cotton Mill for employing, respectively, 1 child and 3 children under the age of 12 as full-time employés. The time-keeper of the Oriental Mill was convicted and fined Rs. 10. The manager of the Náráyan Mill was warned and discharged. At first 3 mills in Bombay employed children as such, *viz.*, the Alliance, the Náráyan and the Anglo-Indian. The Anglo-Indian is the only one now which avowedly employs them.

Inspections.

Towards the commencement of the year the duties of Inspector of Factories, Bombay, were entrusted to the newly created Assistant Collector of Bombay. He made 278 inspections, visiting all the textile factories which together with the non-textile and 3 new mills, *viz.* the Howard and Bullough Mills, DeLisle Road, the Presidency Mill, Parel, and the David Mill, Dádar, numbered 81 at the close of the year. In the Mofussil the factories were inspected by the District Magistrates, who were directed to perform the functions of an inspector as contemplated by the Act.

Accidents.

During the year 387 accidents occurred in Bombay, 318 of which were slight, 64 serious, and 5 fatal. The number of accidents in the Mofussil was 63, of which 48 were slight, 11 serious and 4 fatal.

Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

New Act.

The important event of the year in connection with the working of the Steam Boiler Inspection Department was the passing of the new Steam Boiler Inspection Act (Bombay Act No. III of 1887), which came into force from the 31st October 1887. The Department was, therefore, managed under the old Act for the greater part of the year.

The number of boilers and engines examined during 1887-88 amounted to 354 and 61 against 355 and 184 respectively in the previous year. The large decrease in the number of engines examined is stated to be due to the discontinuance of the inspection of engines under the new Act III of 1887. No casualties occurred during the period, nor were there any appeals. 23 engineers passed the 1st class, 27 the 2nd class and 55 the 3rd class examination. 9 Service certificates were granted under Section 17, and 9 under Section 19 of Bombay Act No. V of 1873. Operations of the Department.

The actual receipts of the year from all sources (Rs. 9,540) fell short of the total expenditure (Rs. 10,280) of the Department by Rs. 740. A large amount of fees remained uncollected at the close of the year. Receipts and expenditure.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

The prosperity of the cotton mill industry continued unabated throughout 1887. Notwithstanding a large addition to the number of spindles in operation, and a still larger increase in the production, there was no congestion of stocks, the markets in China and Japan continuing to absorb increasing quantities of Bombay-made yarns. The exports of yarn to those countries amounted to 244,888 bales against 219,950 in 1886, and those of piece-goods to 2,589,240 yards against 2,988,890 yards. The number of spindles in the mills worked by steam power in the Presidency, including Native States, increased from 1,698,797 in 1886 to 1,779,220 in the year under report. The number of mills was 55 in Bombay and its suburbs and 20 in the Mofussil against 50 and 20 respectively in the previous year. The cotton mill industry.

The guarantee given by the Association in the preceding year to secure a certain quantity of cargo for each monthly steamer of the Navigazione General Italiana leaving for China at Rs. 8 per ton terminated in May 1887; and as it was apparent that the Italian Company had secured a firm footing in the trade and would continue to run their steamers regularly without a guarantee, it was decided not to renew the guarantee. The open competition of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's and the Italian companies then supplied the trade with a fair amount of tonnage at reasonable rates, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per ton; and the competition for cargo was to have been increased after the close of the year by the Messageries Maritimes. Steamer freights to China.

The arrangement made in the preceding year with a private firm at Aden for the purpose of opening new markets for Bombay-made piece-goods and yarns at the Somáli and Red Sea ports not having been properly carried out by the firm, it was allowed to lapse at the termination of the six months for which it had been concluded. Sufficient information was, however, elicited to show that a considerable trade could be carried on with those ports by a well-equipped private firm of sufficient capacity and means. Development of trade.

The system of registering trade marks, initiated by the Association in 1886, continued to operate well, and prevented new tickets resembling those already in existence being designed. Registration of trade marks.

In addition to the sum of Rs. 2,000 voted by the Association for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in 1886 and paid during the year, a donation of Rs. 3,000 was made by the Khatáv Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company for the purpose of founding a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem to be given to the best Native candidate qualifying himself for any one of four specified departments of a cotton mill. Technical education.

On the 31st December 1887 the number of members of the Association was 43 as compared with 41 on the 31st December 1886. The financial position of the Association continued to improve, the receipts amounting to Rs. 7,299 against 6,966 in 1886, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,826 (exclusive of the donation to the Technical Institute) against Rs. 5,482. Affairs of the Association.

Trade.

Out of the total private trade of the port of Bombay of 9,104⅙ lákhs of rupees against 8,455⅓ lákhs in 1886-87, inclusive of treasure, the foreign trade was valued at 7,295¼ lákhs, the imports being valued at 3,742¾ lákhs and the exports at 3,552½ lákhs. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 457⅔ lákhs, or 6·69 per cent.: 452 in the import and 5⅔ in the export trade. As compared with the average of the five preceding years there was an increase of 744¾ lákhs, or 11 per cent.: 528¼ in the import and 216½ in the export trade. 1,216⅔ lákhs represented the imports of treasure, which were greater than in the previous year by 269¼ lákhs or 28 per cent. and greater also than in the five years ending 1886-87 by 142⅔ lákhs. The exports of treasure were represented by 113 lákhs, and were lower than in the previous year by 11¾ lákhs, although higher than in the five years ending 1886-87 by 21 lákhs. The imports of merchandise exceeded those of the previous year by 182¾ lákhs or 7·8 per cent., and those of the previous five years by 385⅔ lákhs or 18 per cent. The exports of merchandise exceeded those of the previous year by 17½ lákhs only. The increase in the imports of merchandise occurred chiefly in coals, machinery and millwork, iron, railway plant and rolling stock, silk (raw and piece-goods), and spices, the increase in the case of these articles being 26, 24⅔, 32¼, 101¾, General Remarks: Bombay.

34 and 20½ lákhs respectively. These increases more than counterbalanced the large decrease of 104½ lákhs in the value of the cotton piece-goods imported. Prices, expressed in rupees, generally rose, owing in most cases to the low rate of exchange; but other large causes were also at work. The activity in mill-construction was greater during the year than at any former period, greater lengths of railway lines were in use, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nágpur Railways were under construction, and the Tánsa water works for the city of Bombay were in progress. These circumstances serve chiefly to explain, directly or indirectly, all the increases except (i) that in the imports of silk, which was due to a very large production of the raw material in China, followed by the adoption by the manufacturers in that country of the somewhat unusual course of sending large consignments of silk piece-goods for sale to merchants in Bombay, and (ii) that in the imports of spices which was attributable to the abundance of the clove crop in Zanzibar. The decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods was ascribable to the existence of extensive stocks remaining after the very large supplies imported in the previous year and the inability of Manchester to execute orders from Bombay in reasonable time on account of its engagements with China and other countries, as well as to the low rates of exchange and the increased production of local mills. The countries from which the increased imports were derived were the United Kingdom, China and Zanzibar, the supplies of merchandise received from which exceeded those of the previous year by 123, 22 and 19½ lákhs of rupees respectively. The increase in the exports of merchandise is entirely ascribable to an increase of 10·6 per cent. in the exportation of imported articles, for articles of Indian produce exhibit a decline of 0·44 per cent. The exports of cloves and cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture exceeded in value those of the previous year by 12¼ and 15¾ lákhs of rupees respectively: those of grain and pulse, and opium diminished by 146½ and 86 lákhs respectively, and the diminution was not counterbalanced by the excess of 94 lákhs in the exports of raw cotton and of 82½ in those of cotton twist, yarn and piece-goods of local manufacture. Besides the low rates of exchange, which were very unfavourable to exporters, a number of other causes contributed to this result. The increased export of Zanzibar cloves was the natural consequence of a larger supply; and the diminished export of "grain and pulse" was due to a short crop of wheat, especially in the Panjáb, and larger exports from America and Russia. There were increased exports of raw cotton chiefly made in the commencement of the year when a portion of the large out-turn of the crop of 1886-87 was shipped: but the increase in quantity was but slight as compared with that in the value which followed upon a rise in the prices. A great deterioration in the quality of the cotton exported is noticeable, due to excessive adulteration. The larger exports of cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture are ascribed to an increase in the number of mills and a larger demand from China. The exports of merchandise to the United Kingdom increased by 29 lákhs, owing chiefly to the greater value of the shipments of raw cotton, and those to Japan by 31 $\frac{9}{16}$ lákhs in consequence principally of larger supplies having been made of cotton twist and yarn of local manufacture: those to Italy, on the other hand, diminished by 67 lákhs, because of the smaller shipments of wheat, and those to China also exhibited a decrease of 34 $\frac{3}{16}$ lákhs attributable principally to the decline in the exports of opium already referred to.

Karáchi.

The private trade of Karáchi exhibited a decline, from 920·6 to 886·8 lákhs of rupees, *i. e.* to the extent of 33·8 lákhs, which was the net result of a decrease of 49·5 lákhs in the foreign and an increase of 15·7 in the coasting trade. The foreign trade diminished to the extent of 19·5 lákhs in imports, notwithstanding an increase of a lákh in the imports of dutiable goods and of 3·5 lákhs in those of treasure; and it decreased by 30·0 lákhs in exports, notwithstanding an increase of 8·5 lákhs in the shipments of foreign merchandise. The imports of cotton piece-goods declined to the extent of 31·2 lákhs in consequence of the market having been overstocked in the previous year as well as of a diminished demand from the rural population following upon a poor harvest: those of wrought and unwrought copper, and zinc or spelter diminished by 3·4 and 1·2 lákhs respectively, owing to the rise in the prices of those articles in Europe: those of cement, and machinery and millwork also declined to the extent of 3·9 and 1·6 lákhs respectively. The increases in the imports of, among other articles, provisions and sugar to the extent of 3·2 and 6·5 lákhs respectively, in consequence chiefly of a plentiful crop of dates in Persia, Bassora and Maskat, and a steady demand for sugar from the Panjáb, were utterly insufficient to counterbalance the decrease. A fall of 2·6 lákhs in the imports of iron was more than compensated for by an increase of 3·6 in those of steel, which is coming largely into use in place of iron. Wool, both imported from Afghánistán and Beluchistán and of Indian production, was exported more largely to the extent of 14·9 lákhs, in consequence of the facilities now enjoyed by Karáchi for cleaning and pressing it and shipping it direct to Europe: til or gingelly seed was still more largely exported—to the extent of 30·2 lákhs more than in the previous year—owing to the favourable out-turn of the crops in Sind and the Panjáb and the activity of the demand from abroad: and an increase of 4·4 lákhs was noticeable in the exports of grain other than gram, rice and wheat—owing to good crops and favourable prices of bájri and jowári, and another of 2 lákhs in those of gum-arabic. But these increases were much more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 73·9 lákhs in the shipments of wheat, which was due to the inferior nature of the crops in Sind and the Panjáb; a decline of 4·5 lákhs in those of raw cotton, for which article there was a great demand in the Bombay market; and diminutions of 1·9 and 2·8 lákhs respectively in the exports of rice and tea. The diminution in the imports, chiefly derived from the United Kingdom, of all the articles of import named above except dates and sugar, and in the exports of wheat, tea and rice injuriously affected the trade with that country to the extent of 36·7 (370·2—333·5) lákhs

as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the increase in the exports of til and wool. The value of the trade with France was approximately the same, 52·1 lákhs, as in the previous year: what it lost in the exports of rice, wheat and rapeseed it gained in those of bájri and jowári, and til or gingelly seed. The value of that with Belgium was reduced from 60·0 to 35·3 lákhs through the decline in the shipments of wheat and cotton, which was only partially compensated for by increased shipments of til and rape seeds. The trade with the Mauritius increased from 20·2 to 25·9 lákhs, chiefly owing to the increase in the imports of sugar, and that with Persia declined from 22·9 to 21·2 lákhs notwithstanding the increased supply of dates. Of trades of less consequence, that with Egypt declined, while those with Mekran and Sonmiani, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Austria and Italy increased.

And Aden.

During the year under report the private trade of Aden, which was valued at 517 lákhs of rupees, again exhibited an increase to the extent of 42·4 lákhs, of which 16·4 were in the foreign, 24·9 in the Indian, and 1·0 in the inland trade. Of the trade with foreign countries, the most important was that with Arabia, which exhibited a decrease of 6·8 lákhs in the imports and 2·9 lákhs in the exports. The next, and but slightly lower to it in value, was that with the East Coast of Africa, which showed an increase of 9 lákhs in the imports and of 7·7 lákhs in the exports. Of considerably lower value was the trade with the United Kingdom, the imports from which increased by 10·6 lákhs, while the exports to it advanced by 0·9 lákh only. Lower still was the value of the trade with the United States of America, which decreased in imports by 8·4 while it increased in the exports by 4·5 lákhs. The trade with France was by no means considerable as regards imports: as regards exports it showed a large diminution of 4·5 lákhs. Nearly on a level with the trade with France was that with Abyssinia, which decreased by 2·1 lákhs in the imports, while it increased by 6·6 in the exports. The trade with India was insignificant, except as regards imports from the Bengal Presidency, which increased in value by 2·93 lákhs, and as regards the imports and exports from the Bombay Presidency which advanced by 16·8 lakhs in the value of the supplies received and by 4·4 lákhs in that of the shipments made. The inland import trade increased as regards fodder, vegetables and grain; and the exports by land increased in the value of the supplies forwarded of sheep and goats, cotton twist and piece-goods, and dates. Taking the trade of Aden as a whole, coffee, one of the chief articles of import and export, exhibited a considerable decrease, and cotton piece-goods, gums and resins, and hides and skins a large increase, while the trade in grain and pulse was almost stationary. Coal is necessarily imported very largely, and the supplies received during the year greatly exceeded those received in the year previous. The number of steamers which entered and cleared the port increased, but that of country craft declined.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

PORT OF BOMBAY.

Total Trade.

The whole of the sea-borne trade of the port of Bombay for the year 1887-88, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, amounted in value to Rs. 91,04,17,831, showing an increase of value to the extent of Rs. 6,48,86,129, or 7·67 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and on an average of about 9·85 per cent. as compared with the preceding five years.

Foreign and Coasting Trade.

The totals given above are divided among the different branches of foreign and coasting trade, as follows:—

Divisions.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Foreign External Ports	68,37,55,796	72,95,22,797	4,57,67,001
With Foreign Indian Ports	4,75,34,727	5,23,03,992	47,69,265
With British Ports in other Presidencies	7,70,31,203	8,75,09,717	1,04,78,514
With British Ports within the Presidency	3,72,09,976	4,10,81,325	38,71,349
Total ...	84,55,31,702	91,04,17,831	6,48,86,129

The trade with foreign external ports, *i.e.* with countries beyond the continent of India, is classed as "foreign trade," and that with foreign Indian ports and British ports in other Presidencies, as well as within the Presidency, as "coasting trade."

Foreign Trade.

The total value of the private foreign trade (imports and exports), including treasure, amounted to Rs. 72,95,22,797, showing an increase of Rs. 4,57,67,001, or 6·69 per cent., over that of the preceding year. Compared with the average of the previous five years, the trade shows an improvement of Rs. 7,44,77,255, or more than 11 per cent.

The total value of the import private trade (foreign) was Rs. 37,42,70,381, and showed an increase of Rs. 4,52,04,008, or 13·73 per cent., as compared with the previous year. In merchandise and treasure there was an advance of Rs. 1,82,77,421, or 7·8 per cent., and Rs. 2,69,26,587, or 28 per cent., respectively. Compared with the average for the preceding five years, merchandise showed an improvement amounting to Rs. 3,85,67,312, or 18 per cent., and treasure of Rs. 1,42,60,379, or 13 per cent.

The export private trade (foreign) amounted to Rs. 35,52,52,416, which is only Rs. 5,62,993, or ·15 per cent., in advance of the figure for the previous year. The excess is entirely due to the increase of 10·6 per cent. in exportation of foreign merchandise. Articles of Indian produce as well as treasure show a decline of 0·44 and 9·42 per cent. respectively.

Its distribution among different countries as regards imports.

The following table shows foreign imports (inclusive of treasure) distributed according to the countries from which they were received as compared with the corresponding figures for 1886-87. To it are subjoined remarks on the state of the trade with each country during the year under report:—

Countries.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Countries.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	21,94,85,213	25,11,79,912	+3,16,94,699	Other Countries in Africa ...	6,509	5,273	—1,236
Austria	46,86,443	52,01,634	+5,15,191	United States	90,85,043	1,06,16,159	+15,31,116
Belgium	22,87,804	24,47,634	+1,59,830	Aden	22,16,880	24,27,527	+2,10,647
France	44,88,351	57,99,982	+13,11,631	Arabia	72,67,404	64,22,897	—8,44,507
Germany	5,88,268	8,49,090	+2,60,822	Ceylon	8,77,321	15,25,132	+6,47,811
Holland	22,194	31,404	+9,210	China	3,73,26,667	4,11,34,975	+38,08,308
Italy	28,26,396	60,07,230	+31,80,834	Japan	4,92,417	1,41,538	—3,50,879
Malta	3,45,176	26,438	—3,18,738	Java	47,404	1,73,001	+1,25,597
Norway	.....	34,812	+34,812	Mekran and Sonmiani ...	3,44,377	2,70,279	—74,098
Spain	53,536	39,240	—14,296	Persia	58,61,812	61,62,872	+3,01,060
Sweden	46	2,29,285	+2,29,239	Philippines	420	35,426	+35,006
Turkey in Europe	22,791	18,304	—4,487	Russia in Asia	6,36,008	10,38,747	+4,02,739
Other Countries in Europe...	4,213	1,171	—3,042	Siam	45,974	230	—45,744
Abyssinia	85,287	2,66,818	+1,81,531	Straits Settlements	26,45,087	29,49,611	+3,04,524
Eastern Coast of Africa—				Turkey in Asia	28,96,021	33,50,348	+4,54,327
Mozambique	10,06,686	11,26,059	+1,19,373	Australia	26,77,558	54,20,814	+27,43,256
Zanzibar	42,08,171	59,04,681	+16,96,510				
Other Ports...	15,111	39,882	+24,771				
Egypt	25,86,947	14,28,354	—11,58,593				
Mauritius	1,38,36,838	1,19,63,622	—18,73,216	Total ...	32,90,66,373	37,42,70,381	+4,52,04,008

United Kingdom.—The quantity of goods and treasure imported from the United Kingdom showed a growth in value amounting to Rs. 3,16,94,699, or more than 14 per cent. over the previous year, and as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87 the improvement exceeded 17 per cent. The value of merchandise alone was 18 crores of rupees, showing an advance of 1¼ crores over the previous year. Imports of railway plant and rolling stock, metals, coals, and machinery and millwork showed collectively the large increase of Rs. 1,81,13,000, those of apparel an increase of $5\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs, those of dyeing and colouring materials of $8\frac{1}{3}$ lákhs, those of hardware and cutlery of 10 lákhs, those of matches of $3\frac{1}{10}$ lákhs, those of umbrellas of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, and those of woollens $8\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs. The only item which exhibited an important decrease (from $801\frac{2}{3}$ to 691 lákhs) was cotton piece-goods. The imports of treasure appear to have recovered during the year: they showed an improvement of 10 lákhs in gold and about 2 crores in silver, the recovery in the imports of the latter being about equal to the loss therein in the preceding year.

Austria.—The imports exhibited an increase of more than 5 lákhs over 1886-87, but the trade was only on a level with the average of the preceding five years. Apparel, cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, glass beads, hardware and cutlery, machinery, paper (printing, writing and other kinds), and silk piece-goods (pure and mixed) are the most noticeable items in which there was an improvement; while aniline dyes, copper (lametta), and woollen piece-goods exhibited a falling off. The augmentation under the head of paper amounted to more than 2 lákhs, and the decline under copper (lametta) to nearly a lákh. The transactions under treasure, with the exception of a decline in the imports of gold, which was balanced by an improvement in silver, did not undergo any great alteration.

Belgium.—The gradual development of the import trade with this country was during the year under report well maintained, and showed an increase of more than a lákh and a half over 1886-87. There were larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, sheet and plate, glass, paper (printing, writing and other sorts), and iron, the imports of the last-mentioned article alone showing an improvement of over 3 lákhs, while candles and railway materials were received to a much smaller extent than in 1886-87.

France.—The value of imports from this country amounted to about 58 lákhs against 45 lákhs during the previous year,—an increase of 13 lákhs, or 29 per cent: in comparison with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, the advance was 46 per cent. The principal items which showed an improvement were clocks and watches, coloured cotton piece-goods, and silk piece-goods, pure and mixed; while supplies of apparel, and copper (lametta), were received on a much smaller scale. Under treasure, imports of gold increased by Rs. 2,70,466 and of silver by Rs. 1,66,635.

Germany.—The import trade increased in value from about 6 lákhs in the previous year to 8½ lákhs in the year under the report. Woollen piece-goods showed a growth in value exceeding Rs. 90,000. Liquid alizarine and soft sugar, worth Rs. 61,000 and 82,000 respectively, were received during the year: there were no importations of these articles in 1886-87.

Halland.—The trade in candles, which in 1886-87 exceeded Rs. 5,000, ceased entirely during the year under report. Aniline dyes exhibited an increase of Rs. 8,000.

Italy.—The value of the merchandise imported from this country was greater by about a lákh than in the previous year, but not more than equal to the average of the preceding five years. Cotton piece-goods (bleached), and silk piece-goods, pure and mixed, exhibited

an increase of about Rs. 70,000 each, while imports of pig lead, the value of which amounted in 1886-87 to Rs. 88,877, entirely ceased. The only thing of importance as regards treasure was an increase of almost 31 lákhs in silver.

Malta.—There was little or no fluctuation to report. The large imports of treasure in the previous year were quite exceptional.

Norway.—There is seldom any direct trade with this country. That registered during the year under report represented a few consignments of lucifer matches valued at Rs. 26,869, and of iron valued at Rs. 7,943, declared to have been originally shipped at Christiania for Hull, and at the latter place transhipped for Bombay.

Spain.—Pellitory, saffron and sherry are the principal articles imported from this country: under the first and last heading there was a decrease amounting to more than Rs. 6,000 in each case.

Sweden.—As in the case of Norway, there is seldom any direct trade with this country. The imports (chiefly iron) recorded during 1887-88 were shipments from Gottenburg transhipped for Bombay at Hull.

Turkey in Europe.—The imports of merchandise from this country declined during the year under report by more than Rs. 4,000. An increase occurred under the head of jewellery; while imports of perfumery, manufactured tobacco, and woollen goods were much restricted.

Other Countries in Europe.—These are represented by Greece and Portugal, and the direct trade with either is small and unimportant.

Abyssinia.—The trade on an average is not a large one. Imports of unmanufactured ivory, which swelled the trade in 1886-87, ceased almost entirely during the year under report, while there was an increase of over 2 lákhs in the imports of treasure, principally gold.

Eastern Coast of Africa: Mozambique.—The imports of merchandise and treasure exhibited together an increase of more than a lákh over the last year; and though in merchandise by itself there was a small decrease, the transactions under that head as well as treasure showed respectively a considerable improvement when compared with the average of the preceding five years. The imports of til or gingelly seed, which amounted in value to Rs. 67,502 in 1886-87 declined during 1887-88 to Rs. 1,927, and there was also a slight decrease in ivory (unmanufactured). Grain (other sorts), real pearls, tortoise shells, and cloves were, however, received in larger quantities, and exhibited together an improvement of more than ½ a lákh.

Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar.—The trade with this port was of the aggregate value of 59 lákhs against about 43 lákhs in 1886-87, exhibiting an increase of 16 lákhs or 37 per cent., and of about 27 lákhs or 85 per cent. as compared with the average of the five preceding years. In merchandise by itself there was an augmentation of nearly 20 lákhs, partially balanced by a fall of nearly 3½ lákhs in the transactions under treasure. There was a very important growth in the value of cloves imported, the figures indicating nearly double the amount for the preceding year; in 1885-86 the value amounted to Rs. 10,78,811 and in the following year to Rs. 18,65,926, while the imports made during the year under report were worth Rs. 36,48,565. There was also an increase in the value of cocoanut kernel amounting to Rs. 1,74,180. The other most noticeable articles which showed an improvement were raw caoutchouc and raw hides. Gum (copal), horns, ivory (unmanufactured) and jewellery showed a falling off. Under treasure there was a decline of over Rs. 10,000 in gold and 3 lákhs in silver.

Eastern Coast of Africa—Other Ports.—The trade is insignificant, and consists of casual imports from some of the minor ports. The only goods of any importance, the import of which was registered in 1887-88, were orchilla weed valued at Rs. 14,280 received from Socotra, and gum (olibanum and arabic) of the value of Rs. 20,704 received from Hullulla.

Egypt.—There was a slight improvement in the value of merchandise received from this country, while imports of gold and silver were considerably smaller, and accounted for the decrease noticeable in the total trade. Silk piece-goods exhibited an increase; while imports of apparel, clocks and watches, pellitory and storax were restricted. Under treasure, there was a fall of more than 5 lákhs in gold and of nearly 7 lákhs in silver.

Mauritius.—The value of imports from this island amounted to Rs. 1,19,63,622 against Rs. 1,38,36,838 in 1886-87, showing a falling off of Rs. 18,73,216, but the trade was a little better than the average of the preceding five years. Soft sugar and rum were the principal articles of import, and they exhibited a decline of Rs. 14,96,169 and Rs. 17,632 respectively. The transactions in silver were less than in the previous year by Rs. 3,65,672.

Other Countries in Africa.—Natal only comes under this heading, and with this country there was no trade in 1886-87. In the year under report, however, there was an importation of soft sugar of the value of Rs. 4,300, as well as small quantities of other articles.

United States.—The supplies from this country of both merchandise and treasure were represented in value by 106 lákhs against nearly 91 lákhs during the previous year, showing an improvement of 15 lákhs. The trade in merchandise, however, declined by about

13 lákhs, the value of the imports under that head reaching only 14 lákhs against 27 lákhs in 1886-87, and if compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, there was a loss of 11 lákhs, or more than 42 per cent. The chief cause for the decline in goods was a fall of 14 lákhs in the imports of kerosine oil. There was also a decrease in the importations of coal. Amongst the articles which showed an improvement were grey cotton piece-goods (increase ½ a lákh), clocks and watches, hardware and cutlery, and some kinds of medicines. The transactions in treasure were confined to importations of silver only, in which there was an increase of Rs. 28,30,456.

Aden.—There was an improvement in the trade with this port of more than 2 lákhs, almost exclusively in the imports of merchandise. The principal articles which exhibited an increase were gums (olibanum, arabic and other sorts), precious stones and pearls, fish-maws and shark-fins, and mother of pearl shells, while coffee, grey cotton piece-goods, ivory (unmanufactured) and tea showed a falling off. The increase in the value of the gums imported amounted to more than 2 lákhs, and the falling off in that of coffee to about Rs. 70,000. In treasure, there was a rise in gold, almost balanced by a decline in silver.

Arabia.—The value of goods received from this country did not undergo much fluctuation as compared with the previous year, but in the imports of treasure, which in 1886-87 exhibited an increase of more than 10 lákhs, there was a falling off of almost a similar amount, distributed equally between gold and silver. A larger trade was carried on in dyeing and colouring materials (other sorts), precious stones and pearls, fish-maws and shark-fins, dates, and silk piece-goods; while imports of raw cotton, coloured cotton piece-goods, fresh fruits (other sorts), and mother of pearl shells declined.

Ceylon.—An improvement is observable in the imports from this country amounting to 6 lákhs, the value being Rs. 15,25,132 against Rs. 8,77,321 in the previous year. The trade was almost entirely confined to merchandise, the transactions in treasure being, as a rule, on a very limited scale. Among other fluctuations there was an increase of Rs. 5,48,186 in coffee, Rs. 1,98,659 in cocoanut kernel, Rs. 66,906 in cardamoms, and Rs. 18,457 in black tea; while there was a fall of Rs. 1,00,874 in betelnuts, Rs. 38,816 in cocoanut oil, and Rs. 12,590 in raw cotton.

China.—The trade with this country would appear to have recovered from the fall it experienced during the previous year. The value was almost the same as that recorded for 1885-86. The improvement amounted to 10 per cent. over 1886-87 and to nearly 25½ per cent. as compared with the average for the five years ending 1886-87. The value of merchandise imported was 214 lákhs against 192 lákhs, and of treasure 197 against 181 lákhs in the previous year. The principal articles which contributed towards the increase were raw silk and silk piece-goods, the improvement being 22 lákhs and 6½ lákhs respectively. There were also larger imports of Chinese and Japanese ware, earthenware and porcelain, and glass bangles. The following articles exhibited a decline:—cassia lignea, nearly 1¾ lákhs; fire-works, over a lákh; and tea (black and green), to the large amount of nearly 7 lákhs. There was an excess in the importations of gold over those of the previous year to the extent of Rs. 11,32,886, and of silver to the extent of Rs. 4,61,440.

Japan.—The trade with this country is comparatively small. Imports of copper, which amounted to over a lákh in 1886-87, ceased almost entirely during the year under report: had it not been for this, the trade in merchandise would have shown an expansion instead of a diminution of about Rs. 20,000. Imports of cabinetware and furniture, earthenware and porcelain, raw silk, and toys and requisites for games were larger. There were no transactions in treasure, and hence there is a decline to the extent of Rs. 3,30,000, the amount recorded in the previous year.

Java.—As mentioned in previous reports, a new trade has sprung up with this country, and it is confined almost exclusively to imports of black tea from Batavia, which this year exhibit an improvement to the extent of Rs. 1,23,067.

Mekràn and Sonmiani.—The trade with these places was on a level with the average of the preceding five years. Mats, empty kappás, and dried fish were received in larger quantities; while the imports of raw cotton and salted fish were much restricted.

Persia.—There was an increase amounting to 7 lákhs in the importations of goods from this country. The principal articles which contributed towards this improvement were dates, raw cotton, raw wool, woollen goods, precious stones and pearls, and skins. The following articles exhibited a decline:—assafœtida, madder, *ghi*, dried and salted fish, cummin seed, sájira, silk and silk piece-goods, and stationery. The number and value of horses imported, declined from 2,268 valued at Rs. 7,37,950 in 1886-87 to 1,579 valued at Rs. 5,29,800 during the year under report. Of other animals there was only one imported valued at Rs. 50, against 173 of the value of Rs. 33,812 in 1886-87. Under treasure, there was a diminution in the imports of gold and silver amounting to Rs. 2,61,937 and Rs. 1,50,871 respectively.

Philippines.—The casual imports from these islands rose this year to Rs. 35,426 from Rs. 420 in 1886-87. The trade in the previous year consisted solely in the importation of cigars, and was not separately noticed. During 1887-88, raw hemp, cigars and cordage were imported.

Russia in Asia.—Kerosine oil is the only article received from this country. It was imported in the previous year for the first time, having been shipped at the port of Batoum. There was an increase in the year under report in the value of the oil received to the extent of Rs. 4,09,573, or 65 per cent.

Siam.—Imports of teak and other timber, which amounted in value to Rs. 45,474 in 1886-87, ceased entirely in the year under report.

Straits Settlements.—The value of imports of merchandise was almost the same as in the previous year, the increase noticeable in the trade being confined to transactions in treasure only. The principal articles in which a fluctuation occurred were benjamin (under gums and resins), pepper, teak and other timber, and betelnuts, all showing an increase; while in tin (unwrought), coffee, nutmegs and black tea there was a decline. Imports of gold improved to the extent of Rs. 2,81,086 and of silver to that of Rs. 23,742.

Turkey in Asia.—The import trade with this country amounted to 33½ lákhs against 29 lákhs in 1886-87. Supplies of merchandise exhibited an improvement of about 6½ lákhs, and those of treasure a diminution of more than 2 lákhs. There was an increase in the importation of dates amounting in value to nearly 3 lákhs, of hides and skins to ¾ of a lákh, of gallnuts (dyeing and colouring materials) to nearly ½ a lákh, besides small improvements in the imports of grain (other sorts), *ghi*, raw silk, and raw wool. Imports of wheat, which amounted in 1886-87 to the value of Rs. 1,06,061, were represented during the year under report by a sum of Rs. 2,414 only, thus showing a decline of more than a lákh. The number of horses received increased from 288 in 1886-87 to 929 in 1887-88, and the value from Rs. 1,02,600 to Rs. 3,25,900. Under treasure, imports of gold exhibited a falling off of more than 3 lákhs, while those of silver showed an improvement of about a lákh.

Australia.—Imports of merchandise from this country declined by nearly 2 lákhs. Coal exhibited a fall in value to the extent of Rs. 1,23,993, and copper (Australian cake) of Rs. 54,290. 153 horses were imported of the value of Rs. 39,900 against 130 valued at Rs. 55,000 in 1886-87. The transactions in treasure (gold) have much improved, showing an increase of Rs. 29,40,685, almost equal to the decrease noticed last year. Imports of gold for the last five years are shown below:—

1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,64,24,376	1,17,03,484	52,01,280	21,66,335	51,17,020

And as regards Exports.

The following table shows the value of the articles (inclusive of treasure) exported to foreign countries in 1886-87 and 1887-88, and the remarks which follow indicate the state of the trade with each country—

Countries.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Countries.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	7,93,00,715	7,77,63,788	−15,36,927	Mauritius	19,59,267	17,20,552	−2,38,715
Austria	1,86,89,808	1,84,64,747	−2,25,061	Natal	1,35,180	2,95,278	+1,60,098
Belgium	2,49,35 176	2,60,60,981	+11,25,805	Other Countries in Africa	1,682	5,285	+3,603
France...	4,48,06,350	4,38,13,615	−9,92,735	United States ...	6,62,156	6,27,029	−35,127
Germany	11,93,933	11,61,871	−32,062	Aden	58,22,948	75,35,742	+17,12,794
Greece	55,995	1,84,018	+1,28,023	Arabia	84,42,936	81,03,057	−3,39,879
Holland	31,03,975	31,45,940	+41,965	Ceylon	37,76,438	48,21,473	+10,45,035
Italy	4,03,12,874	3,35,57,341	−67,55,533	China	8,07,86,768	7,76,23,204	−31,63,564
Malta	3,85,975	1,87,907	−1,98,068	Japan	36,88,602	69,00,981	+32,12,379
Norway	48,500	...	−48,500	Maldives	20,446	1,01,961	+81,515
Portugal	1,52,521	81,646	−70,875	Mekran and Sonmiani	1,42,124	1,42,698	+574
Russia...	26,35,023	39,35,582	+13,00,559	Persia	1,28,59,670	1,32,04,080	+3,44,410
Spain	15,90,672	18,79,333	+2,88,661	StraitsSettlements.	30,00,562	40,50,128	+10,49,566
Sweden	65,000	12,000	−53,000	Turkey in Asia ...	32,73,288	37,36,898	+4,63,610
Turkey in Europe ...	1,12,793	3,64,218	+2,51,425	Other Countries in Asia	... ...	50,108	+50,108
Abyssinia	10,49,132	9,80,312	−68,820	Australia	78,287	1,47,070	+68,783
Eastern Coast of Africa—							
Mozambique ...	13,47,961	20,70,503	+7,22,542				
Zanzibar	55,21,626	83,70,512	+28,48,886				
Other Ports	66,399	1,11,750	+45,351				
Egypt...	46,64,641	40,40,808	−6,23,833	Total ...	35,46,89,423	35,52,52,416	+5,62,993

United Kingdom.—The value of merchandise and treasure exported to the United Kingdom amounted to about 778 lákhs against 793 lákhs in 1886-87, showing a decline of 15 lákhs, or nearly 2 per cent. In merchandise by itself there was an improvement of nearly 29 lákhs or almost 4 per cent., to which Indian produce and foreign merchandise contributed in the proportion of 3 to 1 respectively. As regards Indian produce, the value of the exports of raw cotton rose from 316⅓ to 378¼ lákhs, that of dyeing and colouring materials from 23¾ to 28¼ lákhs, that of gums and resins from 9 1/10 to 17⅓ lákhs, and that of spices from 10½ to 15 1/10 lákhs, while that of wheat declined from 138 to 86 lákhs in 1886-87. As regards foreign merchandise, cloves exhibited an improvement of 5 lákhs. In the remittances of treasure there was a falling off of Rs. 38,41,578 and Rs. 5,83,661 in gold and silver respectively.

Austria.—There was a small decrease of about 2 lákhs in the trade with this country, linseed and a few other oil-seeds having been exported in smaller quantities. Exports of

cloves (foreign merchandise) were, however, larger, and in the treasure transactions gold was remitted in excess of the remissions of 1886-87 to the extent of Rs. 19,973.

Belgium.—There was a recovery in the trade with this country, which exhibited an improvement of 11¼ lákhs against a fall of 5 lákhs in 1886-87. The principal fluctuations were an increase of 1⅝ lákhs in the value of raw cotton, of 1½ in that of raw hemp, of 8½ in that of ground-nuts, of 3⅖ in that of poppy, and of 10⅜ in that of rapeseed exported, and a decrease of 10 lákhs in the value of wheat, of 1¾ in that of linseed, and of 2$\frac{1}{10}$ in that of til or gingelly seeds exported.

France.—The trade with this country had recovered itself in 1886-87 to the extent of about 41 lákhs after the fall of more than 90 lákhs in 1885-86, but during 1887-88 it receded again to the extent of 10 lákhs. In the exports of Indian produce there was a diminution of 12 lákhs, partially balanced by a rise of about 2½ lákhs in foreign merchandise. In the exports of treasure, silver exhibited a decrease of Rs. 31,813. As regards Indian produce, the principal increases occurred in the value of wheat (increase 9½ lákhs), horns (3⅜ lákhs), ground-nuts (8⅔ lakhs), mowra flowers (2½ lakhs), and til or gingelly seeds (24 lákhs), and the principal decreases in the value of raw cotton (decrease of 12⅖ lákhs), linseed (30⅜ lákhs), and rapeseed (20 lákhs). As regards foreign merchandise, the increase was in the value of cocoanut kernel and cloves.

Germany.—There were no great fluctuations in the exports to this country, which were of almost the same value as in the previous year.

Greece.—Exports of raw cotton improved to the extent of Rs. 1,18,050.

Holland.—The value of shipments to this country remained almost the same as in the previous year. There was an improvement of more than 5 lákhs in raw cotton against a falling off of an equal amount in linseed. Among other fluctuations, exports of wheat, ground-nut and rapeseed were larger.

Italy.—There was a diminution in the trade with this country to the extent of more than 67 lákhs, chiefly attributable to restricted exports of wheat, owing to (i) a partial failure of the crops, and (ii) to exceptionally large exports having been made in the previous year. The decrease in the value of wheat exported amounted to 76¾ lákhs. 6¼ lákhs worth more of til or gingelly seeds were exported.

Malta.—The decline in the trade with this island was due to a falling off of nearly 3 lákhs in the exports of wheat.

Norway.—There were no exports of raw cotton, which represented the whole of the trade in the previous year.

Portugal.—Exports of wheat to this country exhibited a diminution of Rs. 85,000, and those of linseed an improvement of Rs. 15,000.

Russia in Europe.—There was an increase of more than 15 lákhs in the value of raw cotton, partially balanced by a fall of nearly 3 lákhs in that of linseed.

Spain.—Shipments to this country experienced in 1886-87 a fall of 8 lákhs, but there was a partial recovery in the year under report to the extent of 2 lákhs. Raw cotton exhibited an improvement of about 3 lákhs, and wheat of 3½ lákhs, while there has been a falling off in linseed of more than 3 lákhs.

Sweden.—The exports of raw cotton occasionally shipped to this country declined from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 12,000.

Turkey in Europe.—The rise noticeable in the trade with this country was chiefly due to shipments of linseed valued at 3 lákhs. In 1886-87 no linseed was exported.

Abyssinia.—The value of exports of Indian produce was much the same as in the previous year, but there was a small decrease in foreign merchandise. As regards Indian produce, there was an exportation under the head "other kinds of animals" consisting chiefly of bullocks of the value of Rs. 2,35,500 shipped to Massowah in connection with the Italian Expedition; there were no such exportations during the previous year. Exports of jowári and bájri exhibited an increase of more than ½ a lákh, while grey cotton piece-goods showed a falling off of 2 lákhs, and wheat of Rs. 32,000. The chief item of restricted exports in foreign merchandise was cotton twist and yarn, which showed a decline of nearly a lákh.

Mozambique.—There was a considerable improvement in the trade with this country, to which Indian produce as well as foreign merchandise contributed. The value amounted to about 21 lákhs, so that there was an increase of 7 lákhs or 53 per cent. over the value in the preceding year, and of 6 lákhs or 44 per cent. as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87. Amongst the articles of Indian produce, cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured) showed an augmentation of more than 4 lákhs, and gunny bags (jute) of ½ a lákh, while there was a diminution of Rs. 37,000 in rice. As regards foreign merchandise, there were larger exports of cotton piece-goods to the extent of about 4 lákhs, while as regards treasure, remittances of silver exceeded those made in the previous year by Rs. 59,494.

Zanzibar.—The exports to this country showed a further development of nearly 28½ lákhs, due almost entirely to larger shipments of treasure. The value of Indian produce exported was almost the same as in the previous year, while in foreign merchandise there was an expansion of about 2 lákhs.

Eastern Coast of Africa : Other Ports.—The trade with these ports is small, and chiefly confined to articles of Indian produce. There were larger exports of rice, jowári and bájri and other sorts of grain, as well as of wet dates.

Egypt.—The transactions with the port of Suakim amounted to Rs. 70,993 against Rs. 1,17,173 in 1886-87, showing a decline of Rs. 46,180. Jowári and bájri, rice, and barley exhibited together a decrease of Rs. 30,000; flour, *ghi* and other sorts of provisions, of Rs. 12,000; and sugar of nearly Rs. 3,000. Most of the other exports were intended for the European countries and were shipped to ports in Egypt, to await orders as to ultimate destination. Raw cotton, linseed and til or gingelly seed exhibited an increase of 5⅓, 4⅗ and 1½ lákhs respectively, and coffee, wheat and rapeseed a decrease of 1 1/10, 7 3/10 and 2½ lákhs respectively.

Mauritius.—The export transactions with this country, exclusive of treasure, were represented in value by Rs. 17,11,552 against Rs. 19,59,267 in 1886-87, showing a fall of about 2½ lákhs as compared with that year, but as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87 there was an increase of more than 4 lákhs or nearly 34 per cent. As regards Indian produce, coffee exhibited an increase of ¾ths of a lákh, and flour of nearly ½ a lákh; while there was a falling off under the heads gram, wheat, and grain (other sorts) of nearly 3 lákhs, and under provisions (other sorts) of about ½ a lákh. As regards foreign merchandise, coloured cotton piece-goods showed a diminution to the extent of more than a lákh in value. Rs. 9,000 were remitted in silver: none in 1886-87.

Natal.—The shipments to this country were valued at Rs. 2,95,278 or more than twice as much as those of the previous year. This large increase was divided almost equally between Indian produce and foreign merchandise.

Other Countries in Africa.—Cape Colony only comes under this head. The trade is small and unimportant.

United States.—The value of exports to this country was nearly the same as in the previous year, there being only a slight decrease of about Rs. 35,000. In Indian produce, indigo showed a falling off of about ½ a lákh, against a small improvement under the heads of hides and skins, wool and woollen goods. In foreign merchandise there was a diminution in the value of old iron for re-manufacture amounting to 2¾ lákhs, and an increase in cloves of 1¾ lákhs, and in ivory (unmanufactured) and hides (raw) of about ¼ of a lákh each.

Aden.—The export trade to Aden was represented in value by Rs. 75,35,742 against Rs. 58,22,948 in 1886-87, showing an augmentation of more than 17 lákhs, and of more than 18 lákhs as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87. In the transactions in merchandise there was an improvement of more than 15 lákhs, to which Indian produce and foreign merchandise contributed in the proportion of 2 to 1. Under treasure, shipments of silver were larger by Rs. 78,092. The most noticeable fluctuations were, as regards Indian produce, an increase amounting to 10¼ lákhs in the value of cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured), and a decrease of 3⅗ lákhs in that of jowári and bájri; and as regards foreign merchandise, increases of 2 and 1½ lákhs in the value of cotton piece-goods and sugar respectively.

Arabia.—There is a large trade with this country in exports of Indian produce and foreign merchandise, in both of which there was a slight decrease of Rs. 2,23,532 and Rs. 1,28,778 respectively during the year under report. Under treasure there was an improvement in transactions in silver to the extent of Rs. 14,486. There were no transactions in gold.

Ceylon.—There was an improvement in the trade with this island of more than 10 lákhs, of which ¾ths of a lákh was contributed by Indian produce, more than a lákh by foreign merchandise, and more than 8½ lákhs by the shipments of silver. As regards Indian produce, exports of provisions, oil-seeds and cotton piece-goods were larger, while those of grain and pulse were on a restricted scale. As regards foreign merchandise, almost the whole of the increase was in apparel, cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods, iron, and provisions.

China.—The shipments to China exhibited in 1886-87 an increase of more than 85 lákhs, but there was during 1887-88 a decline of more than 31 lákhs. The trade was, however, better than the average of the five years ending 1886-87 by 58 lákhs, or 8 per cent. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the value of Indian produce, chiefly attributable to a decline of more than 86 lákhs in the value of the exports of opium: the values of other articles exported showed that there was an improvement to the extent of more than 31 lákhs in the exports of cotton twist and yarn, 13 lákhs in those of raw cotton, 2 lákhs in those of grey cotton piece-goods, a lákh in those of sandalwood, and a lákh each in those of articles sent by post, and drugs and medicines (other sorts). As regards foreign merchandise, there were larger exports of fruits (dried, salted or preserved) and cloves, each represented by

an increase of 2 lákhs. The total value of shipments of merchandise to China was Rs. 7,76,23,124, being more than that of the exports to the United Kingdom by Rs. 12,11,278. As regards treasure, there were no exports of silver, against about ½ a lákh exported in 1886-87. Of opium, 33,687 chests of the value of Rs. 4,08,41,132 were exported in 1887-88 against 41,204½ chests valued at Rs. 4,94,56,870 in 1886-87: there was thus a diminution of 7,517½ chests and Rs. 86,15,738.

Japan.—There was a very large development of the trade with this country, which expanded to nearly twice as much as what it was in the year before. The improvement was almost all attributable to increased exports of Indian produce, cotton twist and yarn of country manufacture having been exported to the value of Rs. 67,43,026 against Rs. 35,71,187 in the previous year. Shipments of raw wool were also larger. As regards foreign merchandise, there was a larger trade in cotton piece-goods, writing paper and cloves.

Maldives.—There was a recovery in the trade with these islands to the same extent almost as the loss sustained in the previous year. Indian rice showed an increase of more than ½ a lákh.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—The value of exports was much the same as in the year previous. Shipments of Indian rice were larger, while those of cotton piece-goods of foreign manufacture declined.

Persia.—The value of the export trade to this country amounted to Rs. 1,32,04,080 against Rs. 1,28,59,670 in 1886-87—an increase of Rs. 3,44,410. Compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, the improvement was still greater, and amounted to Rs. 9,63,018, or more than 7 per cent. In the transactions in merchandise there was an advance of more than 3 lákhs in the exports of Indian produce, balanced to a certain extent by a reduction of about ¾ths of a lákh in those of foreign goods. Gold was forwarded to the value of Rs. 7,000: none was sent in the previous year. The remittances in silver were in excess of those of 1886-87 to the extent of Rs. 73,850. The variations which need be noticed here in detail are, as regards Indian produce, an increase of 1½ lákhs and 2⅝ lákhs respectively in the value of coffee and rice, and a decrease of 2 lákhs in that of indigo; and as regards foreign merchandise, an increase of 5 lákhs in the value of cotton piece-goods and a decrease of 1, 1 9/10 and 1 8/10 lákhs respectively in that of cotton twist and yarn, refined sugar and tea.

Straits Settlements.—In 1886-87 the exports were on a level with the average of the preceding five years, but there was during the year under report a large expansion of more than 10 lákhs, or 34 per cent., to which Indian produce, foreign merchandise, and treasure contributed. As regards Indian produce, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece-goods (grey) exhibited together an increase of more than 1½ lákhs, wax of ¾ths of a lákh and flour of ½ a lákh; while as regards foreign merchandise the exports of cotton piece-goods improved to the extent of nearly 4¾ lákhs, and of cloves to the extent of nearly a lákh. As regards treasure, gold was remitted to the value of Rs. 1,228, whereas none was exported in the previous year, and silver showed an increase to the extent of Rs. 1,51,775.

Turkey in Asia.—In the export trade with Turkey in Asia there was an increase of more than 4½ lákhs, chiefly in the exports of merchandise. Among articles of Indian produce, rice exhibited an increase to the extent of 1 9/10 lákhs; and among those of foreign origin, cotton piece-goods exhibited an increase of 2 1/10 lákhs.

Other Countries in Asia.—These include Java and Siam. The trade is small and insignificant. There were shipments of silver to Java to the extent of Rs. 46,000.

Australia.—There was a recovery in the trade with this country to almost the same extent as the fall experienced in the previous year. There were larger exports of cotton, piece-goods (white), myrabolans, gum-arabic, and jewellery under the head of Indian produce, and of apparel, and silk and woollen goods under that of foreign merchandise.

Articles imported from Foreign Countries.

The following statement shows the principal articles imported in 1887-88 and 1886-87, and their values:—

Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	1886-87.	1887-88.			1886-87.	1887-88.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals—Living	9,58,202	10,46,122	+87,920	Dyeing and Colouring Materials	17,07,090	27,89,415	+10,82,325
Apparel, &c.	34,01,002	38,22,133	+4,21,131	Earthenware and Porcelain.	5,90,723	7,16,054	+1,25,931
Arms, Ammunition, &c. ...	4,25,099	5,23,501	+98,402	Fireworks	4,97,931	3,78,604	−1,19,327
Articles imported by Post...	21,63,675	22,75,720	+1,12,045	Fruits and Vegetables ...	4,84,471	8,46,990	+3,64,519
Building and Engineering Materials	6,23,464	4,34,392	−1,89,072	Glass	27,96,501	31,71,163	+3,74,662
Cabinetware and Furniture.	3,21,929	4,89,920	+1,67,991	Gums and Resins	5,03,225	8,68,968	+3,65,743
Candles...	3,82,313	2,67,460	−1,14,853	Hardware and Cutlery ...	40,14,808	50,50,731	+10,35,923
Chemical Products and Preparations	8,20,436	8,03,911	−16,525	Hides and Skins	3,36,611	5,19,633	+1,83,022
Clocks and Watches... ...	7,41,018	8,46,142	+1,05,124	Instruments and Apparatus.	8,20,389	8,54,438	+34,049
Coals	89,09,093	1,15,18,701	+26,09,608	Ivory and Ivory-ware ...	30,27,223	20,01,647	−3,25,576
Coffee	4,64,672	8,26,291	+3,61,619	Jewellery, &c....	17,46,238	20,06,284	+2,60,046
				Leather	13,55,069	13,94,818	+39,749
Cotton—				Liquors—			
Raw	11,72,719	12,48,941	+2,76,222	Ale, Beer and Porter ...	5,90,348	5,92,098	+1,750
Twist and Yarn	99,68,355	1,02,25,896	+57,541	Spirits	16,87,217	18,92,834	+2,05,617
Piece-goods	8,12,18,939	7,07,70,958	−1,04,47,981	Wines and Liqueurs ...	9,95,948	10,91,836	+95,888
				Other sorts	3,432	2,985	−447
Drugs and Medicines ...	18,32,474	15,07,272	−3,25,202	Machinery and Millwork ...	70,02,092	94,63,403	+24,61,311
				Matches—Lucifer and other.	5,14,882	8,71,683	+3,56,801

Articles.	Value. 1886-87.	Value. 1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	Articles.	Value. 1886-87.	Value. 1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metals—				Piece-goods (including Mixed Goods)	63,98,506	75,25,763	+11,27,257
Brass	2,40,204	1,53,439	−86,765	Spices	25,51,213	45,89,334	+20,38,121
Copper	1,01,83,127	1,03,44,683	+1,61,556	Sugar—			
Iron	69,37,395	1,01,59,108	+32,21,713	Refined and Unrefined ...	1,61,99,007	1,47,69,449	−14,29,558
Lead	2,32,693	2,01,058	−31,635	Tea	30,40,908	24,44,949	−5,95,959
Quicksilver	1,10,874	1,52,257	+41,383	Tobacco	2,70,551	2,68,209	−2,342
Steel	12,33,343	10,38,950	−1,94,393	Umbrellas	10,22,406	12,63,398	+2,40,992
Tin	9,12,986	4,52,784	−4,60,202	Woollen Piece-goods ...	52,95,582	58,82,787	+5,87,205
Zinc or Spelter	6,88,734	3,67,705	−3,21,029	All other Articles	89,96,549	1,03,75,621	+13,79,072
Other sorts	4,43,065	3,44,048	−99,017				
Oils	39,64,474	29,47,741	−10,16,733	Total ...	23,43,25,186	25,26,02,607	+1,82,77,421
Paints and Colours (excluding Painter's Materials) ...	7,50,830	9,16,229	+1,65,399				
Paper and Pasteboard ...	17,08,339	20,84,374	+3,76,035				
Perfumery, other than Musk	3,51,049	2,03,508	−1,47,541	Treasure—Gold	2,46,26,689	2,36,57,411	+40,30,722
Provisions	47,33,218	58,66,428	+11,33,210	Do. Silver	7,01,14,498	9,30,10,363	+2,28,95,865
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	90,68,985	1,92,48,010	+1,01,79,025	Total Treasure ...	9,47,41,187	12,16,67,774	+2,69,26,587
Silk—							
Raw	69,13,580	91,81,251	+22,67,671	Grand Total ...	32,90,66,373	37,42,70,381	+4,52,04,008

The principal features of the foreign import trade under the more important heads are stated below :— Chief features of the Foreign Import Trade.

Apparel.—Under this heading, haberdashery millinery, drapery, and silk mercery are included. The value of imports exceeded that for 1887-88 by Rs. 4,21,131, or 12 per cent. With one exception, the figures show a gradual advance during the last nine years, from Rs. 16,17,975 in 1878-79 to Rs. 38,22,133 during the year under report. About two-thirds of the goods imported during 1887-88 were received from the United Kingdom: there was an improvement over the previous year's supplies from that country to the extent of about 25 per cent. The remaining one-third was obtained principally from Austria, Italy, Hong-kong, France and Egypt, the first three-named countries exhibiting an increase to the extent of 11, 24 and 20 per cent., while France and Egypt showed a diminution of 21 and 29 per cent. respectively.

Arms and Ammunition.—The increase amounted to Rs. 98,402, and was almost entirely due to a large and special importation of fire-arms for the Amir of Kábul; there was also a small increase under the sub-head "other sorts," and pistols. Gunpowder showed a decline of Rs. 43,045, due to the existence of large stocks consequent on excessive importations in the previous year.

Building and Engineering Materials.—The fall of Rs. 1,89,072 noticeable in these articles was caused principally by a decline in the imports of earthenware pipes to the extent of Rs. 2,19,293; in the previous year a special and large shipment of this material was imported by contractors for municipal drainage works. The supplies of tiles from England showed a falling off to the extent of Rs. 10,736, whilst those from France showed an increase of Rs. 13,836; but the fluctuations are probably more apparent than real, as several cargoes which came from England, and were transhipped at Marseilles for Bombay, were recorded as imports from France. There was an increase in the imports of clay to the extent of Rs. 10,219.

Chemical Products and Preparations.—These showed a fall of Rs. 16,525, accounted for by a diminution in the imports of alum, copperas, sulphur, sulphuric acid and dynamite, and other explosives. The decline in the first-named article was by far the most important, amounting to Rs. 36,834, and was due to its restricted use by dyers as a mordant, as the alizarine dye is fast replacing the dyes hitherto in use. The principal increase occurred under the heading "other sorts," and was caused by larger imports of disinfectants and chemicals used for sizing purposes by cotton mills.

Coals.—Coal, coke, and patent fuel all come under this heading. With the exception of a small decrease in 1886-87 there has been a steady advance in the quantity received during the last six years. During 1887-88 the imports amounted to 5,73,280 tons, showing an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 51,861 tons, and as compared with the average of the five years ending 1885-86, of 98,560 tons, or 20 per cent. Nearly the whole of the quantity imported from year to year is received from the United Kingdom, a small portion only, which amounted in 1887-88 to 54,936 tons, is brought from Australia and utilized chiefly by the Gas Company. The imports of coke and patent fuel during the year were insignificant, being only 4,991 tons and 15 tons respectively.

Coffee.—Imports fell in quantity from 17,728 cwts. in 1886-87 to 14,086 cwts. in 1887-88, but at the same time the value rose from Rs. 4,64,672 to Rs. 8,26,291. Coffee has seldom been so high priced as during the year under report, when the average rate per cwt. was Rs. 58, or more than double that of the five previous years. The rise was due to (i) speculation, and (ii) failure of the Brazilian crop, which generally supplies more than half the world with coffee.

Cotton—Twist and Yarn.—The goods which come under this heading are mule, water, and dyed twist and yarn, chiefly of counts varying from 30*s*. to 40*s*. The quantities imported

showed a slight decline of less than 1 per cent., while the value rose to the extent of about 2½ per cent. Compared with the average supplies of the five preceding years, the amount and value showed an improvement of nearly 9 and 3¼ per cent. respectively. Besides the United Kingdom, the only country from which any large supplies are obtained is Austria, which during the year under report increased her exports to Bombay by 40 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and by nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the average of the five preceding years. The importations of Turkey red far exceeded those of any other description of yarn, and amounted in quantity to seven million pounds, surpassing the previous year's supplies by 3,60,000 lbs. The large imports of this yarn (which is dearer than yarn of other kinds), and the higher price of the raw material, as well as low exchange, are causes which account for the increased value of imports of cotton twist and yarn during the year under report.

Cotton Piece-goods.—There was a very material diminution in the imports of these goods during the year under report, amounting in quantity to 12,46,09,795 yds. and in value to Rs. 1,05,27,687: as compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, there was a decrease of 4,23,02,986 yds. and Rs. 15,07,364. The figures represent grey, white, and coloured goods, the decline in value of the imports of each of which during the year under report as compared with the previous year was to the extent of 57, 25 and 22 lákhs of rupees respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 54,99,67,526 yds, valued at Rs. 6,79,71,986, showing a decrease as compared with the previous year of 12,60,47,003 yds. and Rs. 1,11,17,284, or greater than the total decline in the trade, and as compared with the average of the five previous years, of over 7 and 5 per cent. in quantity and value respectively. Austria comes next with a supply of 14,44,005 yds., chiefly Turkey red goods worth Rs. 3,50,785, showing an increase over the previous year's shipments to the extent of 2,23,582 yds. and Rs. 61,328. This country is rapidly increasing her trade year by year: five years ago, in 1882-83, the whole of the piece-goods which she exported to Bombay did not exceed 1,07,854 yds. valued at Rs. 36,508. The only other country which forwards supplies of any consequence is France; the quantity sent during the year under report was 13,03,642 yds., principally coloured goods, valued at Rs. 7,29,994, being more than double the imports of the previous year, and nearly three times the average imports of the five years ending 1886-87.

The reasons for the decline in the imports are asserted to be the existence of large stocks due to great supplies having been made in the previous year, low exchange, and the inability of Manchester to execute orders from Bombay within reasonable time, on account of her extensive engagements with China and other countries.

Drugs and Medicines.—The importations were valued at Rs. 15,07,272 against Rs. 18,32,474 during the previous year—a decline of Rs. 3,25,202, or 17·75 per cent. The chief articles which contributed towards this fall were assafœtida, cassia lignea, quinine, and the drugs and medicines comprehended under the heading "other sorts." The imports of the first-named article were smaller to the extent of Rs. 1,01,926, owing to the failure of the assafœtida crop in Persia, the only country from which the drug is imported. In the imports of cassia lignea a decrease to the extent of Rs. 1,70,787 is perceptible, due chiefly to the accumulation of stocks, the result of large importations made in the previous year. Quinine is received from the United Kingdom and France, and the slight decline perceptible in the imports of this medicine was the result of the more extensive use of cinchona. The imports under the sub-head "other sorts" differed so little from those of last year that no remarks are necessary.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—The value of the trade in these materials was greater than in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 10,82,325, or 63·40 per cent.; it also exceeded the average of the five years ending 1886-87 by 71·21 per cent. The imports of cochineal more than recovered from the loss experienced in the previous year, the value of the imports made during the year amounting to Rs 2,26,900. Saffron, which is a product of Spain sent to this country *vid* Marseilles, was more largely imported, as shown by the increase in value Rs. 29,874. The supplies of aniline dyes fell off to the extent of Rs. 23,410, because of the larger importations of alizarine dyes which are fast replacing them in the Bombay market. Under the sub-head "other sorts" there was a large increase to the extent of Rs. 9,61,443, accounted for by the increase in the number of mills using dyeing materials and also the growing demand for alizarine.

Glass.—The following articles amongst others come under this heading: sheet and plate glass, beads, false pearls, bottles, and glasses of all kinds. The trade appears to have been active during the year, and goods were imported in excess of those imported in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 3,74,662. Burma received a large quantity of false pearls *vid* Bombay, which accounts for the increase of Rs. 97,473 visible under that sub-head. Beads, which are principally received from Austria and Italy, were in good demand, probably owing to the improved condition of the poorer classes, who wear them as ornament: the increase in value amounted to Rs. 1,09,779. Under the sub-head "other ware" there was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 94,448, to which glass bangles contributed to the extent of Rs. 46,318. These latter are imported solely from Hongkong.

Hardware and Cutlery.—Nearly all the articles which come under this heading are imported from the United Kingdom. The trade showed a further progress amounting to

25·80 per cent., the value of the imports made during the year being Rs. 50,50,731 against Rs. 40,14,808 in the previous year. The increase was due to larger receipts of inferior cutlery, cheap petroleum lamps, and padlocks.

Ivory and Ivory Ware.—Nearly the whole of the importations consist of unmanufactured ivory, the supplies received of which article amounted in value to Rs. 25,88,614 out of total imports valued at Rs. 27,01,647. This raw material was supplied from Zanzibar, Mozambique, the United Kingdom and Aden in the following proportions respectively: 46, 23, 20, 11. The hollow part of elephant's tusks is used for making bangles, &c., and the solid portion is generally re-exported to European ports and America: the value of the re-exports of raw ivory was Rs. 18,24,670, and this shows that only a small portion of the imports are utilized in the country. During the year, Europe and America obtained supplies of ivory direct from Zanzibar and Mozambique, and the supply from Aden diminished on account of tribal disputes in the interior: these causes account for the decrease in the value of the shipments to Bombay, from Rs. 30,27,223 in 1886-87 to Rs. 27,01,647 in 1887-88.

Jewellery.—Under this heading there are three principal sub-heads, *viz.* (1) precious stones and pearls, (2) plate, (3) other sorts. There was a material increase during the year under report in the imports of pearls to the extent of Rs. 2,05,950, due to a successful season in the pearl fisheries of the Persian Gulf. Precious stones and jewellery, "other sorts," also showed an improvement of Rs. 39,092 and Rs. 81,747 respectively, while plate exhibited a decline of Rs. 66,743.

Liquors.—The trade in liquor expanded during the year both in quantity and value. Under the head of spirits occurred the largest increase, amounting to Rs. 2,05,617, to which perfumed spirits contributed Rs. 84,567, whisky Rs. 76,806, and brandy Rs. 32,742. Up to the 14th January 1887 all perfumed spirits in bottles of 4 ozs. and under were considered perfumery, but since that date they have been classed as perfumed spirits: this is the chief cause of the apparently large increase. The value of whisky imported, which amounted during the year under report to Rs. 5,81,668, has continued to improve since 1880-81, when it was Rs. 1,79,450: that of gin, which had steadily increased during the five years ending 1886-87, showed a decline of Rs. 26,605 during 1887-88. Wines and liqueurs exhibited an improvement of Rs. 95,888, contributed to chiefly by champagne and claret. The imports of sherry and sparkling wines declined to the extent of Rs. 13,942 and 3,106 respectively. Ale, beer and porter showed a small increase of Rs. 1,750, the figures being Rs. 5,92,098 against Rs. 5,90,348 in the previous year: the United Kingdom supplied more than 96 per cent. of the liquor, and Austria about 1½ per cent.

Machinery and Millwork.—The increase in imports speaks of greater activity in mill construction. A considerable number of new mills have been opened during the year, including several large ones, for the manufacture of cotton, and many more are in course of construction. Manufacturers appear more alive to the fact that India has cheap cotton and labour, and is in a good position to supply China and other markets with coarse goods at cheap and remunerative rates. The impetus given to the trade during the year was greater than at any former period: the value of the plant imported amounted to the large sum of Rs. 94,63,403, *i. e.* more than that of the imports of the previous year by Rs. 24,61,311, and equal to one-half as much again as the average for the five years ending 1886-87. The value of imports ten years ago was only Rs. 39,10,866.

Metals.—Tin.—The price of this metal was 10 per cent. higher in 1886-87 than in 1885-86, and in the year under report it made a further advance of 14 per cent. The imports were very small, amounting only to 5,697 cwts., being less than those of the previous year by 7,529 cwts., and about half the quantity of those of any of the four preceding years. This was entirely due to the formation of a French "syndicate" with a capital roughly estimated at from 1½ to 2 millions sterling. The syndicate apparently began operations in November 1887, and in their attempt to "corner" the market must have made very large purchases; as prices increased from £105 per ton in October to £132 in the following month, and £165 in December; the highest point appears to have been reached in February when the metal was quoted at £169. Subsequently to the formation of the syndicate the total supply of the metal very meterially increased, and this was due to larger exports from the Straits Settlements where the Chinese are said to have worked their mines to the utmost, as well as to less consumptive demand. Shortly after the close of the year under report the syndicate collapsed, and prices fell rapidly.

Iron.—There were large transactions in this metal during the year, and the improvement in value of Rs. 32,21,713 was principally connected with the increased activity in railway construction, as the imports consisted largely of bridge work, girders, beams, tie-bars, &c. There was also a considerable improvement in the imports of iron pipes and tubes, required chiefly for the Tánsa water works. All other articles coming under the head of "iron" showed an advance over the previous year.

Steel.—The demand was restricted, and there was a decline in the value of the imports to the extent of Rs. 1,94,393, due almost entirely to smaller imports of steel hooping for cotton bales, consequent upon a short cotton crop. The decrease under the head of steel hooping was to the extent of Rs. 1,89,604.

Copper.—A "syndicate" was, as in the case of tin, formed in Paris and began operations about November 1887, with the result that the price of copper sheets increased from £51 per ton in October to £88 in December, and at the close of the year it was nominally £85 to £88. It was reported that the syndicate possessed a capital of from 7 to 8 millions sterling, and had secured three-fourths of the world's production for the next three years, basing their calculations on the supplies of previous years. Supplies increased from nearly every producing country, and the metal was also re-exported from Bombay to Europe to the extent of 1,645 cwts. against 16 cwts. during the previous year. The enhanced price considerably curtailed the actual consumption. The decrease of 14 per cent. in imports and the advance of 20 per cent. in the average price per cwt. during the year under report were due to these circumstances.

Zinc and Spelter.—The imports under this head were 46·61 per cent. less than in the previous year, but 24·78 per cent. more than the average imports of the five years ending 1885-86. The imports in 1886-87 were quite exceptional, and large stocks accumulated in consequence.

Oils.—The imports amounted to 51,07,465 gallons valued at Rs. 29,47,741, against 79,56,900 gallons and Rs. 39,64,474 in the previous year. Kerosine oil is by far the most important item under this head, and nearly 72 per cent. of the decline occurred in the imports of that article, which showed a diminution to the extent of Rs. 10,03,469. The decrease in the imports of kerosine oil was said to be due to shipments from America and Russia having been made late: large quantities were received just after the close of the year. The supplies of kerosine oil from America showed a falling off in quantity and value to the extent of 35,56,301 gallons and Rs. 14,12,758, while in those from Russia there was an increase to the extent of 7,12,645 gallons and Rs. 4,09,273. The latter country forwarded this product to Bombay for the first time in 1886-87, and judging from the success which has attended the trade (due, no doubt, to cheap transit charges) it would seem probable that before many years are over the exports to Bombay will be entirely diverted from the United States to Batoum and Baku.

Paper and Paste-board.—The imports improved to the extent of Rs. 3,76,035, or 22 per cent.: they were also 26 per cent. above the average of the five previous years. The principal sub-heads, "printing paper," "writing paper and envelopes" and "other kinds of paper" showed an increase of Rs. 1,15,094, Rs. 1,14,903, and Rs. 1,37,348 respectively: the last mentioned increase was due to the extension of the cotton mill industry, as a large quantity of brown paper is utilized in packing twist. Out of the total quantity imported, the United Kingdom furnished 54 per cent. and Austria 34 per cent.

Provisions.—The progress in the value of this trade was very marked during the year, the improvement amounting to the large sum of Rs. 11,33,210. Dates, which are imported from the Persian Gulf, showed an increase of Rs. 5,05,387, due to very large crops. Fruits, "other sorts," exhibited an improvement of Rs. 5,42,728, the result of good crops in Persia and Maskat. Provisions, "other sorts," also showed an advance of Rs. 99,302. Salted fish alone exhibited a decrease, amounting to Rs. 1,00,046.

Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.—The growth in imports, which had been continuous for several years past, was checked in the previous year, when there was a decline of over 44 lákhs: there was, however, a considerable recovery during the year under report, when the value of the imports amounted to Rs. 1,92,48,010, or more than double the amount for the previous year and as much as 161 per cent. in excess of the average for the five years ending 1885-86. The increase was general amongst all descriptions of goods, and bespeaks greater activity in railway construction. The Indian Midland and Bengal-Nágpur Railways imported large quantities. Nearly the whole of the material imported had been shipped at ports in the United Kingdom.

Silk—Raw.—The value of imports was almost exactly the same as in 1882-83, *viz.* Rs. 91,81,251, showing a larger trade than in 1886-87 to the extent of Rs. 22,67,671. The whole of the material imported is usually obtained from China, and is (with the exception of re-exports, which amounted during the year under report to Rs. 4,10,650) consumed principally by hand-loom weavers in Gujarát, Amritsar and the Ghát districts. There was during the year under report a very large production in China, and this added to a good demand in Bombay led to increased imports.

Silk Piece-goods.—The gradual improvement noticeable during the three previous years was well maintained during the year under report, the shipments to Bombay showing an increase to the extent of Rs. 11,27,257. Imports of pure silk goods were larger to the extent of Rs. 9,54,892, owing to manufacturers in China having forwarded large consignments for sale direct to merchants in Bombay,—a procedure not much adopted in previous years. Mixed goods, which show an improvement of Rs. 1,72,365, are received chiefly from the United Kingdom, France and Italy, and during the year under report the imports from these countries were in the proportion of 16, 62 and 9 per cent. respectively. Supplies from the first named country show a small decline, while those from the latter two exhibit an improvement of nearly 7 and 40 per cent. respectively.

Spices.—There was a large improvement under this head. The value of the imports rose from Rs. 25,51,213 in 1886-87 to Rs. 45,89,334 during the year under review. Cloves

were by far the most important spice imported: their value in the year under report amounted to Rs. 36,64,291, or more than the value of the previous year's imports by Rs. 17,77,790. Nearly the whole quantity received was imported from Zanzibar, and more than half was re-exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom, China, and the United States. There was a very abundant crop, and in consequence large shipments were made to Bombay. The imports of nutmegs and betelnuts were represented by Rs. 2,30,870 and Rs. 1,02,932, showing respectively an improvement of Rs. 69,210, and a decline of Rs. 30,640.

Sugar.—The fall in the shipments to Bombay to the extent of Rs. 14,29,558 was partly due to large quantities having been imported during the previous year and partly to increased imports to Karáchi direct from the Mauritius; in 1886-87 Karáchi imported direct sugar valued at Rs. 19,34,555, whereas in 1887-88 she similarly imported sugar valued at Rs. 6,39,915 more. The decrease occurred chiefly under sugar (soft) (Rs. 12,41,549). Sugar-candy, which is almost entirely received from Hongkong, exhibited a decline to the extent of Rs. 1,72,353, due to increased local manufacture.

Tea.—Tea is of two kinds, black and green. The former is received principally from Java, Ceylon, the Treaty Ports, Hongkong and Straits Settlements, and considerable quantities are afterwards re-exported to various countries. The supplies from the first three places were larger than in the previous year by 260, 80 and 88 per cent. respectively, while those from the two latter exhibited a decline of 2 and 18 per cent. Green tea is obtained from the Treaty Ports and Hongkong, and the imports during the year showed a falling off of 30 and 79 per cent. This tea is forwarded for consumption in large quantities to Persia and Afghánistán. Both descriptions combined exhibited a decline of Rs. 5,95,959 or over 19 per cent. when compared with 1886-87. The fall was due to the growing partiality of consumers to Indian tea; the teas received from China are in many instances very much adulterated.

Woollen Piece-goods.—The trade in these goods is assuming important dimensions, the value of imports having risen from Rs. 30,53,836 in 1882-83 to Rs. 58,82,787 during the year under report. To this latter sum the United Kingdom contributed to the extent of Rs. 47,88,931, or over 81 per cent., Germany 9 per cent., and Austria 6 per cent. The increase can only be attributed to the increased prosperity of the country. It may be mentioned that the rapid advance in demand is engaging the attention of manufacturers in Bombay, and already one woollen mill is in course of erection, and three or four more are talked of. It remains to be seen what effect local manufacture will have on the importations from foreign countries.

The following statement shows the principal articles exported in 1887-88 and 1886-87 and their values:— Articles exported to foreign countries.

Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	
Indian Produce.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, Living	10,958	2,44,985	+2,34,027
Apparel	2,73,285	3,82,802	+1,09,517
Coffee	8,05,104	13,05,021	+4,99,917
Coir—			
Manufactures (excluding Rope)	1,50,155	2,39,674	+89,519
Cotton—			
Raw	9,96,31,442	10,90,28,314	+93,96,872
Twist and Yarn	3,24,04,806	3,89,69,274	+65,64,468
Piece-goods	50,92,821	67,63,433	+16,70,612
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	36,08,097	38,23,718	+2,15,621
Grain and Pulse	5,58,87,305	4,12,30,421	—1,46,56,884
Gums and Resins	7,95,307	14,14,961	+6,19,654
Hemp—			
Raw	8,80,494	8,97,925	+17,431
Hides and Skins	46,68,013	46,17,094	—50,919
Horns	5,89,448	9,64,710	+3,75,262
Manures	4,45,835	6,63,988	+2,18,153
Oils	3,29,690	3,19,690	—9,990
Opium	4,94,78,289	4,08,71,641	—86,06,648
Provisions	25,18,346	29,98,394	+4,80,048
Seeds	4,06,89,639	4,12,62,842	+5,73,203
Silk—			
Manufactures—			
Piece-goods	1,84,166	77,816	—1,06,350
Spices	14,66,496	12,53,779	—2,12,717
Tea	1,94,964	2,61,484	+66,520
Tobacco	5,57,400	6,53,515	+96,115
Wood—			
Ornamental—			
Sandal-wood	3,61,546	5,36,067	+1,74,521
Wool—			
Raw	69,88,020	69,67,180	—20,840
Shawls	3,34,353	3,84,968	+50,615
Other Articles	44,42,020	52,74,342	+8,32,322
Total	31,27,87,989	31,14,08,038	—13,79,951

Articles.	Value.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	
Foreign Merchandise.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	3,98,303	5,18,011	+1,19,708
Cotton—			
Twist and Yarn	7,45,749	6,13,547	—1,32,202
Piece-goods	1,41,47,522	1,57,23,517	+15,75,995
Fruits and Vegetables—			
Cocoanut Kernel	45,580	2,09,730	+1,64,150
Gums and Resins—			
Olibanum	2,60,803	4,48,766	+1,87,963
Arabic	58,285	58,072	—213
Ivory—			
Unmanufactured	17,22,604	18,24,670	+1,02,066
Metals—			
Iron, old, for re-manufacture	5,10,762	2,95,991	—2,14,771
Tin—			
Unwrought	2,59,310	61,936	—1,97,374
Provisions	8,72,583	10,83,377	+2,10,794
Silk—			
Raw	3,38,008	4,10,650	+ 72,642
Spices—			
Cloves	7,92,862	20,20,934	+ 12,28,072
Sugar—			
Refined	19,48,680	17,90,622	— 1,58,058
Tea	15,50,714	12,79,147	— 2,71,567
Wool—			
Raw	13,12,204	13,27,586	+ 15,382
Other Articles	44,51,099	48,68,660	+ 4,17,561
Total	2,94,15,068	3,25,35,216	+ 31,20,148
Treasure.			
Gold	49,61,030	11,31,814	—38,29,216
Silver	75,25,336	1,01,77,348	+ 26,52,012
Total Treasure	1,24,86,366	1,13,09,162	— 11,77,204
Grand Total	35,46,89,423	35,52,52,416	+ 5,62,993

Chief features of the foreign export trade.

The principal features of the foreign export trade under the more important heads are stated below :—

Cotton-Raw.—This article still holds the first place amongst exports of Indian produce. It represented during the year over 35 per cent. of the total trade. The shipments amounted to 39,29,556 cwts. valued at Rs. 10,90,28,314—larger figures than those for the previous year by 0·29 and 9·43 per cent. respectively. Compared with the average of the five years ending 1886-87, there was a decrease in quantity of 5 per cent. and an increase in value of 2·22 per cent. The new cotton crop generally begins to come into Bombay during the month of December. In the year 1886-87 there was a good out-turn, which led to large shipments in April and May 1887 : the crop for the year 1887-88 was below the average, and had it not been for the large exports of the previous year's crop, the total exports would have shown a decline in quantity instead of a slight increase. The prices of cotton are chiefly ruled by the Liverpool market, and any changes in the latter are generally followed by similar changes in Bombay. Manchester was exceptionally busy during the year, and as she obtains her supplies of cotton principally from Liverpool, the prices in the latter place were well maintained in spite of large imports from America. This circumstance and the low exchange are the chief causes of the increase in the value of exports. It may be mentioned here that the quality of cotton exported is falling off very much, owing to extensive adulteration. A class of cotton known as "Bombay Mixture" is not unfrequently shipped to the European markets. Hinganghát cotton, which is grown in a district of that name in the Central Provinces, was a few years ago considered one of the finest, if not the finest, of the descriptions of cotton produced in India, and was largely shipped to Europe, whereas now it is almost unknown in Bombay, partly owing, no doubt, to the increased number of mills in the Central Provinces, but chiefly because, as the small parcels which are from time to time received for export tend to show, it is adulterated.

Cotton Twist and Yarn of Indian production.—The trade in these articles is yearly and rapidly expanding. The value for the year under report exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 65,64,468; or 20·25 per cent., and was more than the average of the previous five years by 65·16 per cent. The exports represented a very large portion, probably more than one-half, of the quantity manufactured in Bombay, and were (with the exception of shipments to Aden, which amounted to over 4 lákhs in value and a few other trifling parcels for other countries) all made to Hongkong, the Treaty Ports and Japan. The exports of mule and water twist, in counts varying from 16*s.* to 24*s.*, were valued at Rs. 2,98,76,582 : more than half the quantity was sent to Hongkong alone. Mule in counts from 15*s.* downwards was shipped to the extent of Rs. 89,80,346; the shipments to Hongkong were valued at about 81⅓ lákhs, those made to the Treaty Ports at 4½ lákhs and those to Aden at 3⅓ lákhs. The trade in dyed twist is very small, and amounted to only a little over 1 lákh during the year.

The larger exports during the year under report were the result of the increase in the number of mills, and of the good demand there is for their produce in some of the internal districts of China.

The quantities and value of twist of Indian manufacture exported to the United Kingdom during the five years ending 1887-88 were as follow :—1883-84—128 lbs., Rs. 58; 1884-85—28,800 lbs., Rs. 11,156; 1885-86—6,903 lbs., Rs. 2,757; 1886-87—6,545 lbs., Rs. 2,366; and 1887-88—35,566 lbs., Rs. 13,938.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The total exports were represented in value by Rs. 67,63,433, showing an increase of Rs. 16,70,612, or 32·8 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. The improvement was chiefly due to larger exports of long cloth, grey domestics, grey sheeting, and grey T. cloth. Grey piece-goods showed an improvement to the extent of Rs. 16,63,903, very little less than the total increase in the whole trade : the exports to Aden, Mozambique, Treaty Ports and Zanzibar were larger than in the previous year to the extent of Rs. 9,87,627, 3,97,947, 2,25,677 and 57,116 respectively. White piece-goods also showed a larger trade to the extent of Rs. 28,016, chiefly owing to larger exports to Arabia—"Other States." Coloured piece-goods showed a decrease to the extent of Rs. 39,675, principally because of a falling off in the shipments to Zanzibar, Persia, Abyssinia, Maskat and Arabia—Other States.

Dyeing and Colouring Materials.—These showed an improvement amounting to Rs. 2,15,621, or 5·97 per cent. Myrabolans and indigo comprise nearly the whole of the trade: the exports of the former were valued at Rs. 20,03,417 against Rs. 17,41,143 in the previous year,—an improvement of Rs. 2,62,274; and those of the latter at Rs. 13,58,984 against Rs. 15,88,247,—a decrease of Rs. 2,29,263. Nearly the whole of the myrabolans are exported to the United Kingdom : during the year under report they were forwarded there to the extent of Rs. 19,37,399, the increase in shipments being due to the crops having been good. Indigo was exported to the following countries to the extent shown against each :—United Kingdom Rs. 7,61,155, Persia Rs. 3,23,949, and Italy 1,41,190.

Hides and Skins.—These again showed a decline of Rs. 50,919, or a little over 1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The exports were valued at Rs. 46,17,094. The United Kingdom receives nearly the whole of the quantity shipped.

Grain and Pulse.—Although the shipments (97,94,774 cwts. valued at Rs. 4,12,30,421) were on a smaller scale than in the previous year (1,42,13,106 cwts. valued at Rs. 5,58,87,305) to the extent of 26 per cent., they were very nearly equal to the average exports of the five years ending 1886-87. Wheat is by far the most important item under this head: the shipments during the year under report represent 87 per cent. of the total trade, but they were smaller than in the previous year by 27 per cent., and this is the chief cause of the decrease noticeable in the exports of grain and pulse. The wheat crops in several districts from which Bombay obtains its supply were small, especially in the Panjáb, and this cirumstance as well as a reduction of prices consequent upon larger exports from America and Russia, were the chief causes of the decline. The exports of wheat amounted to 85,40,614 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,61,51,452: they probably represented nearly half the total shipments from India. They were made chiefly to the following countries to the extent shown against each: Italy 27,78,372 cwts., France 22,72,680 cwts., United Kingom 20,20,511 cwts., Egypt 5,03,484 cwts., Belgium 4,88,193 cwts., Spain 2,50,308 cwts. The exports to France and Spain increased by 32,349 and 70,825 cwts. respectively, and those to Italy, the United Kingdom, Egypt and Belgium decreased by 20,63,866, 14,19,718, 2,75,456, and 2,98,214 cwts. respectively.

Seeds.—There is an important export trade in this produce, the value during the year under report amounting to Rs. 4,12,62,842 against Rs. 4,06,89,639 in the previous year,—an increase of Rs. 5,73,203, or 1·40 per cent. The chief items under this head are linseed, gingelly, rape, ground-nuts and poppy.

Linseed.—Exports amounted to 25,21,844 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,55,81,820 against 30,37,026 cwts. and Rs. 1,95,36,491 in the previous year,—a decrease of 20 per cent. in value. The exports to each of the following countries amounted to the quantities mentioned against it:—France 8,71,788 cwts., the United Kingdom 5,59,413 cwts., Holland 3,62,167 cwts., Italy 2,99,551 cwts., and Belgium 2,94,078 cwts.: in each case they were less than in the year before. The smaller exports were the result of a short crop coupled with the low rates prevailing in Europe owing to the receipt of large supplies from Russia and South America.

Gingelly.—This exhibits an increase of 34 per cent., the total shipments amounting to 15,79,724 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,12,86,538. France was supplied with 10,50,765 cwts. or more than half the total exports, and more also than the quantity supplied to it in the previous year by 3,40,006 cwts. Italy was supplied with 3,59,403 cwts,—an improvement as compared with the previous year to the extent of 65,591 cwts. The increase in the quantity exported was consequent upon the crops having been good.

Rapeseed.—Exports amounted to 10,27,924 cwts. valued at Rs. 60,24,826: they were less than in the previous year by 3,11,844 cwts. France was supplied with the largest quantity, *viz.* 5,63,391 cwts., Belgium with 3,45,715 cwts., Italy with 61,811 cwts., the United Kingdom with 46,966 cwts. There were no exports to Egypt against 53,156 cwts. in the previous year.

Ground-nuts.—These showed an improvement to the extent of 3,61,502 cwts., the total exports amounting to 9,48,973 cwts. worth Rs. 47,71,891. These exports were chiefly made to France and Belgium.

Poppy-seed.—The exports amounted to 2,29,874 cwts. valued at Rs. 14,21,704: they were larger than in the previous year by 49,367 cwts., valued at Rs. 4,48,065. The trade is principally with Belgium and France.

Tea.—There is a further advance in the exports of this article. The shipments rose from 73,578 lbs. in 1885-86 to 2,47,986 lbs. in 1886-87, and during the year under report they amounted to 3,49,623 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,61,484. Indian tea is fast becoming a favourite article of use on account of its good quality, due probably to the superior manner in which it is cultivated, collected, dried and cured. Persia was supplied during the year under report with 2,62,838 lbs. far more than any other country, and slightly more than the supply made in the previous year. Turkey in Asia comes next with 48,545 lbs., and then the United Kingdom with 18,028 lbs., or nearly double the quantity recorded in the previous year.

Wool.—The value of the shipments of the raw article was Rs. 69,67,180 against Rs. 69,88,020 in 1886-87, showing a decline of Rs. 20,840, or about ¼ per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom were valued at Rs. 68,54,188, or more than in the previous year by Rs. 26,550. Wool is received from many parts of India as well as from Persia, Maskat and Afghánistán. There is already one woollen spinning and weaving mill in course of construction in Bombay, and several others, it is said, will shortly be started.

Foreign and Coasting Trade: Customs Receipts.

The gross amount of Customs duty due on imports and exports is shown below: the actual realizations are stated in Chapter V (Customs):—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On Imports	13,20,926	16,23,834	3,02,908
„ Exports	1,93,561	2,35,044	41,483
Total ...	15,14,487	18,58,878	3,44,391

This was distributed as follows:—

Articles.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	62,059	67,917	+5,858
Liquors—			
Spirits	10,84,172	12,97,032	+2,12,860
Wines and Liqueurs	1,47,916	1,73,110	+25,194
Ale, Beer and Porter	16,954	19,563	+2,609
Other sorts	56	58	+2
Oils—Mineral—Petroleum	.....	56,929	+56,929
Opium	445	220	—225
Salt	7,684	7,656	—28
All other Articles	1,640	1,349	—291
Total ...	13,20,926	16,23,834	+3,02,908
Exports.			
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy	1,93,561	2,35,044	+41,483

Foreign trade: Entries and clearances of Shipping with Cargoes.

The following statement exhibits the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign external ports:—

	1886-87.		1887-88.		Increase or Decrease in 1887-88.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	977	10,82,865	1,013	11,47,024	+36	+64,159
Cleared	981	10,52,520	953	9,91,530	−28	−60,990
Total ...	1,958	21,35,385	1,966	21,38,554	+8	+3,169

This table includes sailing vessels and steamers. The number of those that entered and cleared shows an excess of 8 over the number for the previous year, and the tonnage is more by 3,169 tons. There is an excess of 36 in the number of vessels which entered, and of 64,159 tons in the burthen; while the number of those that cleared is less by 28, and the tonnage smaller by 60,990 tons. Of the total number of vessels that entered and cleared, 1,141 were steam and 825 sailing ships: 1,046 were British, 75 Austrian, 68 Italian, 355 Arab and 331 native vessels.

Total Coasting Trade.

The figures representing the coasting trade of the Port of Bombay are noted below. They comprise imports from and exports to—

I.—Foreign Indian Ports.

II.—British Ports in other Presidencies, including Sind.

III.—British Ports within the Presidency.

Transactions in Government stores and treasure are also shown, but are not included in the totals:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.	Decrease in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.				
Merchandise	8,80,61,472	10,46,90,795	1,66,29,323	.....
Treasure	20,58,397	28,48,431	2,90,034	.....
Total ...	9,01,19,869	10,70,39,226	1,69,19,357	.....
Government Stores	2,96,555	3,22,327	25,772	.....
Do. Treasure	6,69,667	2,43,595	.....	4,26,072
Exports (including Re-exports).				
Merchandise	6,69,22,333	7,03,19,931	33,97,598	.....
Treasure	47,33,704	35,35,877	.....	11,97,827
Total ...	7,16,56,037	7,38,55,808	21,99,771	.....
Government Stores	21,84,542	11,69,621	.....	10,14,921
Do. Treasure	1,86,81,148	85,80,625	.....	1,01,00,523
Total Trade.				
Merchandise	15,49,83,805	17,50,10,726	2,00,26,921	.....
Treasure	67,92,101	58,84,308	.....	9,07,793
Total ...	16,17,75,906	18,08,95,034	1,91,19,128	.....
Government Stores and Treasure ...	2,18,31,912	1,03,16,168	.....	1,15,15,744

From this table it will be seen that there was an increase of 191 lákhs in the total coasting trade, import and export, as compared with the trade of 1886-87. In the transactions in merchandise alone there was an expansion of 2 crores, while in those of treasure there was a small restriction of 9 lákhs only. In the imports of merchandise there was an improvement of $166\frac{3}{10}$ lákhs, and in those of treasure of about 3 lákhs.

In the exports of merchandise there was an increase of nearly 34 lákhs, and in those of treasure a decrease of about 12 lákhs.

Import Coasting Trade.

The "import coasting trade" of the port of Bombay consists mostly of merchandise received for subsequent export to foreign countries, and the "export coasting trade" of foreign merchandise distributed from Bombay. The import trade is recorded in two divisions:—(1) imports of Indian produce, and (2) imports of foreign merchandise. There was an improvement during the year under report in both the divisions. Out of the total value of goods imported, *viz.* Rs. 10,46,90,795, Rs. 10,24,55,419 represented Indian and Rs. 22,35,376 foreign produce and manufactures. The principal articles of Indian produce imported were bricks and tiles, chalk and lime, coffee, coir manufactures, raw cotton, indigo, myrabolans, turmeric, cocoanuts, cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, hides and skins, jute manufactures, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, spirits, castor and cocoanut oil, salt, seeds (linseed and others), spices, betelnut, pepper, ginger and others, sugar (refined and unrefined), teakwood and other timber, firewood, sandalwood and raw wool. There was a larger trade in all these articles, except turmeric, spirits, castor and cocoanut oils, spices, sugar (refined and unrefined), sandalwood and raw wool, which showed a decrease. The value of the imports of foreign merchandise already stated represents 2 per cent. of the total merchandise imported coastwise. As mentioned in the previous report, cotton piece-goods brought to Bombay *viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or Karáchi, as well as horses, dried fruit and raw wool, the produce of the districts on the frontier, and generally imported from Karáchi, are the principal articles of import. In the transactions under the head of treasure, imports of gold amounted in value to Rs. 99,547 and those of silver of Rs. 22,48,884, against Rs. 36,097 and Rs. 20,22,300 respectively in the year 1886-87.

Export Coasting Trade.

The export coasting trade is also divided into two classes:—(1) exports of Indian produce and manufactures, and (2) exports of foreign merchandise: the former were to the extent of 303 lákhs and the latter of 399 lákhs. Compared with 1886-87, there was an improvement under the two heads of 29 lákhs and 5 lákhs respectively. Under the head of treasure, the exports of gold amounted in value to Rs. 34,689 against Rs. 51,924, and those of silver to Rs. 35,01,188 against Rs. 46,81,780 in the preceding year. The principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures exported were raw cotton, twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods (grey and coloured), cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, grain and pulse, gunny-cloth and gunny-bags, flour, seeds, spices, sugar (refined and unrefined), teakwood and sandalwood. There was an increased trade in all these articles except raw cotton, cotton piece-goods, spices and teakwood, which showed a restriction. Among the articles of foreign merchandise exported, apparel, cotton twist and yarn, drugs and medicines, dyeing and colouring materials, hardware and cutlery, matches, metals, paper and paste-board, silk piece-goods, spices, woollen piece-goods, kerosine oil, dried fruit and railway plant and rolling stock showed an improvement, and cotton piece-goods (grey, white and coloured), raw silk, sugar (refined) and ivory (unmanufactured), a falling off.

Coasting Shipping.

The vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered with cargoes numbered 56,658, and were of 14,24,804 tons burthen: those that cleared with cargoes numbered 13,449 of 7,13,046 tons burthen. There was an increase of 4,627 in the number and 2,35,543 in the tonnage of the vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes, as compared with the previous year.

Summary of the Trade and Shipping of the Port of Bombay.

The entire trade and shipping of the port of Bombay are summarized and compared with those of the previous year in the subjoined statement:—

Details.	Trade. 1886-87.	Trade. 1887-88.	Trade. Increase or Decrease.	Details.	Shipping. 1886-87. Vessels.	1886-87. Tons.	1887-88. Vessels.	1887-88. Tons.	Increase or Decrease. Vessels.	Increase or Decrease. Tons.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Entered.*						
Merchandise	32,23,86,653	35,72,93,402	+3,49,06,744	With Cargoes ...	54,175	23,01,009	57,671	25,71,828	+3,496	+2,70,819
Treasure	9,67,99,584	12,40,16,205	+2,72,16,621	In Ballast ...	3,370	2,06,853	3,314	1,53,399	—56	—53,454
Government Stores ...	50,03,948	42,57,563	—7,46,385							
Do. Treasure.	6,69,667	2,43,595	—4,26,072	Total ...	57,545	25,07,862	60,985	27,25,227	+3,440	+2,17,365
Total ...	42,48,59,857	48,58,10,765	+6,09,50,908							
Exports (including Re-exports).				*Cleared.*						
Merchandise	40,91,25,390	41,42,63,185	+51,37,795	With Cargoes ...	13,263	17,36,683	14,402	17,04,576	+1,139	—32,107
Treasure	1,72,20,070	1,48,45,039	—23,75,031	In Ballast ...	29,474	6,73,935	32,410	8,58,522	+2,936	+1,84,587
Government Stores ...	24,42,411	14,50,464	—9,91,947							
Do. Treasure.	1,86,81,148	94,80,325	—92,00,823	Total ...	42,737	24,10,618	46,812	25,63,098	+4,075	+1,52,480
Total ...	44,74,69,019	44,00,39,013	—74,30,006							
Total Trade.				*Grand Total.*						
Merchandise	73,15,12,048	77,15,56,587	+4,00,44,539	With Cargoes ...	67,438	40,37,692	72,073	42,76,404	+4,635	+2,38,712
Treasure	11,40,19,654	13,88,61,244	+2,48,41,590	In Ballast ...	32,844	8,80,788	35,724	10,11,921	+2,880	+1,31,133
Government Stores ...	74,46,359	57,08,027	—17,38,332							
Do. Treasure.	1,93,50,815	97,23,920	—96,26,895							
Total ...	87,23,28,876	92,58,49,778	+5,35,20,902	Total ...	1,00,282	49,18,480	1,07,797	52,88,325	+7,515	+3,69,845

Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper.

Trade of the Subordinate Ports of the Presidency Proper:

The total value of the trade of the continental ports of the Bombay Presidency proper, exclusive of transactions on account of Government stores and treasure, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 7,47,89,395 against Rs. 6,79,27,194 in 1886-87,—an increase of Rs. 68,62,207, or 10·12 per cent. It approximated closely to the average of the five years ending 1886-87, compared with which the improvement was only 0·36 per cent.

The whole trade may be divided and compared with that of the previous year as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign External Ports... ...	4,91,501	22,73,950	17,82,449
Foreign Indian Ports	64,47,210	72,36,091	7,88,881
British Ports in other Presidencies	68,98,351	73,18,399	4,20,048
British Ports in the Bombay Presidency	5,40,90,132	5,79,60,955	38,70,823
Total ...	6,79,27,194	7,47,89,395	68,62,201

Foreign,

The chief feature of the foreign trade of the year of these subordinate ports, which is represented in value by Rs. 22,73,950, was a large expansion in the import trade, from Rs. 4,88,884 to Rs. 22,66,334. This is, however, more apparent than real, being chiefly due to transhipment at Bombay of pipes and tubes and other iron-work for the Tánsa water works, and their consequent registration as imports at ports in the Thána district. Materials for these works were in the previous year imported at Bombay, and their value appeared, therefore, under the head of coasting trade in the trade registers of the subordinate ports. The foreign export trade was inconsiderable, being represented in value by Rs. 7,616 against Rs. 2,617 in 1886-87. The vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign ports numbered 61, against 67 in the previous year, and their tonnage was 4,237 against 4,908.

And Coasting.

The total coasting trade of the continental ports was represented in value by Rs. 7,25,15,445 against Rs. 6,74,35,693 in 1886-87. There was thus an improvement of 50 lákhs, against a fall of 36 lákhs in the previous year, but the trade was still below the average of the five years ending 1886-87 by 2 per cent. Imports of merchandise rose in value to Rs. 2,40,18,664 from Rs. 2,28,76,885 in the previous year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 11,41,779. In the imports of private treasure there was a decrease from Rs. 15,27,287 to Rs. 13,12,646, *i.e.*, of Rs. 2,14,641. The exports of merchandise showed an increase from Rs. 4,25,48,491 to Rs. 4,66,11,750, *i.e.* of Rs. 40,63,259. The remittances of private treasure exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 89,355 (Rs. 5,72,385—Rs. 4,83,030). The details of the trade in merchandise show that the increase in the imports was due chiefly to the receipt from ports within the Presidency itself, including Bombay, of larger quantities of grain and pulse to the extent of 10¼ lákhs of rupees, and the increase in the exports to the shipment to the same ports of larger quantities of raw cotton, grain and pulse, and seeds to the extent of 21½, 4 and 5½ lákhs respectively. The total number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered and cleared the continental ports with cargoes during 1887-88 were 121,124 and 1,707,758 respectively, showing an increase of 6,407 in the number and of 111,819 in the tonnage as compared with the previous year.

Continental Customs

The Customs realizations of the continental ports amounted to Rs. 15,010, or Rs. 3,578 more than in 1886-87.

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

Rail-borne trade:

The rail-borne trade of the Presidency proper is summarised in the following statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Imports from external blocks...	32	24
Exports to do. do. ...	12	15
Internal or Local Trade ...	33	33
Total Million Maunds	77	72

These figures show a substantial decrease in the total trade to the extent of 5 million maunds. The recorded value of the trade declined from Rs. 53,85,70,379 to Rs. 51,99,44,985, *i. e.* to the extent of nearly 2 crores of rupees. Of the total trade 54 per cent. was external, the remainder being local or between the various internal blocks. The decrease was mainly due to an abnormal fall (25 per cent.) in the imports. The export trade has been steadily developing and has almost doubled during the last 5 years.

The increase during the year under review as compared with the previous year amounted to 18 per cent., of which the Southern Marátha Country block contributed 2·5 per cent. This block, together with that of Mormugão and Castle Rock, whose trade is in its infancy, shows a tendency to develop traffic with Madras and Mysore. The subjoined statement shows the chief imports into, and exports from, the Bombay Presidency :—

Imports into Bombay Presidency from Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.	Exports from Bombay Presidency to Sind and the rest of India.	Maunds.
Wheat	10,455,533	Salt	2,732,484
Other food-grains	1,656,575	Railway Plant	5,734,373
Oil-seeds	5,155,557	Metals	1,094,082
Cotton (raw)	2,466,623	Coal	862,305
Dyes and Tans...	480,610	Cotton Piece-goods (European) ..	601,242
Sugar	387,183	Cotton Piece-goods (Indian)	101,734
Wool (raw)	95,767	Provisions (dried fruits and nuts) ...	449,116
Provisions (Ghi)	99,802	Sugar	343,312
Opium	71,096	Kerosine Oil	241,845
Others	2,918,599	Tobacco...	178,869
		Jute, gunny bag and cloth	199,071
		Others	2,310,579
Total ...	23,787,350	Total ...	14,849,012

Except dyes and tans and sugar the imported articles showed a considerable decrease. About 81 per cent. of the imports, which mainly consisted of wheat, oil-seeds and raw cotton and wool, were received by the port of Bombay alone and were chiefly for export beyond sea. Grains showed a decrease of 30 per cent., of which wheat alone showed a decrease of 22 per cent. Of the total imports of grain, 12·1 million maunds, those of wheat amounted to 10·4 millions, and were principally received from the following blocks :—Panjáb, Rajputána and Central India, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, and Berár. All these blocks, except Central Provinces, showed a considerable decrease, which is attributable to indifferent wheat seasons. The imports of oil-seeds, which show a decrease of 24 per cent., have gradually diminished from 85·6 lákhs of maunds in 1884-85 to 51·5 lákhs in 1887-88. The greater portion of the principal oil-seeds—linseed, rapeseed and mustard-seed—is supplied from the Central and North-Western Provinces and Rajputána and Central India to the port of Bombay. In some northern districts of the Central Provinces linseed almost failed. The imports of cotton also decreased by about 28 per cent., being nearly 1 million maunds less than those of last year. The province of Berár, which is one of the principal sources of supply, had a short crop. Imports.

The exports of salt showed a decrease of over ¾ million maunds, owing to causes which have been explained in Chapter V (Salt). On the other hand, the exports of railway plant and rolling stock almost doubled, owing to causes which have already been mentioned above. And Exports.

The registration and compilation of the road-borne trade of the Presidency proper has now been placed under the management and supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. A rotation system of registration having been sanctioned in November 1886, with a view to limit the expenditure, the traffic was registered at only 6 selected *nákás* (posts). A portion only of the total road-borne traffic of the Presidency proper having thus been registered, no details of it need be given here. Road-borne trade.

(2) SIND.

CHIEF PORT—KARÁCHI.

The entire sea-borne trade of the port of Karáchi for the year 1887-88 exclusive of Government stores and treasure amounted, in value, to Rs. 8,86,79,948, which, compared with the figure (Rs. 9,20,58,493) for the previous year, shows a decline to the extent of Rs. 33,78,545 or 3·67 per cent., and with that for 1885-86 a decline of Rs. 1,33,92,798. The details are as follows:— Total Private Trade.

		FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Imports	Rs.	2,92,34,008	2,72,78,592	—19,55,416	2,34,08,647	2,08,42,186	—25,66,461
Exports	„	2,96,24,309	2,66,26,287	—29,98,022	97,91,529	1,39,32,883	+41,41,354
Total ...	Rs.	5,88,58,317	5,39,04,879	—49,53,438	3,32,00,176	3,47,75,069	+15,74,893

The imports from foreign countries of merchandise not liable to duty fell from Rs. 2,62,35,167 in 1886-87, in which year they were exceptionally high, to Rs. 2,38,30,338 in the year under report, the fall being Rs. 24,04,829 or 9·16 per cent.: but they were nearly 70½ lákhs or 41·97 per cent. above the average of the past five years. The articles in which the fall was very large were cement (decrease Rs. 3,89,066), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 31,23,393) machinery and millwork (Rs. 1,60,748), wrought and unwrought copper (Rs. 3,42,188), iron (Rs. 2,56,128), and zinc or spelter (Rs. 1,24,999). The following commodities, however, showed large increases :—steel (increase Rs. 3,60,008), provisions (Rs. 3,16,881), and sugar Chief features of the private Foreign Trade: Imports,

(Rs. 6,54,073). In imports of dutiable merchandise there was an improvement from Rs. 19,02,185 in 1886-87 to Rs. 20,00,432 in the year under report, *i. e.*, to the extent of Rs. 98,247 or 5·73 per cent., chiefly in ale, beer and porter, whisky, champagne, port and sherry. The value of the private treasure imported from foreign countries rose from Rs. 10,96,656 in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,47,822 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs. 3,51,166 or 32·02 per cent., chiefly in gold and silver from the United Kingdom.

The decrease in the import of cotton piece-goods was due to the importations of 1886-87 having been above the average, with the result that larger stocks were left on hand than usual. Moreover, the demand for piece-goods was smaller, as the rural population had not as much surplus money to dispose of as in the previous year, owing to the poorness of the harvest. The fall in the imports of copper is ascribed to the great advance in the price of that article, which has already been explained with reference to the import trade of Bombay. The imports of iron are said to have declined, owing to the larger employment of steel, particularly bar steel: the imports of steel have risen in proportion. The advance in the prices of zinc and spelter and the decrease in the imports of copper with which those articles are largely mixed, account for the decrease in the imports. The importations of machinery and millwork during the year 1886-87 were the highest on record. With regard to the increase in the imports of provisions, it is to be noted that during the year the imports of dates rose from 1,39,463 cwts., value Rs. 6,87,634, in 1886-87 to 2,13,272 cwts., value Rs. 8,94,339, the highest figures ever recorded. The increase in weight was 73,809 cwts., or 52·92 per cent: in value Rs. 2,06,705 or 30·06 per cent. The crop in Persia, Bassora and Maskat was above the average, and a fall in price stimulated consumption in Sind and the Panjáb. In provisions, other sorts, (*viz.* ham, bacon, cheese, oilmans-stores, *ghi*, dried fruits other than dates, salted fish, &c.) there was an improvement of Rs. 1,10,143 or 11·12 per cent. compared with 1886-87, the increase being chiefly in dried fruits from the Persian Gulf ports and oilmans-stores from the United Kingdom. The increase in the imports of sugar, principally from the Mauritius, is attributed to the fact that the Panjáb steadily obtains its supplies from Karáchi. The direct shipments from the Mauritius to Karáchi caused the imports from Bombay to recede, as has already been noticed above in the review of the trade of Bombay.

And Exports.

The exports of merchandise, Indian, both free and dutiable, amounted to Rs. 2,13,35,940 against Rs. 2,50,67,439 in 1886-87,—a decrease of Rs. 37,31,499 or 14·88 per cent. The commodities in which there was a large fall were raw cotton (decrease Rs. 4,52,038), rice (Rs. 1,95,183), wheat Rs. 73,91,161), and tea (Rs. 2,82,706). The following articles, however, exhibited a large improvement:—grains other than gram, rice and wheat (increase (Rs. 4,36,788), gum-arabic (Rs. 2,02,440), til or gingelly seed (Rs. 30,19,439), and raw wool (Rs. 7,14,815). The value of foreign merchandise exported to foreign countries rose from Rs. 38,49,890 in 1886-87 to Rs. 47,01,135 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs. 8,51,245 or 22·11 per cent. The principal article which contributed towards this increase was raw wool, in which there was an advance of Rs. 7,77,085. The exports of private treasure to foreign countries diminished from Rs. 7,06,980 to Rs. 5,89,212.

Wool was the only article of foreign merchandise the exports of which exhibited a large fluctuation. Facilities for cleaning, pressing and shipping wool direct from Karáchi have given an impetus to the trade in that article and led to larger quantities being imported from Afghánistán and Beluchistán by road and rail. Wool is also an article of Indian produce, and the increase in the exports of it as such was due to direct shipments to Liverpool. Of the trades in articles of purely Indian produce and manufacture which showed large changes, that in raw cotton is said to have declined owing to the active demand in Bombay, to which port larger quantities were exported in consequence of (i) the partial failure of the crop in the Presidency proper, and (ii) the practice of mixing the cheaper descriptions of Sind cotton with Bombay cotton which shippers find to be advantageous to them. In 1886-87, rice worth 1¼ lákhs was exported to France and the United Kingdom, but the export ceased in 1887-88: hence the fall in the export. Bad harvests in Sind and the Panjáb, owing to the absence of unseasonable rain, were the chief causes of the decline in the trade in wheat. The increase in the exports of grains other than gram, rice and wheat was attributable chiefly to larger shipments of bájri and jowári having been forwarded to the United Kingdom, France and the Persian Gulf ports. The bájri and jowári crops were very good, and prices favourable. The value of the exports of til or gingelly seed increased from Rs. 24,80,900 to Rs. 55,00,339, *i. e.*, was more than twice as great, owing to the out-turn in Sind and the Panjáb having been above the average, and to the existence of an active demand from abroad, particularly from France, Belgium and Italy. The decrease in the exports of tea was attributed to the markets of foreign countries having been overstocked during the previous year, when the trade was more than twice as great as in 1885-86.

Government transactions.

The subjoined statement exhibits the entire Government transactions both with foreign countries and coast or Indian ports for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

	Foreign Imports.			Foreign Exports.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Stores. { Foreign... ... }	1,43,66,140	65,85,611	—77,80,529	48,198	71,523	+23,325
Stores. { Indian ... ... }				473	161	—312
Treasure	...	...	...	60,050	7,000	—53,050
Total ...	1,43,66,140	65,85,611	—77,80,529	1,08,721	78,684	—30,037

		Coast Imports.			Coast Exports.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Stores.	Foreign	4,39,153	6,23,333	+1,84,180	1,72,272	1,61,383	—10,889
	Indian	3,46,235	5,07,609	+1,61,374	2,637	5,640	+3,003
Treasure		70,72,000	60,24,000	—10,48,000	...	12,000	+12,000
Total ...		78,57,388	71,54,942	— 7,02,446	1,74,909	1,79,023	+4,114

The large decrease observable in the value of stores imported from foreign countries occurred chiefly in railway plant and rolling stock, owing to the completion of the lines of railway beyond the frontier. The imports of stores, both foreign and Indian, from coast ports amounted to Rs. 11,30,942 against Rs. 7,85,388 in the preceding year,—an increase of Rs. 3,45,554 or 43·99 per cent., which was chiefly caused by clothing having been supplied to larger military forces stationed beyond the frontier. In the imports of treasure from coast ports there was a further fall, owing, as stated in the report for 1886-87, to the completion of the lines of railway beyond the frontier.

Private trade with different foreign countries.

The trade of Karáchi with each of the principal foreign countries is noticed below :—

United Kingdom.—The total value of imported merchandise amounted to Rs. 1,97,09,595, against Rs. 2,34,89,791 in the preceding year,—a fall of Rs. 37,80,196 or 16·09 per cent. It exceeded, however, by 40¼ lákhs or 25·66 per cent. the average of the previous five years. The fall occurred chiefly in cement, cotton piece-goods, glassware, hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork, matches, copper, iron, zinc or spelter, paper and pasteboard, railway materials, tobacco and woollen piece-goods. There was, however, an increase in the imports of apparel, dyeing and colouring materials (indigo dye), ale, beer and porter, whisky, steel, silk piece-goods and wood and timber. Imports of treasure showed an improvement from Rs. 10,68,800 to Rs. 14,17,772, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 3,48,972 or 32·65 per cent., chiefly in gold and silver, the business in which articles was well maintained during the whole year owing to the facilities afforded to the trade for direct importations from the United Kingdom. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a decrease from Rs. 91,85,863 to Rs. 82,09,388, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 9,76,475 or 10·63 per cent. principally in rice, wheat, lac (other kinds), rapeseed and tea. In the exports of bájri and jowári, raw hides, jute (gunny bags), provisions, saltpetre, til or gingelly seed and wool (raw), there was an improvement. Exports of foreign merchandise showed a large increase from Rs. 32,78,066 to Rs. 40,12,632, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 7,34,566 or 22·40 per cent. Wool (raw) was the only important article of re-export trade. Deducting this increase from the decrease in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures, the net decrease in the total value of exports amounted to only Rs. 2,41,909 or 1·94 per cent.

France.—Imports fell from Rs. 14,696 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,958 in 1887-88,—a decrease of Rs. 4,738 or 32·24 per cent., which occurred chiefly in wines and spirits. The import trade with France has been gradually on the decline since the year 1885-86. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a small increase from Rs. 51,95,903 to Rs. 51,99,229, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 3,326 or ·06 per cent. only. The re-export trade, which was insignificant, exhibited a decrease of Rs. 2,909.

Belgium.—The value of imports rose from Rs. 1,08,413 in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,54,090 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs. 3,45,677 or 318·85 per cent., which occurred chiefly in candles, cotton goods, glassware, matches, copper, iron and steel. The import trade with Belgium has been showing an upward tendency during the past two years, owing to facilities offered to the trade by vessels touching at Antwerp. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 29,95,617 against Rs. 57,40,788 in the preceding year,—a decrease of Rs. 27,45,171 or 47·81 per cent., which occurred principally in cotton (raw), wheat, bájri and jowári. The export trade in rapeseed and til or gingelly seed improved. Foreign merchandise exported to Belgium also exhibited a decline in value to the extent of Rs. 69,970 or 46·28 per cent., chiefly in rapeseed.

Austria.—In imports there was an improvement amounting to Rs. 75,854, or 91·88 per cent., in comparison with the year 1886-87, the figure for the year 1887-88 being Rs. 1,58,409 against Rs. 82,555 for the preceding year. The articles which contributed towards the increase were apparel, coloured cotton piece-goods and woollen piece-goods. In cotton twist and yarn the imports fell. The value of Indian produce and manufactures exported during the year amounted to Rs. 38,580, against Rs. 29,961 in the preceding year,—an increase of Rs. 8,619 or 28·76 per cent. There was no re-export trade with Austria.

Italy.—The total value of merchandise imported from Italy rose from Rs. 1,15,062 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,44,087 in the year under report, or improved by Rs. 29,025 or 25·22 per cent., the improvement having occurred in corals, cotton twist and yarn, and silk piece-goods. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a small decrease from Rs. 6,61,082 to Rs. 6,57,113, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 3,969 or ·60 per cent.: the fall occurred in cotton (raw), wheat, and hides (raw). In the exports of til or gingelly seed there was a large increase amounting to Rs. 4,92,820.

Egypt.—Compared with the year 1886-87, imports and exports showed a decrease amounting to Rs. 1,027 (from Rs. 4,595 to Rs. 3,568) or 22·35 per cent. and Rs. 5,90,641 (from Rs. 16,24,632 to Rs. 10,33,991) or 36·35 per cent. respectively. The articles comprising

the export trade of Indian produce, in which the decrease occurred, were wheat and rapeseed, which, as remarked in the previous years' reports, were merely consigned to Port Said "for orders." These commodities eventually find their way to some foreign continental port, as they are either carried in the same bottom or transhipped at Port Said to some other vessel.

Mauritius.—The value of the import trade rose from Rs. 19,34,580 in 1886-87 to Rs. 25,74,560 in the year under review,—an increase of Rs. 6,39,980 or 33·08 per cent. Direct importations of sugar from the Mauritius accounted in a great measure for this increase. In the exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a decline from Rs. 85,298 to Rs. 13,520, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 71,778, or 84·14 per cent., principally in gram and wheat. There was no re-export trade during the year under report against a trade valued at Rs. 3,050 in the previous year.

Persia.—The imports of both merchandise and treasure exhibited an improvement of Rs. 15,845 (from Rs. 8,69,001 to Rs 8,84,846) or 1·82 per cent. and Rs. 13,574 (from Rs. 14,626 to Rs. 28,200) or 92·80 per cent., respectively compared with the year 1886-87. The articles contributing towards the increase were jewellery, provisions (including dates), silk (raw), and piece-goods and woollen manufactures. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures the trade declined from Rs. 6,85,226 to Rs. 5,78,776, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 1,06,450 or 15·53 per cent., chiefly in indigo and rice. In wheat and grains, (other sorts), there was, however, an improvement. The exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,28,436 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,37,328 in the year under report,—an increase of Rs. 8,892 or 6·92 per cent., which occurred chiefly in grey cotton piece-goods. In comparison with the year 1886-87 exports of treasure exhibited a decline from Rs. 5,93,550 to Rs. 4,94,312, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 99,238, or 16·71 per cent.

Arabia.—The value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 2,08,583 against Rs. 1,69,669 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 38,914 or 22·93 per cent. was chiefly in provisions, including dates. Exports of both Indian produce and manufactures and foreign merchandise exhibited an advance amounting to Rs. 37,845 (from Rs. 1,18,912 to Rs. 1,56,757) or 31·82 per cent., and Rs. 17,653 (from Rs. 49,343 to Rs. 66,996) or 35·78 per cent., respectively, in comparison with the year 1886-87. The articles of Indian produce in which increased export business was done were rice, wheat, bájri and jowári, and those of foreign merchandise were apparel, spirits, kerosine oil, and provisions (other sorts). Compared with the year 1886-87 exports of treasure declined from Rs. 14,030 to Rs. 5,500, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 8,530.

Turkey in Asia.—In imports of merchandise there was a large increase from Rs. 4,05,477 to Rs. 6,05,274, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 1,99,797 or 49·27 per cent., chiefly in pulse, dates, *ghi* and til or gingelly seed. The value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 41,477 against Rs. 31,741 in 1886-87,—an increase of Rs. 9,736 or 30·67 per cent. In exports of foreign merchandise there was an increase from Rs. 29,756 to Rs. 86,741, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 56,985 or 191·49 per cent., chiefly in kerosine oil. There was a fall in exports of treasure to the extent of Rs. 23,000 or 43·89 per cent., *i.e.* from Rs. 52,400 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,400 in the year under review.

Mekran and Sonmiani.—The value of merchandise imported amounted to Rs. 5,35,265 against Rs. 5,18,557 in the previous year. The improvement of Rs. 16,708, or 3·22 per cent., occurred in hides and skins, fish-maws and shark-fins, rapeseed and wool (raw). In dates and *ghi* the import trade declined. Compared with the year 1886-87, exports of Indian produce and manufactures showed an increase from Rs. 2,36,109 to Rs. 3,66,801, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 1,30,692, or 55·35 per cent., chiefly in coloured cotton piece-goods and bájri and jowári. Exports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 1,56,053 in 1886-87 to Rs. 1,77,226 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 21,173, or 13·56 per cent., was in cotton, grey and white piece-goods and provisions. The treasure exported also exhibited an improvement from Rs. 47,000 to Rs. 60,000, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 13,000.

Trade *vid* the Suez Canal.

The value of private imported merchandise which passed through the Suez Canal during the year under report was Rs. 2,07,95,282 against Rs. 2,39,46,307 in the preceding year: there was thus a decline to the extent of Rs. 31,51,025 or 13·16 per cent. But the value exceeded by a little over 47½ lákhs, or 29·63 per cent., the average value of the previous five years. The imports of private treasure, chiefly gold and silver, *vid* the Canal increased from Rs. 10,68,800 in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,17,772 in the year under report, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 3,48,972 or 32·65 per cent. In exports of private merchandise there was a decrease from Rs. 2,65,14,144 to Rs. 2,33,64,575, *i.e.* to the extent of nearly 31½ lákhs, or 11·87 per cent. No exports of private treasure by this route were recorded. The Government stores, chiefly railway plant and rolling stock, imported through the Canal decreased from Rs. 1,43,55,768 to Rs. 65,78,375, *i.e.* to the extent of Rs. 77,77,393 or 54·17 per cent., owing to the completion of some of the lines of railway beyond the frontier.

Foreign Trade: Merchant Shipping.

The number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared the port, and the increase or decrease which they exhibited as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	143	186,489	−11	−17,287	106	134,958	−29	−45,468
Sailing vessels, including native craft	288	26,645	+59	+3,358	253	15,691	+66	+3,352

The decrease in the arrivals of steamers with cargo was due to the decrease in the imports: the increase in those of sailing vessels to a larger number of Arab vessels being engaged in the conveyance of dates from the Persian Gulf ports. The depression of the export trade in wheat accounts for the decrease in the number of steamers which cleared the port with cargo. The return of the Arab vessels with cargoes of grain and other merchandise explains the increase in the number of sailing vessels which cleared the port.

Coasting Trade.

The great bulk of the coasting trade of Karáchi was carried on with the Bombay Presidency proper, especially the port of Bombay, and therefore need not be noticed here in detail. The imports of merchandise from that Presidency amounted to Rs. 1,91,74,078 against Rs. 2,13,22,952 in the previous year, and the exports to Rs. 1,08,29,113 against Rs. 77,89,801. The decrease in the imports occurred chiefly in foreign merchandise: the increase in exports was due to larger shipments of articles of Indian produce and manufacture. The number of vessels which entered the port with cargo was 2,021, their tonnage 206,223: the number of those that cleared with cargo 1,815, their tonnage 252,969.

Subordinate Ports of Sind.

Keti Bandar.

The value of the import and export trade of Keti Bandar with foreign countries, *viz.* Maskat and Sonmiani, was insignificant. As regards the coasting trade, the imports of foreign merchandise declined to the extent of Rs. 58,955 as compared with 1886-87, but imports of Indian produce and manufactures slightly increased in value.

The exports of foreign merchandise improved slightly, but the value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures decreased by Rs. 1,05,923, *viz.* from Rs. 10,35,982 in 1886-87 to Rs. 9,30,059 in the year under report, the articles affected being rice (in the husk), rapeseed, til or gingelly seed and *ghi*.

Sirganda.

There was again no trade with foreign countries at Sirganda. The value of imports and exports of both foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures rose from Rs. 3,15,329 in 1886-87 to Rs. 3,18,064 in the year under report. The increase amounted to Rs. 2,735, and occurred chiefly in exports, as in imports there was a decrease amounting to about Rs. 6,000.

Sind External Land Trade.

Sind External Land Trade.

The total value of the land trade of the province of Sind with countries external to British India, *viz.* Afghánistán and Beluchistán, both by road and railway, was Rs. 2,55,03,735 against Rs. 3,43,74,227 in the previous year. There was thus a decline of Rs. 88,70,492 or 25·80 per cent.—Rs. 3,59,350 by road and Rs. 85,11,142 by railway.

The total value of the imports was Rs. 38,11,983 (Rs. 11,50,227 by road and Rs. 26,61,756 by rail), against Rs. 29,08,328 (Rs. 11,90,079 by road and Rs. 17,18,249 by rail) in 1886-87. There was thus a decline in the import trade by road and an increase in that by railway. The net increase in imports amounted to Rs. 9,03,655, or 31·07 per cent. The total value of the exports was Rs. 2,16,91,752 (Rs. 9,13,065 by road and Rs. 2,07,78,687 by rail) against Rs. 3,14,65,899 (Rs. 12,32,563 by road and Rs. 3,02,33,336 by rail) in 1886-87. Thus the exports decreased to the extent of Rs. 97,74,147 (Rs. 3,19,498 by road and Rs. 94,54,649 by railway). The import and export trade with the Kábul and Khelát territories declined, while that with the Lus Beyla territory increased. The chief cause of the decrease in the trade with the Khelát territory was the absence of rain in the hills and plains of Beluchistán, which led to the country being deserted: the cattle had to be driven into Sind for pasture, and the inhabitants had to seek employment there.

The chief articles of import and the fluctuations in the value of the supplies received as compared with the previous year were—horses, mules and ponies, decrease Rs 85,200; fruits and nuts, increase Rs. 3,10,329; railway materials, increase Rs. 3,86,070; rape and mustard seeds, increase Rs. 14,096; and wool, increase Rs. 3,01,101. The railway materials were returned to Sind from Afghánistán and Beluchistán. The principal articles of export and the fluctuations in the value of the supplies received as compared with the previous year were—European piece-goods, decrease Rs. 13,61,874; Indian piece-goods, increase Rs. 25,092; rice, decrease Rs. 2,32,242; grain and pulse other than rice, increase Rs. 2,91,103; liquors, decrease Rs. 1,28,700; iron, decrease Rs. 39,265; oils, decrease Rs. 42,242; provisions, increase Rs. 4,69,190; railway materials, decrease from Rs. 1,85,28,710 to Rs. 1,06,38,880, *i.e.* Rs. 78,89,830; sugar, decrease Rs. 3,10,205; and wood (timber) decrease Rs. 1,83,450. There was an increase of Rs. 71,935 in the exports of *ghi* under the head of provisions, due to the influx of cattle into Sind owing to want of rain in Beluchistán. The decline in the exports of railway materials is attributed to the completion of some of the railways which were under construction in 1886-87 beyond the frontier.

(3) ADEN.

Total trade, and its divisions.

The total value of the sea-borne and inland trade of Aden for the year 1887-88, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to Rs. 5,16,96,260, showing an increase of Rs. 42,39,651, or 8·93 per cent. above the value of the trade of the preceding year. The

trade for both years, divided as usual into Foreign, Indian, and Inland Trade, is shown in the following table :—

Divisions.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease. in 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Trade	3,53,50,082	3,69,91,485	+16,41,403
Indian do.	99,33,774	1,24,28,285	+24,94,511
Inland do.	21,72,753	22,76,490	+1,03,737
Total ...	4,74,56,609	5,16,96,260	+42,39,651

The value of the average annual trade of the five years ending 1887-88 was Rs. 4,52,03,971.

Foreign trade : Imports,

The value of the foreign import trade was Rs. 1,51,46,508 in merchandise and Rs. 18,34,618 in treasure, showing an increase of 2·25 per cent. in the former and 0·50 per cent. in the latter, as compared with the previous year. The trade was principally carried on with the undermentioned countries, with the results noted against each :—

The United Kingdom.—As was the case in the previous year, the imports exceeded those from any other country except Arabia, but during the year under report while imports from the United Kingdom increased from Rs. 30,31,230 to Rs. 40,93,581, or 35·04 per cent., those from Arabia decreased by nearly 7 lákhs. There was a large increase in the quantity of cotton twist and cotton piece-goods, and a less noticeable one in ale, wines, and spirits.

The United States of America.—The imports decreased from Rs. 15,47,107 to Rs. 7,09,435, or 118·07 per cent. There was a very large falling off in the quantity of cotton piece-goods imported.

The East Coast of Africa.—The imports increased from Rs. 29,93,578 to Rs. 38,93,698, or 30·06 per cent. There was an increase in the supplies of coffee, gums, raw hides, raw skins, and ivory received, and a decrease in those of feathers, *ghi* and animals.

Arabia.—The imports decreased from Rs. 56,96,360 to Rs. 50,17,538, or 13·52 per cent. The import of treasure, sheep, goats, grain, and unmanufactured tobacco increased largely. The decrease occurred chiefly in coffee, skins and hides.

And Exports.

The value of the foreign export trade was Rs. 1,83,82,119 in merchandise and Rs. 16,28,240 in treasure, showing an increase of 9·06 per cent. in the former and a decrease of 14·14 per cent. in the latter as compared with the previous year. The trade was principally carried on with the undermentioned countries, with the results noted against each :—

The United Kingdom.—The exports increased from Rs. 16,11,282 to Rs. 17,04,746, or 5·80 per cent. There was a decrease in the shipments of coffee and raw skins, and an increase in those of feathers, gum, hides (raw), shells (mother-o'-pearl), spices, and tobacco.

France.—The exports to this country decreased from Rs. 28,71,672 to Rs. 24,21,712, or 18·58 per cent. There was an increase in the shipments of hides (raw), shells (mother-o'-pearl), spices, and treasure; but a considerable decrease in those of coffee, feathers, gum, skins (raw) and ivory.

The United States of America.—The exports increased from Rs. 28,59,125 to Rs. 33,16,736, or 16·00 per cent. The quantities of hides (raw), skins (raw), and ivory exported increased, while those of feathers and gums decreased.

Abyssinia showed an increase of 53·42 per cent., *i.e.* from Rs. 12,43,628 to Rs. 19,08,019, There was a very great increase in the quantity of cotton piece-goods exported; and the exports of clean coffee, spices and sugar were greater. On the other hand, there was a considerable falling off in cotton twist, gums, *ghi*, flour, dates, silk piece-goods, and raw silk.

The East Coast of Africa.—The exports increased from Rs. 28,78,452 to Rs. 36,52,581, or 26·89 per cent. The increase occurred chiefly in the shipments of cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, dates, silk piece-goods, and tobacco.

Arabia.—The exports decreased from Rs. 43,32,053 to Rs. 40,41,087, or 7·20 per cent. An increase is noticeable in cotton goods (pairs), skins (raw), dates, silk (raw) and piece-goods, sugar and tobacco; and a decrease in coffee (clean and husk), country and American cotton piece-goods and twist, grain and pulse, seeds and treasure.

Indian Trade.

The imports from India were valued at Rs. 97,93,586 in merchandise and Rs. 2,32,551 in treasure, against Rs. 78,39,918 and Rs. 2,07,531 respectively in 1886-87. The exports were valued at Rs. 10,54,128 in merchandise and Rs. 13,48,020 in treasure, against Rs. 6,32,915 and Rs. 12,53,410 respectively in the previous year. The import and export trade with the Madras Presidency and with Cutch and Káthiáwár was insignificant, as also was the export trade to the Bengal Presidency. The imports from the latter Presidency amounted to Rs. 17,95,195 in value, showing an increase of 12·89 per cent., principally in grain, seeds, and cotton piece-goods. The trade with the Bombay Presidency (inclusive of Sind) needs no special treatment here, as it was almost wholly carried on with the port of Bombay, and its leading features have already been noticed above in the section on the trade of that port.

Taking the trade of Aden as a whole, the principal articles, both of import and export, are clean coffee, cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, gums and resins, and raw hides and skins. The values of the imports and exports of these articles, and the increase or decrease which they exhibit when compared with the corresponding values for the previous year are stated approximately in lákhs of rupees in the following table:— Chief features of the entire trade in principal commodities.

		Clean Coffee.	Cotton Piece-goods.	Grain and Pulse.	Gums and Resins.	Raw Hides and Skins.
Imports	1887-88	31·5	47·5	28·2	11·7	17
	Excess or defect...	—3·2	+7	—0·1	+3·1	+1·6
Exports	1887-88	46 2	35·2	21·7	17·3	23·4
	Excess or defect...	--4	+8·3	+0·8	+3·8	+3

The value of clean coffee advanced, and the exports to the United Kingdom, Austria, Italy and France diminished, while those to Germany increased. A large increase is noticeable in the export of cotton piece-goods to Abyssinia, Massowah, Berbera and Zaila. The exports of gum-arabic to the United Kingdom were nearly two and a half times greater than in the preceding year, and the exports of myrrh and frankincense also increased. Hides were exported to all the principal European countries except Greece, 9 lákhs of skins more than in the previous year were supplied to the United States, which more than counterbalanced the diminution of a lákh in those shipped to the United Kingdom.

Aden is a coaling station, and coal is, therefore, one of the principal articles of import. During the year under report 144,224 cwts. of coal valued at Rs. 30,67,643, or 30,669 cwts. worth Rs. 7,66,159 more than in the previous year, were imported.

The imports of private treasure increased from 20·3 to 20·7 lákhs; and the exports diminished from 31·1 to 16·3 lákhs, the remissions to the Dunkli Coast having ceased.

The number and tonnage of the merchant vessels which entered and cleared the port, and the increase or decrease which they exhibited, as compared with the previous year were as follow:— Merchant Shipping.

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steam vessels	1,476	2,342,108	+69	+129,467	1,475	2,341,753	+72	+136,971
Sailing do.	6	6,716	—1	+479	6	5,519	...	—486
Country craft	1,347	46,598	—85	+1,152	1,336	48,094	—63	+3,589
Total ...	2,829	2,395,422	—17	+131,098	2,817	2,395,366	+9	+ 140,074

35·5 per cent. of the vessels which entered the port called for coal, 3 per cent. for provisions, and 3 per cent. for mails; 4 per cent. brought coals, 52 per cent. brought cargo, and the rest called for other purposes. Some details regarding the shipping of the port of Aden will be found in Chapter III (Marine, Aden).

Public Works.

Civil Works.

In India.	Rs.
Imperial	2,84,504
Provincial	40,33,991
Contributions	1,00,866
Local Funds, Incorporated...	8,51,124
Do. Excluded ...	1,20,418
Total Rs.	53,90,903

The total expenditure of the year on Civil Works during 1887-88 was Rs. 53,90,903; as shown in the margin, against Rs. 61,70,491 in 1886-87. In round figures, the expenditure on New Works was 24¾ lákhs; on Repairs 18 lákhs; on Establishment 10¾ lákhs; and on Tools and Plant ½ a lákh.

Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under the head of Imperial Services was Rs. 2,84,504. The bungalow for the Divisional Forest Officer at Sirsi, mentioned in the report for 1886-87, was completed. The quarters for the Jaskar Dárogha and his establishment at Dungri, in the Uran Salt Range, in the Kolába Collectorate, commenced in 1886-87, were completed. The Khárághoda Tank was provided with an experimental length of puddle walling, and temporary wells were sunk in the bed of the tank to improve the water-supply. The pillars that carry the high-level railway into the salt shed at Khárághoda, which were in a damaged condition owing to the action of the salt on the lime mortar, were entirely re-built. The road from the Dungri Railway Station to the Dharasna salt pans, to which certain small additions were necessary, was entirely completed during the year, as also the Inspector's quarters and Sir Kárkún's *kacheri* (office) at Dharasna. A Salt Customs *chauki* (post) at Tusava in the Sálsette Táluka and a Sir Kárkún's *kacheri* at Omele in the Bassein Táluka were in progress. In Sind the buildings for the Salt Establishment at Sáran, commenced in 1886-87, were completed. The construction of a new chimney for the Bombay Mint, commenced in the previous year, was completed. A joint latrine for the Post and Telegraph Departments at Bombay was in progress, and the new Post Office at Tando Alahyar was completed. The construction of a Branch Telegraph Office at Mándvi, Bombay, was commenced during the year. Imperial Services.

The extension of the Central Telegraph Office at Bombay, mentioned in the report for 1886-87, was nearly completed, the total expenditure incurred on it being Rs. 1,41,055.

Provincial Services, Local Funds and contributions :

The expenditure on Civil Buildings from Provincial and Local Funds, and Contributions under this head (including the outlay on Forest and Customs buildings) was Rs. 20,34,743.

Administration,

Mámlatdárs' *kacheris*, on the standard plan, were in progress, or completed, at Kalghatgi in the Dhárwár, Bágalkot in the Bijápur, Vita in the Sátára, Chikodi in the Belgaum, Sángola in the Sholápur, Niphád in the Násik, Shrígonda, Karjat, Ráhuri, Akola and Sangamner in the Ahmednagar, Sakri, Jámner and Sháháda in the Khándesh, Anklesvar in the Broach, Kapadvanj in the Kaira and Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad Collectorates. The quarters for the Mámlatdár's establishment at Mángaon, in the Kolába Collectorate, were also completed; and a pendall at Vadgaon, in the Poona Collectorate, was converted into a Mámlatdár's *kacheri* and an office for the Chief Constable and Sub-Registrar. Record accommodation was provided for the Mámlatdár's *kacheri* at Jalálpor in the Surat Collectorate; and a record-room for the *kacheri* at Olpád, in the same Collectorate, was in progress. Rs. 28,434 were up to the end of the year expended on the building for the State and Alienation records at Poona, work on which had been suspended. A Mahálkari's *kacheri* was constructed at Uran in the Kolába Collectorate, and similar *kacheris* were in progress at Navápur in the Khándesh, and Hálol in the Kaira Collectorates. Additional offices for the Assistant and District Deputy Collector, the Honorary Magistrate, and Forest Settlement Officer, Thána, were under construction. New public offices to accommodate the Revenue, Judicial and Accounts Departments were also in progress at Broach. In Sind, the new Mukhtyárkarates at Dokri in the Shikárpur, and Bágo Tándo in the Hyderabad Collectorates, were completed; and the Fort at Kotri was converted into a Mukhtyárkarate with jail accommodation and quarters for Armed Police. A new district bungalow, to replace the old one which was sold to the *Ráju* of Dharampor, was in progress at Bulsár. At Bijápur, in connection with the scheme for the adaptation of certain ancient buildings for the head-quarter station, the principal works in hand during the year were the Civil Hospital and the Town Police *chaukis*, both of which were practically completed. Many unfinished items of work on the several buildings comprised in the scheme were completed in the year. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,65,715, and the total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 3,55,698. The only works executed in connection with the Government houses were alterations to the Coach-house and Harness-rooms, and change in the direction of a road at Government House, Malabár Point, Bombay, due to the location of a new battery at the point. A bungalow for the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, at Sádra was commenced. The distilleries at Bijápur in the Bijápur Collectorate, and Mudihal in the Dhárwár Collectorate, alluded to in the last report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 23,239 and Rs. 49,359, respectively; and certain additions and alterations to the Ahmedabad distillery, to increase the accommodation, were in progress. Certain minor works were carried out during the year in connection with the distillery at Kotri. The improvement of the drainage of the New Secretariat at Bombay was in progress. The new residence for the *Ráni* of Akalkot was completed during the year, from funds provided by the State.

Law and Justice,

During the year, new Subordinate Judges' Court-houses, on the standard plan, were in progress or completed at Rájápur in the Ratnágiri Collectorate, Bágalkot in the Bijápur Collectorate, Khed in the Poona Collectorate, Shirpur in the Khándesh Collectorate, and Nadiád and Umreth in the Kaira Collectorate. A record-room was provided for the Judge's Court at Poona; and certain additions and alterations to the Cantonment Magistrate's office at the same station were in progress. A new Court-house for the District Judge at Kárwár was in progress. At Bombay the new building for the Police Magistrates' Courts, on the Cruikshank Road, Esplanade, mentioned in previous reports, was nearly completed: the total expenditure on it was Rs. 2,41,712.

Jails,

The jail at Sátára and the Juvenile Reformatory at Poona were both referred to in previous reports; during the year the former was completed at a total cost of Rs. 60,919, and considerable progress made with the latter.

Police,

Considerable progress was made in building lines for the accommodation of the police throughout the Presidency during the latter part of the year: progress in the earlier part was delayed by discussions as to a standard plan for quarters. This was settled and sanctioned for general adoption in November 1887. Lines were completed or in progress at 25 stations. The outlay incurred was Rs. 88,454.

Educational,

At Bombay, additions were made to the Veterinary College and Hospital at Parel; a new and complete system of drainage was provided for the old Elphinstone College, which has been handed over to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution; the Wilson College building was still in progress (total outlay Rs. 40,112); the work on the east wing of the Cathedral High School, which had been suspended for want of funds, was resumed; and a tank in the compound of the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory was filled in and the ground reclaimed at the cost of the institution. At Poona, an Observatory for the College of Science was commenced; a building affording accommodation for a sick ward, hospital assistant's quarters, dispensary, and store-room, in the Dekkhan College was completed; the execution of a project for a residence and schools for the Sisters of St. Mary's Home was in progress; and a small detached bungalow for the accommodation of the Sisters in charge of St. Mary's School was nearly completed. At Ahmedabad, the work of providing

additional accommodation in the Premchand Ráichand Training College was in progress. A municipal school at Bijápur, to be called the Victoria Jubilee School, was in progress. A school-house for girls at Dholka was completed and handed over to the municipality. Local Fund school-houses were completed or in progress at 8 places. A school building at Akalkot, chargeable to the funds of the State, commenced last year, was nearly completed.

Medical,

The quarters for female medical students and nurses, with out-houses, in the compound of the Káma Hospital at Bombay, towards which Rs. 15,000 were contributed by Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Káma, and Rs. 10,000 by the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to Women of India, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 23,456. Additions to the subsidiary buildings of the Lunatic Asylum at Ratnágiri were commenced and nearly completed, and the re-construction of the compound wall finished. The old travellers' bungalow at Vengurla was converted into a dispensary; and Local Fund dispensaries were completed during the year at Trimbak in the Násik Collectorate, Bassein and Murbád in the Thána Collectorate, and Dokri in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The Ripon Hospital at Ahmednagar, mentioned in the last report, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 38,545. Quarters for 3 trained nurses in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona were completed at a cost of Rs. 28,699, and certain alterations were carried out in connection with that hospital.

and Miscellaneous.

The new building intended for the Central Press, but which has now been reserved for the Elphinstone College and General Record-room, and will in future be known as the Elphinstone College and General Record-room, was almost completed, and is now occupied by the college, the old Elphinstone College premises having been handed over to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution. The total outlay incurred was Rs. 6,04,260. The building in the Fort of Bombay, known as the Hydraulic Press, made over to Government in exchange for the old Elphinstone College by Sir Dinshah M. Petit, was altered and added to, in order to provide accommodation for the Press.

Communications.

The total outlay on communications was Rs. 27,77,776.

Roads: Southern Division,

Considerable progress was made with all the railway feeders in the Belgaum Collectorate mentioned in previous years' reports. On the road from Nipáni to Mahálingpur, crossing the West Dekkhan Railway at Chikodi Road Station, Rs. 1,61,559 were spent up to the end of the year. The road from Hukeri to Gokák was nearly completed, and a road about half a mile in length from the railway level-crossing to the station was in progress : the total expenditure on the work up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,47,237. On the road from Gokák towards Navalgund (in the Dhárwár Collectorate) Rs. 1,90,738 had been spent to the end of the year. Two short roads to connect the railway stations at Gunji and Khánápur, on the West Dekkhan Line, with the nearest cart road, *viz.* the road from Belgaum to Supa, were completed. The improvements to the road from Bágevádi to Bailhongal were in progress, and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 42,918. Materials were collected for metalling two other roads.

In the Dhárwár Collectorate the road from Havasbhávi to the Byádgi Station, on the southern extension of the Southern Marátha Railway, 10½ miles long, in progress in the previous year, was completed at an outlay of Rs. 24,081. A short road connecting the Annígeri Railway Station with the nearest cart road was also completed. Improvements to the road from Navalgund to Annígiri were in progress : the expenditure in effecting them to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,799. Improvements to the two portions of the Palla-Bádámi Road—one between the Miraj State (Junior) and Bankápur, 9½ miles long, and the other between Betgiri and Kotmuchgi, 11½ miles long—were also in progress. With the work of improving the second section of the Havanur-Samasgi Road, 29¼ miles in length, good progress was made at a cost of Rs. 19,988.

In the Bijápur Collectorate the road from Muddebihál to Chimalgi, crossing the East Dekkhan Line at Almatti, 19½ miles long, in progress in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 85,260. The feeder road from Guledgudd to the Katigeri Station on the East Dekkhan Line, 6½ miles long, was also completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 29,279. The section from Bijápur to Honvad of the road from Mirya Be to Shindgi, *viá* the Amba *Ghát*, was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 62,498.

In the Ratnágiri Collectorate the improvement of the Sákharpe-Sangameshvar road was in progress.

In the Kolába and Thána Collectorates the improvement of the Pen-Panvel road was completed.

In the Kánara Collectorate the work of metalling the road from Haliyál to Linganmat was in progress.

Central Division,

In the Sátára Collectorate the road from Wái to the Wathár Station and the road from Sátára to the Padli Station, both railway feeders, were completed—the former at a total outlay of Rs. 1,27,362, and the latter at an outlay of Rs. 92,556. A third railway feeder, the Karád-Nagaz Road, between Karád and the Karád Railway Station, was still in progress, as also the work of the causeway across the Krishna River, in connection with it. The road from Pusegaon to Vadúj, a local work, was in progress. This road, 12 miles in length, is a feeder to connect the towns of Khatáv and Vadúj with the railway at

Koregaon, *viâ* the Sátára-Pandharpur Road. In the Sholápur Collectorate a road from Yedsi to Tadavala, 8 miles in length, in continuation of the Bársi-Yedsi Road, was in progress: the expenditure incurred on it to the end of the year was Rs. 56,600. Two other roads were improved,—one in the Sátára and the other in the Sholápur Collectorate.

In the Poona Collectorate fair progress was made with the lining of two portions of the Kátraj tunnel: the total outlay on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 11,202. The improvement of four roads was in progress.

In the Ahmednagar district, work was still in progress on the Ahmednagar-Toka Road: the expenditure on it was Rs. 46,613. The construction of a zigzag south approach to the Godávari river, on the Toka Road, which has been long required, was commenced in October 1887. The construction of the feeder road from the Bellápur Railway Station to Nevása made good progress during the year; and the total expenditure on it to the end of the year was Rs. 1,49,139. On the feeder road from Vámbori to Khospuri, only a little rolling and repairs to earth-work were done, the road being practically completed at an expenditure of Rs. 32,870. The Tisgaon-Páthardi local road, 7·34 miles in length, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 22,287. 1¼ out of 3¼ miles of the Bábulgaon-Tákli local road were constructed. The work of constructing the Vita diversion of the Loni-Bári Road, round the Maladevi Tank, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 21,204.

In the Násik Collectorate, the 4th section of the Násik-Dindori and Kalvan Road, which commences at the top of the Ivatbari, was in progress; work having been completed up to the 44th mile, near the village of Kalvan at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,47,081. The work of improving and widening the Satighát Road, and providing cross drainage works where necessary throughout the length of the *Ghát* (hilly) portion, commenced in 1885-86, was almost completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 32,729. The Hasteh and Bareh *Ghát* local road, about 5 miles in length, leading from the foot of the Nánási *Ghát* to Hasteh and Bareh, was in progress.

In the Khándesh Collectorate the progress made with the work of metalling the portion of the Bombay and Agra Road beyond the river Tápti was unsatisfactory, as the labourers, owing to the insalubriousness of the climate, were unable to continue on the work all the year round. The total expenditure on the work was Rs. 20,312. The work of metalling the Dhulia and Chálisgaon Road was in progress: 13 miles were completed. The road from the town of Yával to the river Tápti was in progress. The work of the 4th section of the Songir and Nandurbár local road, from Ranála to Nandurbár, 12 miles in length, was in progress for only part of the year, as some difficulty was experienced in obtaining lime: the expenditure on the road up to the close of the year was Rs. 38,426. The work of metalling the local road from Songir to Dondaicha, 23 miles in length, was nearly completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 47,560. The local road from Dhulia to Amalner, 1st section, from Fagna to Chopdai, 7 miles in length, was in progress: the expenditure on the road to the end of the year was Rs. 24,619.

and Northern Division.

In the Thána district, the road from Dáhánu to Jawhár, 26¾ miles in length, was completed, with the exception of stone metal, at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,55,108. The murammed road from Váda to Shirghát was commenced and Rs. 6,000 spent on it. Its length will be 21 miles and its cost Rs. 90,504. The Satowli Khind Road, 2 miles in length, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,531. The Local Fund road from Bhiwndi to Váda was still in progress, the total cost to end of the year being Rs. 1,25,664. 4 Local Fund roads, 3 of them short ones connecting the B. B and C. I. Railway with villages on the sea-coast, and one of them (from Kalva to Belápur) 18 miles in length, were in progress. The road from Máhím, through the Pálghar station to the east foot of Cháhád Khind, was being prolonged as far as Manor at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,783.

A short road was constructed in the Broach Collectorate and another improved. A short road was in progress near the city of Surat.

Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahâls.—The road from the Dákor and Kapadvanj line towards Modása and the road from Báad to Bibipura were completed, with the exception of the bridge over the Watrak and its approaches. The bridges and drains on the road from Godhra to Shera have been nearly completed, and those on the road from Godhra to Sunth made very good progress. The traffic on the Godhra-Dohad Road; the main road of the Panch Mahâls, being very heavy and of a special character, a contribution of Rs. 50,000 was granted by Government for re-metalling it, and the work was commenced. The construction of the metalled road from Modása to Bibipara, which is a section of the Dákor-Modása Road *viâ* Kapadvanj, was completed, with the exception of the bridges, which are all in progress, and a portion of the metal consolidation, which will be completed by the end of next year: Rs. 72,784 have been spent on the road up to the end of 1887-88, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 52,836. The work of raising and metalling the road from Ahmedabad to Dholka (18 miles) was in progress, and Rs. 26,326 were spent up to the end of the year, the expenditure during the year having been Rs. 19,866. The work of improving the road from Dhandhuka to Tagdi (6 miles) was in progress, and Rs. 3,484 were spent to the end of the year, against the estimate of Rs. 27,824. The improvement and construction of several minor roads was in progress or completed.

Bridges.

In the Sátára district the raising of the Nira River Bridge was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,461. In the Poona district, the work of constructing a bridge over the Indráyani at

Indori was completed at a total cost of Rs. 77,930. It is a large and very important work. In the Broach Collectorate a bridge over the Dhádhar, on the road from Broach to Jambusar, has been commenced. The bridge will connect the Jambusar táluka and its rich cotton area with the other parts of the district, from which, for at least five months of the year, it is cut off from communication. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,50,841, which will be met in equal proportions from Provincial and Local Funds. The work connected with the bridge over the Shedi River in the Kaira District was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 18,362. A bridge over the Bidrali Nála in the Kánara Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 20,559, was in progress. 6 other bridges of lesser importance, besides the bridge over the Watrak river on the Báad-Bibipura road, already referred to above, were either constructed or in course of construction. Numerous small bridges and culverts over canals and *pálás* (water-courses) have also been undertaken during the year, and completed.

Jetties and ferries.

The construction of a wire-rope ferry and a twin ferry boat on the Malprabha at Kamatgi in the Bijápur Collectorate, on the Hungund-Bágalkot Road (feeder to the railway at Bágalkot) was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,486, against the estimate of Rs. 6,387. A ferry was constructed in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and a timber jetty was in progress near Broach.

Accommodation for travellers.

The *dharmshála* (rest-house) at Chicknandi in the Belgaum Collectorate and the travellers' bungalow at Gersappa in the Kánara Collectorate, which were in progress in the previous year, were completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 2,93,880.

Water-supply.

Surveys for water-supply projects for the towns of Dhulia in the Khándesh, Bársi in the Sholápur, and Panvel in the Kolába Collectorates were undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year; and plans and estimates were submitted for the projects for the water-supply of Yeola in the Násik Collectorate, and Nipáni in the Belgaum Collectorate. In the Poona Collectorate, the Junnar and Talegaon water-supply works were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 32,702 and Rs. 36,939, respectively, and handed over to the municipalities concerned. The Shirsi Bandhára for the Akalkot State was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,043. The construction of 7 wells and the improvement of 7 tanks, mostly local, was in progress or carried out during the year.

Light-houses.

The building of the new light-house on the Vengurla Rocks was in progress, the expenditure to the end of the year having been Rs. 11,316.

Miscellaneous.

The work of clearing and levelling ground in the Arkilla, and for the new bazár and in the vicinity of public buildings and residences, at Bijápur, and of making certain roads, was carried on by the extra-mural convict gang located at Bijápur for the purpose: the total expenditure on it up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,489, the outlay during the year having been Rs. 33,490. At Aden, for the convenience of passengers undergoing quarantine, the flat "Hyderabad" was being fitted up as a Lazaretto.

MILITARY WORKS.

Officers in charge.

Information regarding Military Works will also be found in Chapter III (Military) and Chapter VI (Sanitation: sanitary works, military).

The places within the limits of the Bombay Presidency at which Bombay Troops were stationed during the year 1887-88, and the buildings which were in charge of the Bombay Public Works Department, were as follow :—

Army Division or District.	Station.	Executive District.	Superintending Division.
Northern Division of the Army.	Ahmedabad	Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.	Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
	Rájkot		
	Bhúj		
	Baroda	Executive Engineer, Kaira.	
	Surat	Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.	
Bombay District ...	Bombay	Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.	
	Colába		
	Devláli		
	Thána	Executive Engineer, Thána.	
Poona Division of the Army.	Poona	Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.	Chief Engineer, Central Division.
	Kirkee		
	Sirúr	Executive Engineer, Poona District.	
	Purandhar		
	Khandála		
	Ahmednagar	Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.	
	Sholápur	Executive Engineer, Sholápur	
	Málegaon	Executive Engineer, Khándesh.	
	Sátára	Executive Engineer, Sátára...	Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Army Division or District.	Station.	Executive Division.	Superintending Division.
Sind District	Karáchi	Executive Engineers, Karáchi Canals and Karáchi Defences	Superintending Engineer, for Irrigation in Sind.
	Ghizree...	Executive Engineer, Karáchi Canals.	
	Kotri		
	Jask		
	Hyderabad	Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.	
	Sui	Executive Engineer, Begári Canal.	
	Kashmor		
	Toj		
	Goránári		
	Sanhri		
	Sukkur...	Executive Engineer, Shikárpur Canals.	
Aden Brigade	Aden	Executive Engineer, Aden...	Superintending Engineer, W. I. C. D.
	Perim		

In addition to the foregoing stations, the Bombay Public Works Department had in its charge the buildings in the station of Belgaum, in the Southern Division, garrisoned by Madras Troops. In Kolhápur the military lines were in charge of the State.

Expenditure.

The expenditure under the head Military (including Contributions) in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 9,56,360, of which Rs. 2,71,560 were for Original Works, Rs. 4,91,494 for Repairs, Rs. 1,81,825 for Establishment, Rs. 11,481 for Tools and Plant, and Rs. 1,32,976 for the Barrack Department.

Accommodation for troops.

Fair progress was made with the additions to the permanent barracks for European troops at Colába, Bombay. The total expenditure from the commencement of the work was Rs. 1,92,795, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,01,387. The Station Hospital for European troops at Ahmedabad, mentioned in the reports of previous years, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,96,711. Iron stables for 68 horses of the Royal Artillery at Kirkee, intended to re-place two old ranges of small iron stables which were found too low and generally unsuitable, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 13,714, and quarters were provided at the same station for 2 Staff Serjeants at a cost of Rs. 12,162. The Telegraph school and Store for the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,364. No further progress was made in connection with the drainage of the officers' bungalows in the Marine Lines, Bombay, owing to difficulties in connection with the municipal sewer. The extension of the hospital for native troops, so as to make one building available for the sick of both the Native Infantry Regiments in Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 17,986, including Rs. 10,111 expended during the year. A portion of the drainage scheme in regard to the Native Cavalry Lines at Ghorpuri was carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,789. No. 2 Native Mountain Battery Lines at Wanowri were nearly completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 9,997. Additional accommodation was provided for the No. 1 Mountain Battery at Wanowri at a cost of Rs. 12,734. The quarters for Defence lascars at the Isthmus Position, Aden, mentioned in the report for 1886-87, were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,032. Several minor works were also executed at different places.

Ordnance works.

The new export store-room and store-shed in the Grand Arsenal, Bombay, mentioned in the last report, were completed at a cost of Rs. 59,393. The additional buildings in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, which remained unfinished at the end of 1886-87, were completed during the year. Several minor works were also executed.

Commissariat Buildings.

At Belgaum, the new permanent slaughteries for the Commissariat Department, the funds for which were supplied by the Southern Marátha Railway Company in consequence of the site of the old slaughteries being required by the company for its Belgaum Station, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 18,518.

Staff and Miscellaneous.

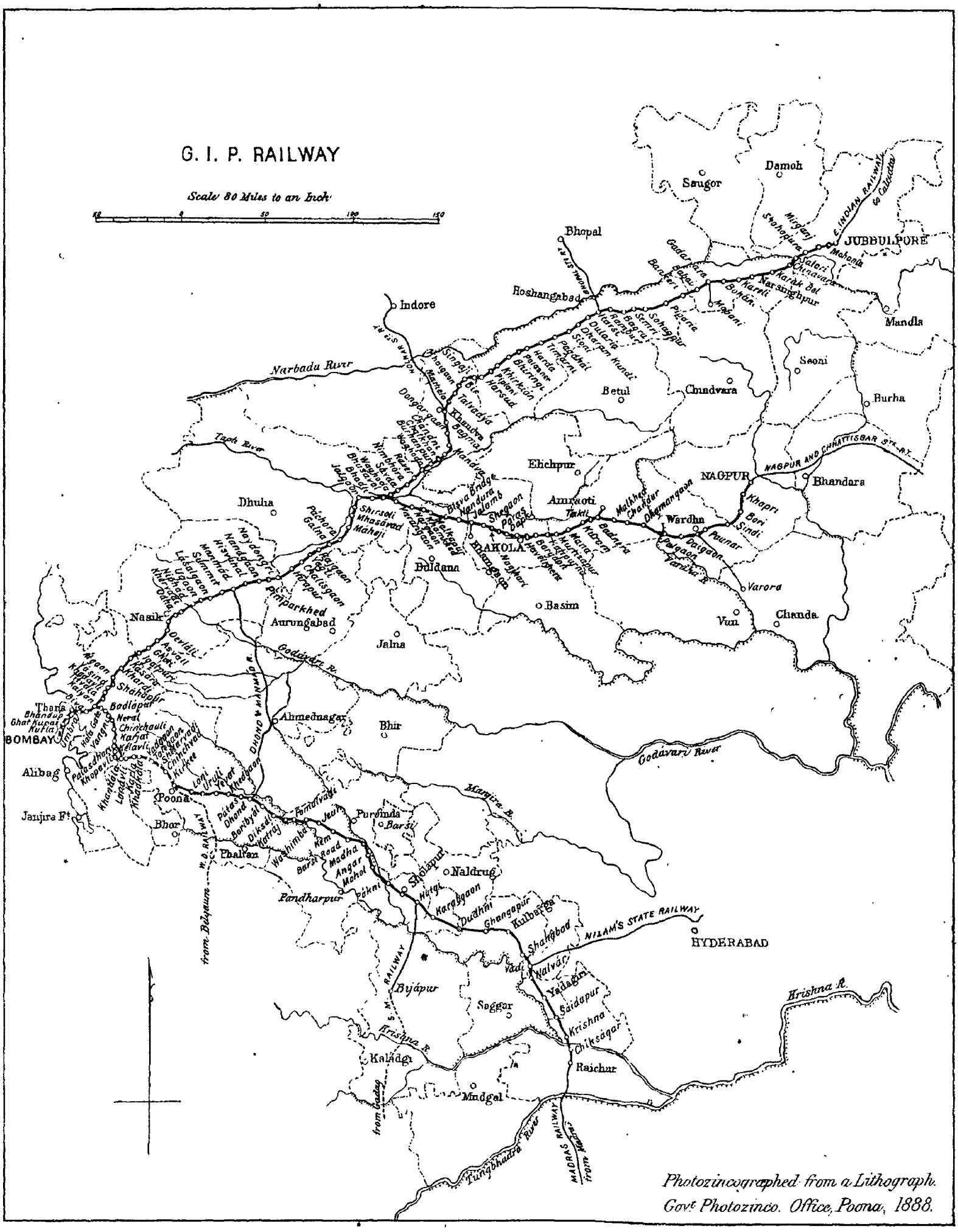
The foundations of the new buildings for the Pay and Pension Offices, Bombay, were begun in September, but work was then stopped. There will now be no necessity for a building for these offices, which will be accommodated in the Town Barracks, as soon as the necessary alterations have been carried out.

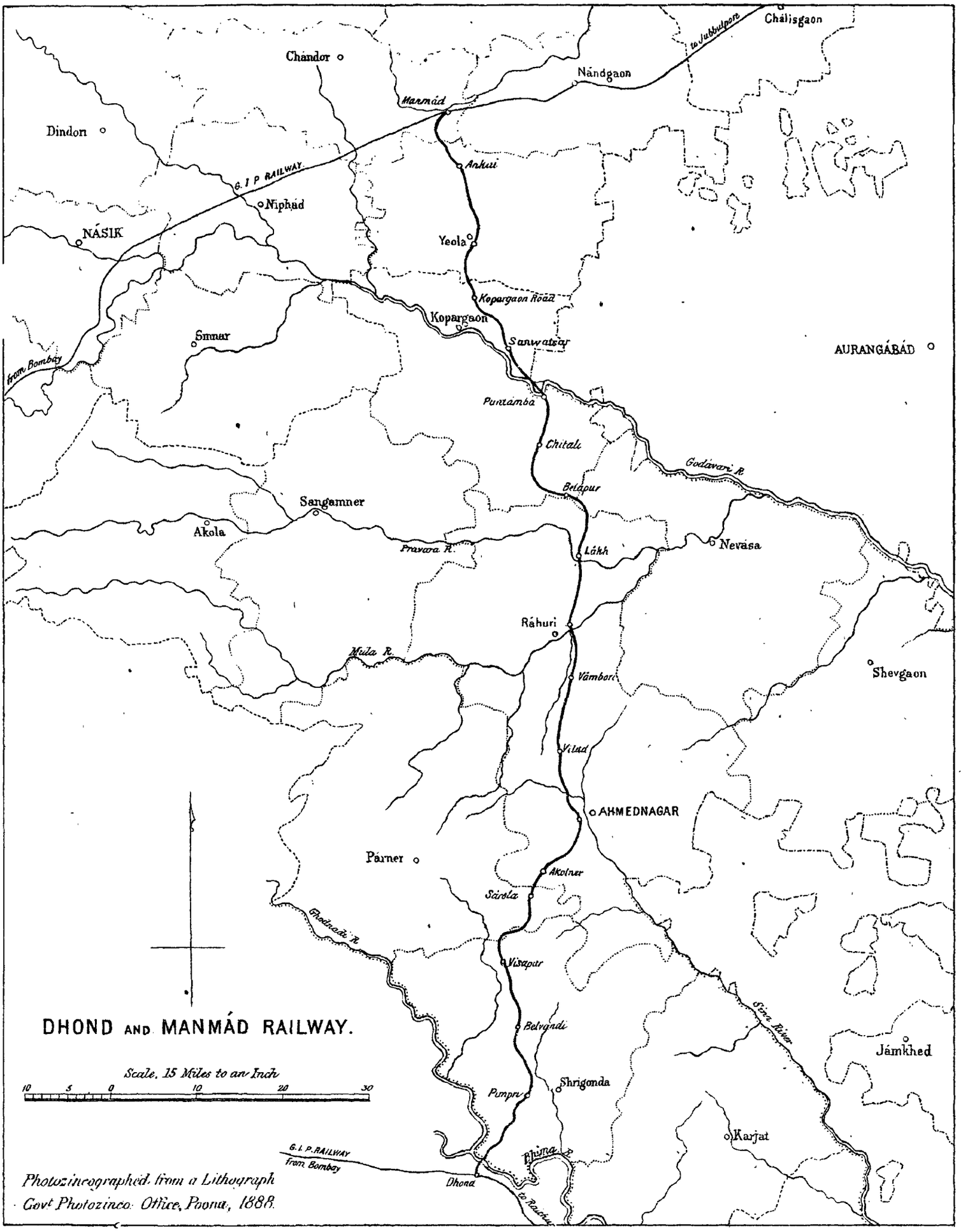
General Cantonment works.

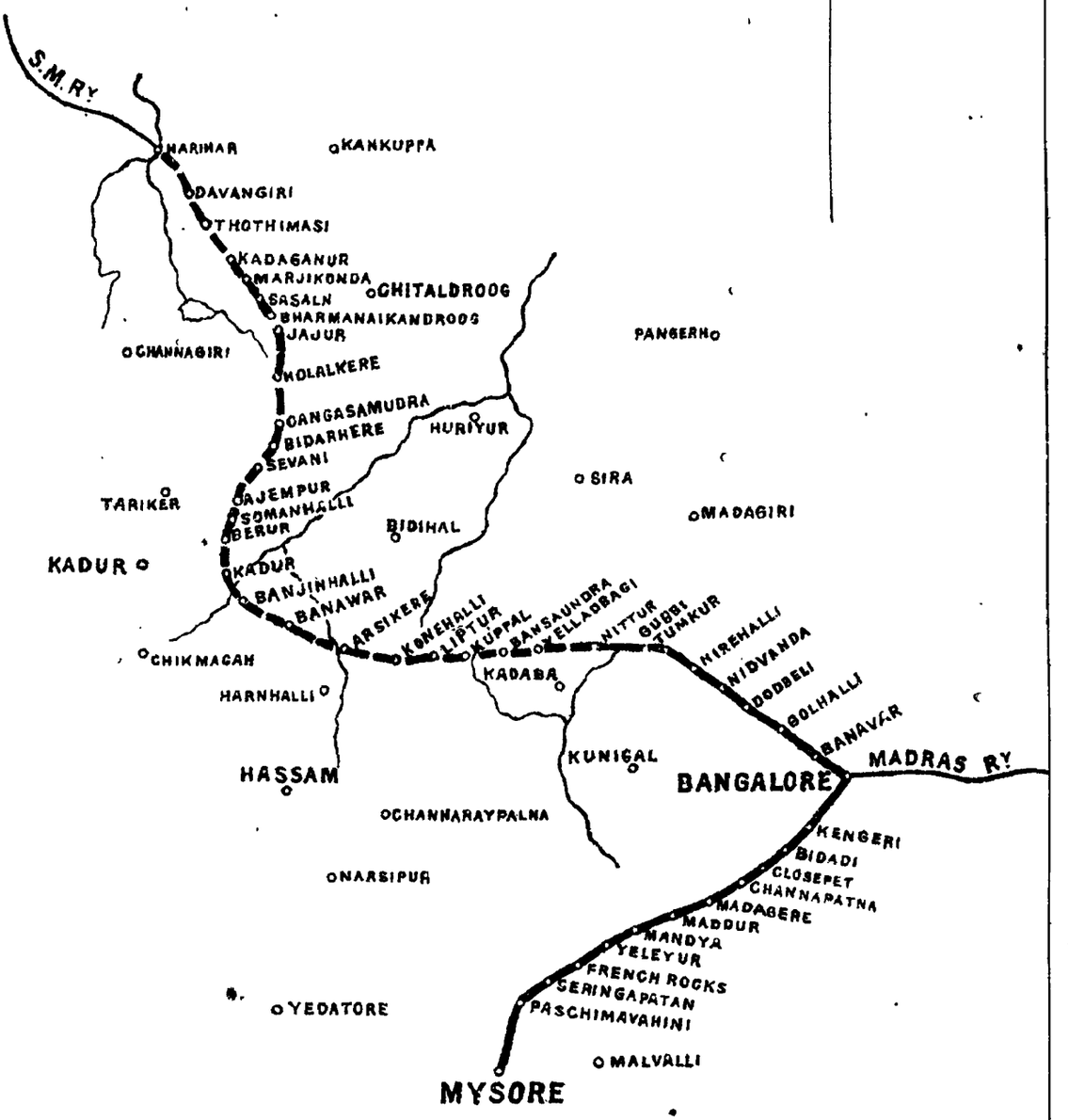
The drainage works in the Cantonment and Sadar Bazár, Baroda, to which reference was made in the last report, were in progress during the year. The total estimated cost of the works was Rs. 30,467, and the expenditure Rs. 18,770, including Rs. 14,148 expended during the year.

Fortifications.

The fortified post at the south-east corner of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, referred to in the last report, was in progress. The revised estimate for the Fort wall amounted to Rs. 84,197, out of which Rs. 61,105 were spent up to the end of the year. The draw-bridge and gate and a portion of the wall have still to be completed. Improvements in the approaches to the Hill Fort at Sátára were commenced by the Bombay Sappers and Miners in December 1886, and completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 7,627. The construction, in the Fort, of a new guard room, officers' quarters, and a small arms ammunition magazine, was commenced by the Public Works Department in December 1887. The new fortification works in connection with the Coast Defences, which were


G. I. P. RAILWAY
Scale 80 Miles to an Inch
Saugor
Damoh
JUBBULPORE
Bhopal
Hoshangabad
Indore
Narbada River
Mandla
Seoni
Burha
Betul
Chindvara
Elichpur
NAGPUR
Bhandara
Amraoti
Wardha
Dhulia
Buldana
Basim
Varora
Vun
Chanda
Nasik
Aurungabad
Jalna
Godávari R.
Thana
BOMBAY
Ahmednagar
Bhir
Alibag
Poona
Janjira Ft
Bhor
Phaltan
Purainda
Barsi
Sholapur
Naldrug
Pandharpur
Kulbarga
HYDERABAD
Bijápur
Saggar
Krishna R.
Kaládgi
Raichur
Mudgal
Tungbhadra River
Manjira R.
Godávari River
Krishna R.
NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGAR STE. RY.
NILAM'S STATE RAILWAY
MADRAS RAILWAY
from Bilgaum
from Gadag
from Madras
Photozincographed from a Lithograph.
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1888.


Chálisgaon
to Jubbulpore
Chándor
Nándgaon
Marmád
Dindori
G. I. P. RAILWAY
Ankai
Niphád
NÁSIK
Yeola
Kopargaon Road
Kopargaon
Sinnar
Sanwatsar
AURANGÁBÁD
from Bombay
Puntamba
Chitali
Godávari R.
Belápur
Sangamner
Akola
Pravara R.
Láhk
Nevása
Ráhuri
Mula R.
Vámbori
Shevgaon
Vitad
AHMEDNAGAR
Párner
Akolner
Sárola
Ghodnadi R.
Visapur
Sina River
Belvándi
Jámkhed
Shrigonda
Pimpri
Karjat
G. I. P. RAILWAY from Bombay
Bhima R.
Dhond
to Raichur
DHOND AND MANMÁD RAILWAY.
Scale, 15 Miles to an Inch
10 5 0 10 20 30
Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco. Office, Poona, 1888.



MYSORE RAILWAY

SCALE 32 MILES TO AN INCH.

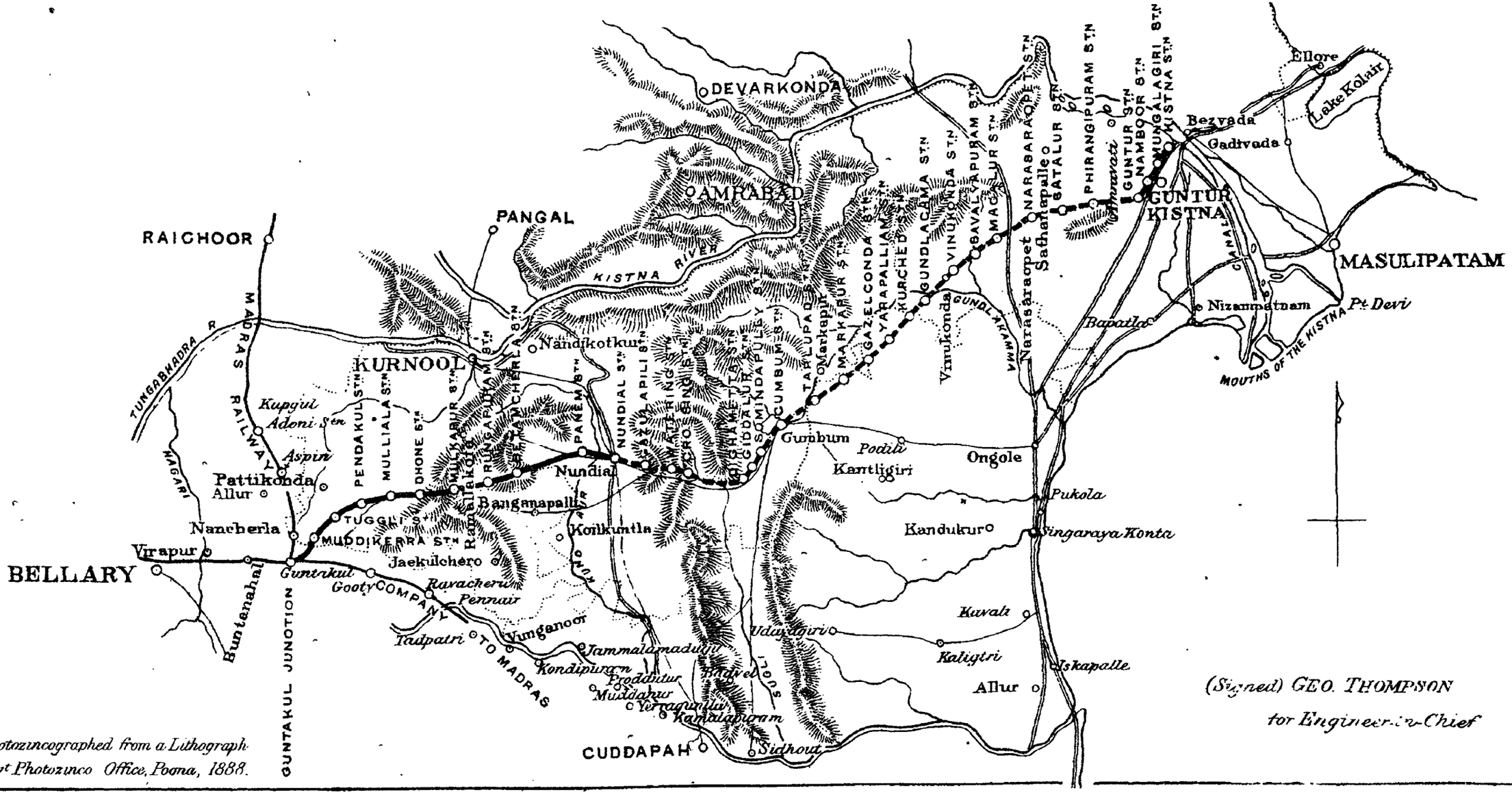
Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1888.

Accompaniment to Engineer in Chief's
Letter No 6/ 23-3-88.

B. K. S. R.

MAP SHEWING BELLARY KISTNA STATE RAILWAY

Scale 32 Miles = 1 Inch



(Signed) GEO. THOMPSON
for Engineer-in-Chief

Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1888.

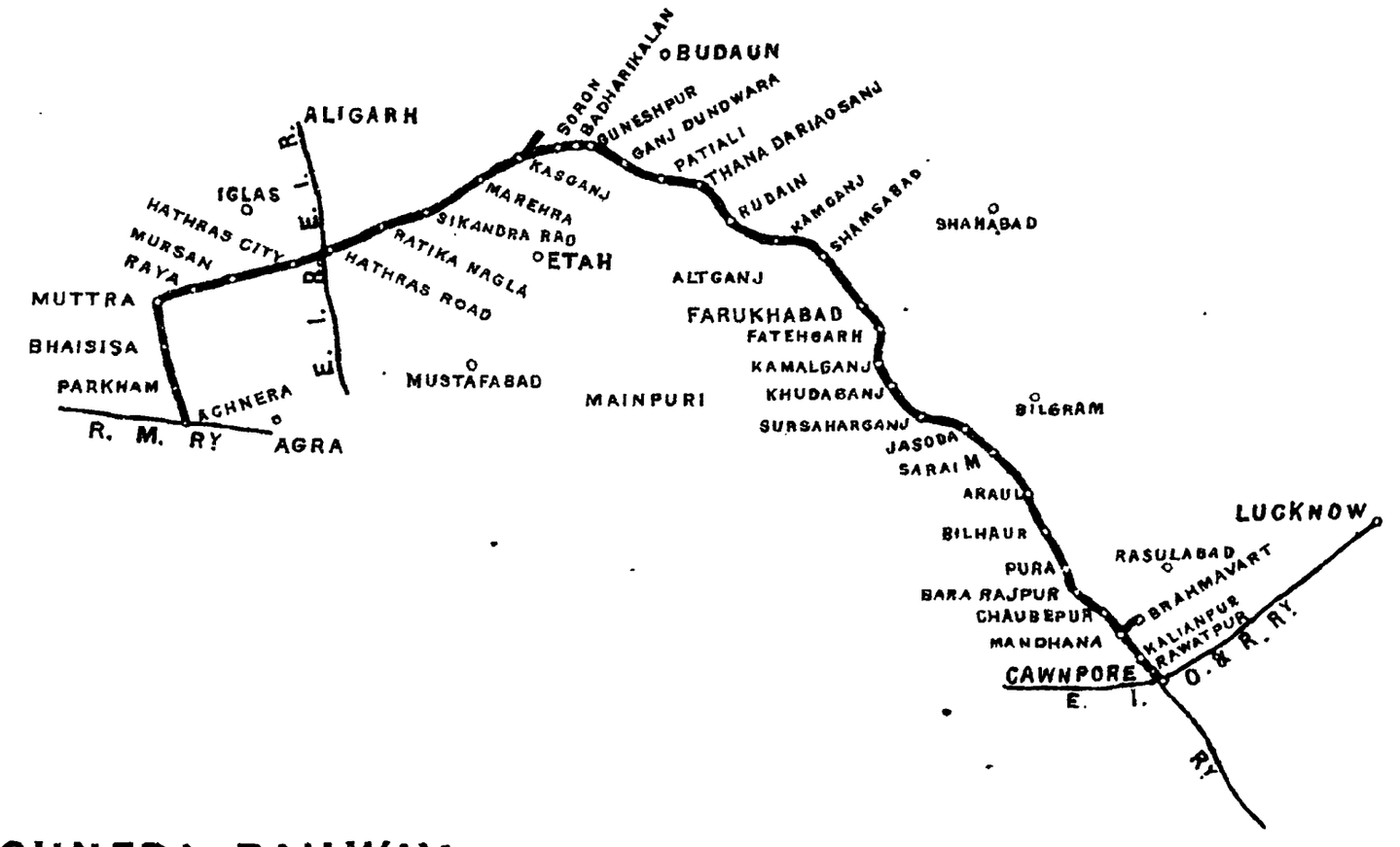
RAJPUTANA – MALWA AND REWARI – FEROZEPORE RAILWAYS.

SCALE. 64 MILES TO AN INCH.

64 48 32 16 0 64

LAHORE
A.P.R-WAY.
RIVER SUTLEJ
NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
FEROZEPORE RIVERSIDE
FEROZEPORE
GOLENWALA
FARIDKOT
KOTKAPURA
JAITU
GONIANA
BHATINDA
SHERGARH
RAMAN
KALANWALI
GUDAN
BARAGUNDAH
SUCHAN-KOTLI
DING
BHATTU
ADAMPUR
MISSAR
HANSI
BAWANIKHERA
BHIWANI
MANHERU
CHARKHI
DADRI
JHARLI
KOSLI
JATUSANA
REWARI JN
KHALILPUR
BAWAL
AJERAKA
HARSAULI
KHARTHAL
PARISAL
ULWAR
MALAKHERA
RAJGARH
BASWA
FAZILKA
CHAKPAKHEWALA
LARHEWALI
MUKTSAR
BARIWALI
SIRSA
DELHI
PALAM
GURGAON
PATHRI
GARHI HARSARU
JATAULI
N. W. RAILWAY
EAST INDIA R.
O. R. RY.
C. A. S. RY.
AGRA FT.
S. I. R-WAY.
SINDIA
KUCHAMAN ROAD
JAPOG
NARAINA
SALI
AKHRI
TILAUNIA
KISHENGURH
LADPURA
AJMERE JN
NUSSERABAD
BANDANWARA
SINGAWAL
BARL
RUPAHELI
SAREERI
LAMBIA
MANDAL
BHILWARA
HAMIRGARH
GANGRAR
CHANDERIA
CHITOR
SHAMBHUPURA
NIMBAHERA
KESARPURA
NEEMUCH
HARKIA KHAL
MALHARGAR
PIPLIA
THAROD
MANDSAUR
DALAUDA
DHODHAR
JAORA
NAMLI
RUTLAM
NAUGANWAN
RUNIJA
UJJAIN
BARNAGAR
CHAMBAL
FATEHABAD JN
AJNOD
PALIA
INDORE JN
RAO
MHOW
KALAKHUND
PATAL PANI
CHORAL
MUKHTIARA
BARWAHA
MORTAKKA
SANAWAD
NIMARKHERI
ATTAR
AJANTI
KHANDVA
NERBUDDA R.
G. I. P. RAILWAY
BHOPAL
BHOPAL S. RY.
DIP
BARKHERA
MANA
DHULERA JN
SAMBHAR
GURA
ASALPUR
DHANKIA
JEYPORE
SANGANER
KANAUTA
BASI
JHIR
JATWARA
AUSA
BHANKARI
ARNI
BANDIKUI
BIJWAR
RAMPURA
HINDAUN ROAD
GHOSRANA
KHERLI
NADBAI
HELAK
BHURTPORE
IKRAN
ACHNERA
RAIBHA
BICHPUR
JODHPORE
PACHBHADRA
LUNI
CHANDAWAL
J. RY
SOJAT ROAD
DHARESHWAR
MARWAR JN
AUWA
BHINWALIA
JAWALI
RANI
FALNA
ERINPURA ROAD
MORI
NANA
KESHEWGUNGE
BANAS
PINDWARA
ROHIRA
KIVARLI
ABU ROAD
ROHO
SAROTRA
CHITRASANI
PALANPUR
UMERDESIE
CHHAPI
SIDDHPUR
UNJHA
BHANDU
MEHSANA
JAGUDAN
DANGARWA
KALOL
KHODIAR
SABARMATI
AHMEDABAD JN
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
B. B. & C. I.
B. G. RY
SARADHNA
MANGALIAWAS
KHARWA
BEAWAR
SENDRA
HARIPUR
GORIA

Photozincographed from a Lithograph.
Govt Photozinco: Office, Poona, 1888



CAWNPORE_ACHNERA RAILWAY

SCALE 32 MILES TO AN INCH.

Photozincographed from a Lithograph
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona, 1888.

referred to in the Administration Report for 1886-87, have during the year been placed under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Military Works, under whom a Special Superintending Engineer holds charge of the Defence Works of Western India, including the works at Bombay, Karáchi and Aden.

The coal-sheds at Colába were removed to the Dockyard at Bombay. The work was carried out by the Dockyard authorities at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Dockyard.

RAILWAYS.

The following statement, illustrated by the accompanying maps, shows the lengths of the several lines of railway under the control of the Government of Bombay during the year 1887-88, and includes lines open for traffic, under construction, or survey :— Number and length of lines.

Gauge.	Railway.	Open for Traffic for any part of the year.	Under Construction.	Surveyed or under Survey.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
5' 6" gauge.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	1,288¼	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Dhond and Manmád	145¾	...	...	State Imperial (worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company).
	Khámgaon...	8	...	...	Native State (ditto.)
	Amráoti	6	...	...	
	Bhopál	57	...	...	
	Chálisgaon-Dhulia	...	...	34	State Provincial.
	Bársi	...	...	20½	
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	438¾	...	...	Guaranteed.
	Pátri Branch	22½	...	...	State Imperial.
	Rutlam Extension	...	...	111¼	
	Vihára Branch	...	...	38	
	A'nand-Sojitra-Piploe-Nariád	...	...	46	Native State.
	Southern Maratha Railway	763¾	...	...	State, worked by Guaranteed Company.
	Mysore	139¾	156½	...	
	Bellary-Kistna	90	188¾	...	
	Rájputána-Málwa	1,123½	...	...	State Imperial.
	Rewári-Ferozepore	290¾	...	...	
	Cawnpore-A'chnera	253½	...	...	
Metre gauge.	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway—				
	Bhávnagar-Gondal Section... ...	193¼	...	...	
	Junágadh-Verával Section	...	66½	...	
	Dhoráji-Porbandar Section ...	...	66½	...	
	Sehore-Pálitána Railway	...	...	16½	Native State.
	Mehsána-Vadnagar Railway	21	...	...	
	,, Kherálu Extension	...	8	...	
	,, Vijápur ,, ...	...	...	17	
	Mehsána-Viramgám	...	...	37	State Provincial.
	Wadhwán-Sidhpur	...	...	104	
2' 6" gauge.	Kolhápur State Railway	...	28¾	...	Native State.
	H. H. the Gáekwád's Railway ...	58¾	...	...	
	Morvi	68	...	...	
	Broach-Jambusar	...	...	31	State Provincial.
	Total ...	1,727	...	...	Guaranteed.
		1,836	...	149¼	State Imperial.
		412	169¾	79½	Native State.
		...	...	226½	State Provincial.
		993½	345¼	...	State, worked by Guaranteed Company.
	Grand Total ...	4,968½	515	455¼	
	Grand Total for 1886-87 ...	4,680¾	326¾	559¾	

Works in Progress.

The principal facts connected with the works in progress during the year on each of the five different railway systems into which the railways enumerated above may be grouped, are as follow :—

G. I. P. Railway System, including all lines worked by the Company.—The doubling of the line between Bhusával and Khandva, 76¾ miles, was well advanced, and the section of 30¾ miles between Khandva and Chandni could be opened at once if such a step were rendered necessary by the pressure of traffic. The doubling of the section from Bhusával to Shegaon, 64 miles, was not so far advanced, owing to later commencement of work and difficulty in keeping labourers on the works in consequence of the attraction of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway. The Victoria Terminal Station and Administrative Offices in Bombay were finished. The Nesbit Lane Overbridge was completed by the G. I. P. Railway Company at the cost of the Municipality of Bombay and was opened to traffic. The estimate for the new Byculla Station was sanctioned and the work commenced. The Railway Institute at Igatpuri was finished, and will prove a great addition to the comfort of the employés. The re-arrangement of the station-yard at Poona has not yet received the sanction of the Board of Directors : the re-building of the overbridge, however, at the east end of the station has been commenced by the G. I. P. Railway engineers, and the Southern Marátha Railway bridge under the same road will be built at the same time and by the same agency. Signals were being G. I. P Railway system.

gradually raised all along the G. I. P. Railway line to a height of 30 feet above rail level. In consequence of the expected early transfer of the Bhopál State Railway to the Indian Midland Railway Company, all work of which the charges would be debitable to the capital account was stopped from the 1st January 1888.

B. B. & C. I. Railway system.

B. B. & C. I. Railway System (including all lines worked by the Company).—The double line from Kánkra Khádi to Sachín and from Ahmedabad to Barejadi were completed and opened for traffic. Rapid progress was made with the new running shed for 36 engines at Parel. The non-automatic vacuum brake was in use on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on all through passenger trains and local trains, and continues to work well. The construction of a new station to be called Vedcha, close to the 143rd mile on the same railway, was sanctioned. Renewals of the fencing were in progress to a large extent along the line, as the old fencing is very rotten: advantage was taken of the occasion to erect the new fence on the edge of the railway land. On the Jodhpur Railway, the station building at Pachbhadra was completed. Good progress was made with the Kheralu Extension of the Mehsána-Vadnagar Railway, 7 miles: the earth-work was nearly finished, and the principal work, a bridge of 2 spans of 60 feet, was progressing well.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway system.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway System.—The new Railway School at Mount Abu, constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000, was publicly opened on the 1st July 1887.

S. M. Railway system.

Southern Marátha Railway System.—The following sections of line were opened during the year:—Koregaon to Miraj, 76 miles, on 2nd May 1887; Miraj to Belgaum, 85 miles, on 22nd December 1887; Deuli to Castle Rock, 3 miles, on 15th June 1887; Castle Rock to Portuguese Frontier, 4 miles, on 3rd February 1888. On the 31st January, 1888, the official ceremony of connecting the Southern Marátha and West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railways was performed by their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and the Governor General of Portuguese India, thus completing the originally projected Southern Marátha Railway system. The Bellary to Guntakul Section, 30¼ miles, was taken over by the S. M. R. Company as a broad gauge line from the Madras Railway on the 1st February 1887, and was converted to metre gauge on the 17th May 1887. During the year the working of the first section of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakul to Nandyal, 90 miles, was made over to the S. M. R. Company, and the section was opened for traffic on 11th July 1887. The entire line from Guntakul to Bezvada, 278¾ miles, was subsequently taken over by the Company and forms part of the S. M. Railway system. Provisional sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the construction, at the expense of the Kolhápur State, of the Kolhápur State Railway, 28¾ miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,72,520.

Káthiáwár Railways.

Railways in Káthiáwár.—A set of rules was agreed to, under which the several lines of railway in Káthiáwár, excepting the Morvi Railway, will be conducted under one general system of management. The designation of the combined system of railways is the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway. On the Bhávnagar-Gondal Section the iron overbridge at Dhola for foot passengers was in course of construction. On the Jetalsar-Verával Section the line has been laid up to the 24th mile. Sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the construction of the Dhoráji to Porbandar Section, a branch line nearly 67 miles in length, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36½ lákhs; and the work of construction was commenced. On the Morvi Railway the permanent building for the Morvi Station was completed. Sanction was given by the Government of India to the extension from Vánkáner to Rájkot, 25 miles.

Lines under Survey or Projected.

Projected Forest Railway.

A project for placing the forests in North Kánara in direct communication with the markets now opened by the extension of railways in the Southern Marátha Country was approved by the Government of India, and the survey of a short railway line leaving the Southern Marátha Railway at or near Nagargalli Station, where a depôt would be established, and passing through the Dandelli Forest as far as the Gund plateau has been entrusted to Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, under the orders of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

Miscellaneous.

Consumption and cost of fuel.

The following statement gives particulars of the consumption and cost of fuel during the calendar year 1887:—

Railway.	Description and source.	Percentage on total consumption of each kind of Fuel.	Total consumption.	Cost per train mile.	Railway.	Description and source.	Percentage on total consumption of each kind of Fuel.	Total consumption.	Cost per train mile.
			Tons.	Annas.				Tons.	Annas.
G. I. P. Railway ..	English coal ..	56·80	113,116	3·98	B.-M. Railway ..	English coal ..	39	66,575	4·15
	Warora ,, ..	27·71	55,191			Bengal ,, ..	61		
	Mohpani ,, ..	7·70	15,324		Gáekwád's Railway..	Coal	97	684	3·54
	Bengal ,, ..	7·38	14,696			Wood	3		
	Wood in terms of coal.	0·41	815		Morvi Railway ..	English coal		674	2·93
B. B. & C. I. Railway	English steam coal .	99·30	37,367	4·08	B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.	Do.		2,858	3·01
	Wood from Forest Department.	0·70			Southern Marátha Railway.	Do.		15,639	3·80
					Mysore Railway ..	Wood	..	7,499	3·93

Altogether 109 persons were killed and 242 injured on the various lines open during 1887, against 99 and 246 respectively in the previous year. Of the persons killed, 15 were passengers, 51 railway or contractors' servants, and 43 trespassers, suicides and others. 21 persons lost their lives, and several others were more or less injured in a single accident on a line under construction on the S. M. Railway, which occurred in April 1887, when a storm on the Krishna bridge works displaced laterally to the extent of 3 to 5½ feet several of the spans, blew down two sets of "staging" and did other damage. There were 778 accidents to trains (against 782 in 1886), in which 1 passenger and 9 servants were killed, and 32 passengers, &c., and 23 servants injured. Accidents and casualties.

The G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., Rájputána-Málwa, and Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway authorities gave during 1887 grants amounting to Rs. 36,078 towards the maintenance of the railway and other schools in which the children of railway employés were educated, in addition to school-fees. Expenditure on schools.

The "enrolled strength" of volunteers on the different railways was 2,405 individuals, of whom 2,004 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were "efficients." Railway Volunteers.

Capital.

G. I. P. Railway.—A debenture loan of £1,000,000 at 3½ per cent. was raised in March, 1887. The subscribed capital was composed as follows at the end of the year:— Capital subscribed or expended on the different railways. Interest paid to guaranteed railways.

Stock and Shares	at 5 per cent		20,000,000
Debenture Stock	at 4 do.		2,701,450
Debentures	at 4 do.		1,068,800
Do.	at 3½ do.		1,042,700
	Total Capital bearing interest ...		24,812,950
Capital not bearing interest			63,914
	Total Capital paid into Treasury ...		24,876,864

The guaranteed interest paid on capital during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,64,019, including Rs. 28,284 disbursed in India. This gives an average rate of 4·75 per cent. on the total capital bearing interest, £ 24,812,950.

Dhond and Manmád State Railway.—The total expenditure from commencement of operations to end of December 1887 was as follows:—English, Rs. 43,23,650; Indian, Rs. 66,23,285: total Rs. 1,09,46,935.

Berár Railways.—The total capital cost up to the end of December 1887 was:—Khámgaon Railway, Rs. 4,89,180; Amraoti Railway, Rs. 4,44,308: total Rs. 9,33,488.

Bhopál State Railway.—The total expenditure, including the suspense account, to end of December 1887, amounted to Rs. 60,59,939. Out of this, 12½ lákhs were paid by the Government of India and the balance Rs. 48,09,939 by the Bhopál State.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—Additional capital was authorized and created during the year to the extent of £ 100,000, which represents the value of 3¼ per cent. debenture bonds issued at par during June 1887. The subscribed capital at the end of the year was composed as follows:—

	£.
Share Capital at 5 per cent.	6,250,000
Debenture Bonds converted into Stock	1,300,300
Debenture Bonds	988,500
Not bearing interest	18,270
	8,557,070

The amount of guaranteed interest paid to the Company for the year was Rs. 44,76,969, being 4·81 per cent. of the interest-bearing capital borne on the books of the Company, *viz.* Rs. 9,31,50,545.

Rájputána-Málwa-Railway System.—The total capital outlay on the whole system (the Rájputána-Málwa, Rewári-Ferozpor, Holkar, and Cawnpore-Achnera Railways) to the close of 1887 amounted to Rs. 13,05,55,902.

Southern Marátha Railway.—The subscribed capital amounted at the end of 1887 to £ 5,300,208, or Rs. 6,36,02,490. The amount payable by the State on account of guaranteed interest for the year was Rs. 3,779 in India and Rs. 27,03,308 in England, or Rs. 27,07,087 altogether. The total amount paid and payable was Rs. 95,03,296, excluding contribution to Provident Fund and surplus profits paid to the Company. Altogether Government have been recouped, to the end of 1887, Rs. 16,00,014, which sum represents the excess of receipts over expenditure under clause 42 of the contract.

Mysore Railway.—The capital outlay up to the close of the year was Rs. 91,36,438.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.—The total outlay, inclusive of the suspense account (Rs. 2,90,325) from the beginning of operations to 31st December 1887, amounted to Rs. 99,01,410, of which Rs. 69,08,011 were chargeable to the Bhávnagar State and Rs. 29,93,399 to the Gondal State. The mileage rate was Rs. 51,279.

Morvi Railway.—The total capital outlay, inclusive of the suspense account to the end of December 1887, amounted to Rs. 11,06,500.

Revenue, expenditure, earnings and traffic.

Revenue Transactions—Traffic and Working.

G. I. P. Railway.—There was a still further improvement in the gross earnings of the year 1887 as compared with those of 1886 though the net earnings did not show a corresponding improvement, owing to smaller receipts and relatively higher working expenses in the second half of the year as compared with the first. The results of the first half of the year were unsurpassed by any results previously obtained. The general results, however, show that, after deducting from the year's net earnings the charges on account of guaranteed interest, contribution to Provident Fund, and interest on overdrawn capital, there was a gain to the State of about 40⅕ lákhs, which is slightly in excess of the sum for 1886. The gross and net earnings, the working expenses, and the details of the latter for the two years are shown in the following tables :—

Gross and Net Earnings, and Working Expenses.

	1886.	1887.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	3,92,57,907	3,99,27,468	+6,69,561
Working expenses	1,78,95,275	1,83,87,321	+4,92,046
Net earnings — Of State Lines payable to Government.	3,54,908	3,14,027	-40,881
Net earnings — Of the Railway Company	2,10,07,724	2,12,26,120	+2,18,396
Percentage of expenses on earnings	46	46	..

Details of Working Expenses.

	1886.	1887.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way, works, &c.	46,02,933	48,20,522	+2,17,589
Locomotive expenses	68,88,713	71,50,774	+2,62,061
Carriage and wagon expenses	21,79,401	20,91,691	-87,770
Traffic expenses	25,79,097	27,17,825	+1,38,728
General charges	12,42,763	12,45,477	+2,714
Special and miscellaneous expenses	4,02,368	3,61,032	-41,276
Total	1,78,95,275	1,83,87,321	+4,92,046

The increased receipts were due mainly to an increase of Rs. 1,91,896 in the coaching traffic, owing to an increase in the number of third class passengers, and of Rs. 4,77,073 in the goods traffic. The receipts from the conveyance of linseed and wheat fell by 6·9 and 7·3 lákhs respectively, but those from railway material, cotton, ground-nuts and sugar (refined and coarse) increased by 11·3, 2·4, 1·3 and 1·0 lákhs respectively, while those from a number of other articles increased to a smaller extent. The large increase of expenditure under the head "Maintenance of Way, Works, &c." was due chiefly to special works, larger renewals of the permanent way and increased charges for loss by exchange: under "Locomotive Expenses" to increased mileage run and enhanced consumption of coal at higher cost: and under "Traffic Expenses," to employment of additional station and train staff.

Dhond and Manmád State Railway.—The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 9,60,390 against Rs. 9,84,718 in 1886, and the working expenses to Rs. 7,33,052 against Rs. 7,50,954. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 2,27,338 against Rs. 2,33,764 in 1886: the decrease of Rs. 6,426 was due to the falling off in the traffic in the second half of 1887. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 2·08.

Berár Railways.—The results of the year's transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Year.	Khámgaon Railway. Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Amraoti Railway. Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886...	59,452	39,220	20,232	95,111	50,974	44,137
1887...	53,479	36,489	16,990	88,157	52,303	35,854
Difference	-5,973	-2,731	-3,242	-6,954	1,329	-8,283

The net earnings of the year are equal to 3·47 and 8·07 per cent. per annum respectively on the total capital cost of the Khámgaon and Amraoti Railways.

Bhopál State Railway.—The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 2,33,803 against Rs. 1,75,239 in 1886, and the working expenses to Rs. 2,15,140 against Rs. 1,90,980. The net profit was thus Rs. 18,663 against a loss of Rs. 15,741 in the previous year, the improvement being due to greater traffic in wheat and linseed. The net profit during the year was divided between the Government of India and the Bhopál State in the proportion of 1 to 4 up to 30th June 1887, and from 1st July 1887 in the ratio of 13 to 44. It yielded a return of 0·31 per cent. per annum on the total capital cost.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The results for the year were not so good as those for the year previous, owing to a large decrease of Rs. 14,27,542 in the earnings from the goods traffic. The failure of crops in the northern districts was followed by a diminution of the traffic in wheat and other grain, &c. The gross and net earnings, the working expenses, and the details of the latter are exhibited in the following tables :—

Gross and Net Earnings and Working Expenses.

	1886.	1887.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,35,05,635	1,21,64,856	-13,40,779
Working expenses	55,52,879	50,96,041	-4,56,838
Net earnings	79,52,756	70,68,815	-8,83,941
Percentage of expenses to earnings	41·12	41·89	+·77
Tonnage of goods hauled (paying weight)*	11,46,217	9,14,925	-2,31,292
Number of passengers carried	1,16,27,366	1,23,35,960	+7,08,594

Details of Working Expenses.

	1886.	1887.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works	18,32,317	15,12,494	-3,19,823
Locomotive expenses	16,51,408	16,32,075	-19,333
Carriage and wagon expenses	5,45,253	5,42,945	-2,308
Traffic expenses	8,01,037	7,51,127	-49,910
General charges	5,78,702	5,54,991	-23,711
Special and miscellaneous charges	1,44,162	1,02,409	-41,753
Total	55,52,879	50,96,041	-4,56,838

* Exclusive of railway materials for construction.

After deducting from the net earnings the guaranteed interest paid for 1887, the interest on overdrawn capital, and the contribution to Provident Fund, there remains a balance of Rs. 25,12,654, which represents the surplus net earnings divisible between Government and the Company. A moiety of this amount added to the guaranteed interest gives the sum of Rs. 57,33,296 : this may be termed the Company's share of the earnings of the line during the year, its percentage to interest-bearing capital being 6·15.

The large decrease in working expenses under the head of "Maintenance of Way and Works" may be attributed to fewer renewals of rails and sleepers, 34 miles having been completed against 42 miles in 1886, to late receipt of materials from England, to smaller outlay on extraordinary repairs and new minor works, and to a large credit for returned materials in the first half of 1887.

Rájputána-Málwa Railway.—The mean mileage worked during the year (inclusive of the Holkar, Rewári-Ferozpor and Cawnpore-Achnera Railways) was 1,664 miles. The earnings and expenses for the calendar years 1886 and 1887, including those of the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway for the whole of 1886, compare thus :—

	1886.	1887.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	1,83,14,007	1,65,28,203	17,85,804
Working expenses ...	93,58,031	84,02,732	9,55,299
Net Earnings ...	89,55,976	81,25,471	8,30,505

The net earnings of 1887 were equivalent to a return of 6·31 per cent. upon the total capital outlay up to the end of 1887. The decrease in the gross earnings was due to a decrease in the goods traffic to the extent of Rs. 17,79,940 consequent upon failure of crops and dullness in trade. The principal items in which there was decreased traffic were cotton-seeds and wheat. The decrease in working expenses was chiefly due to a saving of Rs. 5,47,008 in locomotive expenses consequent upon the decrease in the goods traffic.

Southern Marátha Railway.—The mileage at commencement of 1887 was 476·50 and at its close 853·75 inclusive of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. The mean mileage worked was 671·07 against 341·37 in 1886. The gross earnings were Rs. 30,34,564 against Rs. 16,34,918 in 1886, the gross expenditure Rs. 20,01,830 against Rs. 11,41,593, the net earnings Rs. 10,32,734 against Rs. 4,93,325, and the percentage of expenses to earnings 65·97 against 69·82.

Mysore Railway.—The gross earnings amounted, during 1887, to Rs. 5,13,259 against Rs. 4,69,274 in 1886, the gross expenses to Rs. 3,71,115 against Rs. 2,77,046, the net earnings to Rs. 1,42,144 against Rs. 1,92,228, and the percentage of expenses to earnings was 72·31 against 59·04.

Bhávnagar-Gondal Railway.—During 1887 the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 9,80,827 and the working expenses to Rs. 5,38,724, against Rs. 9,65,379 and Rs. 5,50,230 in 1886. The net earnings thus amounted to Rs. 4,42,103 against Rs. 4,15,149 in the previous year.

Morvi Railway.—During the year ending 31st December 1887 the mean mileage worked was 64·73. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,29,407, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,12,413. The net earnings were, therefore, Rs. 16,994.

Indus Conservancy and Sea Pilot Department.

Indus Conservancy.

There was again a decrease in the number and maundage of boats registered, the figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 being respectively 3,659 and 3,334 boats and 11,04,864 and 8,90,589 maunds. The decrease amounted to 325 in the number of boats and 2,14,275 in their maundage, and is attributed principally to want of rain in the Panjáb, which affected the water-borne traffic most prejudicially. The same circumstance caused a decrease in the receipts of the Conservancy Department from Rs. 30,998 in 1886-87 to Rs. 27,504 in 1887-88, *i. e.* to the extent of Rs. 3,494. The decrease occurred mainly under the head of "Registration fees," which fell to the extent of Rs. 3,370. On the other hand, the expenditure rose by Rs. 1,461 (from Rs. 27,658 in 1886-87 to Rs. 29,119 in the year under report), owing chiefly to the purchase of blasting powder, and the execution of repairs to a boat which had been seriously damaged. The Conservancy Department thus shows a net deficit of Rs. 1,614.

Sea Pilots at the mouth of the Indus.

The sea pilots maintained at the mouth of the Indus did good work. The receipts of the Sea Pilot Department decreased from Rs. 6,095 to Rs. 6,065 and the expenditure from Rs. 3,234 to Rs. 2,559. There was thus a surplus during 1887-88 of Rs. 3,508.

Telegraphs.

Lines and offices in the province of Bombay.

The statistics regarding the telegraph lines and offices in the province of Bombay for the year 1887-88 are as follow :—

Lines.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
4,028	264	23	4,269	14,796	1,568	85	16,279

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at the end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							Rs. a. p.
Government Offices ...	71	10	...	81	6,31,317	17,348	13,14,776 13 9
Railway and Canal Offices	*75	...	1	74	...	...	.....
Offices not open for paid messages	56	18	9	65	...	...	.....
Total ...	202	28	10	220	...	...	.....

* Wrongly given as 76 in the last report.

Government telegraph offices were opened, during the year, at Dhandhuka, Girgaon (Bombay), Jetpur, Junágad, Limbdi, Nipáni, Panchgani, Purandhar, Verával, and Wadhwán (City), and the railway telegraph office at Junágad was closed.

Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraphs.

The total traffic on and net earnings of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department were as follow:—

	Number of Messages.	Number of words.	Net Receipts.
			Rs. a. p.
1886-87	90,733	13,64,192	9,30,361 7 0
1887-88	82,540	12,66,849	8,87,956 10 0
Decrease...	8,193	97,343	42,404 13 0

The decrease was due to total interruption on the Indo-European Company's cables between Borkum and Lowestoft and the consequent suspension of traffic with the United Kingdom by the Teheran route during the months of February and March 1888. The messages transmitted belonged to the following classes:—

Commercial and Private	78,850	messages of	1,050,757 words.
State	2,514	„ „	90,238 „
Press, classed Z	1,079	„ „	52,572 „
Press: special for "The Times" ...	97	„ „	73,282 „
Total	82,540	messages of	1,266,849 words.

Excluding the more lengthy State and Press messages, the number of words contained in commercial and private messages was on an average 13 words per message. With the exception of the interruptions on the Indo-European Company's line already referred to, and defective working of the Persian Section during the months of December, January, February and March, the through and main line *viâ* Teheran worked satisfactorily. In the rates† of transit there was some improvement, as also in the accuracy of transmission, and the number of complaints made by the public was very small considering the extent of the traffic.

Post Office.

Imperial Post, Bombay Circle.

Renewal o contract with the P. and O. Company.

The year has been practically uneventful, the only noticeable feature being the renewal of the mail contract with the P. and O. Company, which came into force from the 1st February 1888.

† The rate for the transmission of messages from Karáchi to the United Kingdom *viâ* Teheran was 55 minutes against 1 hour and 5 minutes in the previous year.

Post Offices, letter-boxes, &c.

The following table shows the increase or decrease, during the year, of postal facilities offered to the public :—

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letter-boxes.	Number of Postmen.	Number of Village Postmen.	Total.
1886-87	1,272	1,741	933	650	4,596
1887-88	1,227	1,903	964	749	4,843
Increase or Decrease ...	−45	+162	+31	+99	+247

The decrease in the number of Post offices is due, not to the actual abolition of so many Post offices, but to a change introduced during the year in the classification of stationary village postmen. Allowing for this change there was actually an increase of 35 Post offices. 37 new Post offices were opened, including 33 branch offices and 4 sub-offices, while 2 sub-offices were closed.

Postal Lines.

The following comparative statement of the postal lines open during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 shows a decrease in the length of tonga lines, due to the abolition of the line between Sátára and Dhárwár in consequence of the extension of the S. M. C. Railway. Short lines served by runners were established in connection with that railway :—

Year.	Tonga Mileage.	Runners' Mileage.	Steamer Mileage.	Total Mileage.
1886-87	717¼	8,396½	3,233	12,346¾
1887-88	521¼	8,501¾	3,233	12,256
Increase or Decrease ...	−196	+105¼	.....	+90¾

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

11 combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened during the year under report. The total number of combined offices at the close of the year was 47, and all these offices worked at a profit to Government.

Correspondence.

The total number of articles of all classes issued for delivery during the year was 51,772,032 against 48,819,082 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 2,952,950 or 6 per cent. The figures are approximate only, being based upon enumerations made in the second weeks of February and August.

Insurance.

The transactions of the year under the head of insurance as compared with those of the previous year were as follow :—

Year.	Number.	Value insured.	Fees.
		Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	43,378	2,08,43,629	49,927
1887-88	45,936	2,29,55,458	54,767
Increase ...	2,558	21,11,829	4,840

The sums paid on account of compensation for the loss of insured articles amounted to Rs. 14,695, but in no instance were insured articles lost through dishonesty on the part of the postal employés of the Bombay Circle. The sum of Rs. 11,221 was paid on account of 10 insured parcels, containing chiefly gold, which were lost in the highway robbery of the mails in the Vánkáner State on the 5th January 1888, while the remaining sum of Rs. 3,474 was the value of four insured parcels lost or tampered with by officials in other circles.

Value payable system.

The value payable system has been steadily increasing in popularity ever since its introduction in December 1877. The figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 are as follow :—

Year.	Number of articles.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
		Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	1,06,265	10,46,626	19,865
1887-88	1,40,254	13,21,702	26,404
Increase ...	33,989	2,75,076	6,539

Money Orders.

The following table gives details as regards issue and payment of inland money orders during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Issues.				Payments.		
	Total Number of Money Orders issued.	Value of Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Average Value of a Money Order.	Total Number of Money Orders paid.	Value of Money Orders paid.	Average Value of a Money Order.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.
1886-87	491,105	1,19,17,310	1,45,405	24 4	565,228	1,34,60,575	23 15
1887-88	547,084	1,26,28,213	1,56,537	23 1	644,840	1,47,24,515	22 13
Increase or Decrease ..	+55,979	+7,10,903	+11,132	−1 3	+79,612	+12,63,940	−1 2

This table includes telegraphic money orders, details regarding which are separately shown below. The rate of commission on telegraphic money orders was considerably reduced

in January 1887, and the public had the full advantage of the reduced rates throughout the year under report. The amount of commission realized rose from Rs. 1,336 to Rs. 3,819 :—

Years.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders issued.	Commission.	Number of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.	Value of Telegraphic Money Orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1886-87	887	73,326	1,336	1,649	1,28,856
1887-88	1,833	1,94,868	3,819	3,549	3,57,815
Increase ...	946	1,21,542	2,483	1,900	2,28,959

Three cases occurred in which payment of money orders was obtained by false personation. In one of them the money order was telegraphic, and the swindler was arrested and sentenced. In the other two the money orders were of the ordinary kind, and it was not found possible to bring the personators to justice.

The following table shows the transactions in foreign money orders as compared with those of the previous year :—

	Advised to Foreign Countries.						Received from Foreign Countries.			
	1886-87.			1887-88.			1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		£	Rs.		£	Rs.		£		£
Sterling Money Orders	40,037	156,150	20,157	41,318	148,948	19,753	9,471	53,213	11,704	73,130
Increase or Decrease...	...	...	...	+1,281	−7,202	−404	...	...	+2,233	+19,917
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rupee Money Orders .	4,854	2,24,787	2,475	5,438	2,09,785	2,407	3,673	2,18,059	4,631	2,80,942
Increase or Decrease .	...	...	...	+584	−15,002	−68	...	...	+958	+62,883

Savings Banks.

The results of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks during the year are shown below :—

Accounts.					Deposits and Withdrawals.					
Balance on 31st March 1887.	Newly opened during 1887-88.	Total.	Closed during 1887-88.	Balance on 31st March 1888.	Balance on 31st March 1887.	Deposits during 1887-88.	Interest during 1887-88.	Total.	Withdrawals during 1887-88.	Balance on 31st March 1888.
Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
48,778	20,811	69,589	10,671	58,918	1,38,21,034	92,73,064	5,50,793	2,36,53,892	75,14,147	1,61,39,744

There was no instance of dishonesty on the part of Post Office officials in connection with the Savings Bank business. There were, however, two cases of fraud on the part of the public, in both of which the offenders were arrested and sentenced.

Government Securities.

In the following table are given particulars of Government Securities purchased, sold, &c., by the public through the agency of the Post Office during the year under report and the previous year :—

Years.	Value of Securities purchased.	Value of Securities sold.	Value of Securities deposited.	Value of Securities delivered out of custody.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	45,900	1,500	11,100	.....	58,500
1887-88	41,500	3,200	3,000	4,000	51,700
Increase or Decrease ...	−4,400	+1,700	−8,100	+4,000	−6,800

Stock notes.

67 stock notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,362 were sold through the agency of the Post Office, against 29 notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 712 sold in the previous year.

The issue of British postal orders has remained nearly stationary. The number of these orders sold during the year was 2,220 against 1,998 orders sold in 1886-87.

No exchange of foreign parcels was newly established during the year. The results of the working of the parcel exchange system will be seen from the following table :— Foreign Parcel Post.

Exchanges.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1886-87.	Number of parcels exchanged during 1887-88.	Revenue derived in 1886-87.	Revenue derived in 1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.
With the United Kingdom	129,310	144,969	1,44,211	1,46,295
,, Continent of Europe	6,177	6,501	8,809	9,085
,, Aden, China, Straits, Victoria, Ceylon and Zanzibar	3,366	3,888	3,372	3,714
Total ...	138,853	155,358	1,56,392	1,59,094
Increase ...	.....	16,505	.....	2,702

The number of parcels has largely increased, while the revenue has only slightly risen. This is due to the fact that the parcels include book packets carried at a specially low rate of postage, and the great increase in the total number took place under the head of book packets received from the United Kingdom through the P. and O. Company.

The number of periodicals published in the Bombay Circle was 269 at the end of the year, against 265 at the end of the preceding year; 157 of them had adopted the privileged system of postage. Privileged publications.

16 life policies were issued during the year, and the total number of life policies in existence at the close of the year under report, after deducting lapsed, surrendered and paid up policies, was 109. Life insurance.

The number of complaints received from the public during the year was 1,174 as compared with 1,088 in the preceding year. Of these, 340 were found to be well grounded and 392 groundless; enquiries were unsuccessful in 413 cases, and 29 cases were under enquiry at the close of the year. Of the total number of complaints, 71 related to parcels, registered letters and money orders. In 38 of these, the Post Office was found to be blameless, while in 22 cases postal servants were suspected of having tampered with the articles entrusted to their care. Complaints by the public.

20 offences punishable by law were committed by postal servants in the Bombay Circle, against 24 in the preceding year. In 5 of these cases, criminal prosecutions were instituted, 4 of which were successful. In the fifth case the accused, though acquitted by the Court, was morally guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and was accordingly dismissed from the service. In 12 cases the offences were punished departmentally and the offenders were dismissed from the Government service, and in the remaining 3 the offenders absconded and could not be brought to justice. Of the 20 offences 1 was committed by a clerk, 2 by branch postmasters, 9 by village postmen, 5 by postmen, 1 by a packer, 1 by a mail peon and 1 by a runner. Offences by Postal servants.

There were 5 mail robberies during the year and 1 attempt to rob, against 2 robberies in the previous year. Of the 5 robberies, 4 occurred in the Native States of Morvi, Dhrángadhra, Vánkáner and Pál in Káthiáwár, and 1 in the Poona District in British territory. In the Morvi and Dhrángadhra cases the mails were recovered, but the robbers could not be traced. In the Vánkáner and Pál cases the mails were recovered, except certain parcels, on account of some of which the sum of Rs. 11,221 mentioned above had to be paid, and 2 robbers were convicted. In the Poona case no trace of the robbers could be found. The case of attempted robbery occurred in the Sholápur District, where a mail cart was attacked; but the driver eluded the robbers by driving off at a gallop. Highway robberies of the mails.

District Post.

The expenditure on the District Post during 1887-88 was met, as in former years, by a grant from Provincial Services. The amount available was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.* Rs. 85,812 for the Bombay Postal Circle proper, and Rs. 3,588 for Sind, or Rs. 89,400 altogether. Total grant.

In the Bombay Circle proper the expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 86,551, or Rs. 739 more than the grant. The increase in the expenditure was, as in the previous year, due to frequent inspections of village postmen's beats and small offices. The establishment maintained consisted of 14 inspectors, 1 superintendent, 19 clerks, 495 village postmen, 19 runners, and 4 schoolmasters, who received a small allowance for performing the duties of village postmasters. These figures are the same as those for 1886-87, except that the number of village postmen is greater by one, and the numbers of runners and schoolmasters less by one each. The postal facilities given to the public consisted in 4 post offices against 37 in the previous year, 495 village postmen against 462, and 412 letter-boxes against 395. The apparent decrease of 33 in the number of post offices and increase of 33 in that of village postmen was almost entirely due to a change in the classification of village postmen: there really was a decrease of one in the former and an increase of one Bombay Circle proper.

in the latter. The length of lines of postal runners maintained was 87½ miles, against 93½ at the end of the previous year, the decrease of 6 miles being due to the abolition of the line between Máloli and Velápur in the Sholápur District.

The number of articles dealt with will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Posted for despatch.	Received for delivery	Returned undelivered.	Percentage of returned articles.
1886-87	373,566	1,138,793	54,192	4·75
1887-88	397,500	1,203,948	54,930	4·56
Increase or Decrease ...	+23,934	+65,155	+738	-0·19

The increase in the number of articles posted for despatch was due chiefly to an increase in the number of paid letters. In connection with the increase under the head of articles "received for delivery" a large increase of 27,667 in the number of paid packets, which has contributed to it, is noteworthy. Since 1881-82 the number of paid packets has steadily grown from 14,602 in that year to 76,410 in the year under report, and the increase though not wholly is partially due to the growing taste of the public for reading. Village postmen often receive newspapers for delivery at villages served by them, and almost every village of average importance has one or two residents who subscribe to periodicals. The approximate value of the articles received for delivery during the year was Rs. 49,906, or Rs. 1,436 more than that for the previous year.

Sind.

In Sind an establishment costing Rs. 1,152 per annum was employed in the Hyderabad District, and another costing Rs. 2,436 on the Upper Sind Frontier, for the maintenance of the District Post. Both these establishments were formerly under the control of officers of the Sind Commission, but during the year the control of the one on the Upper Sind Frontier was transferred to the Deputy Postmaster General, Sind and Beluchistán, with effect from the 1st October 1887. The establishment under that officer consisted of 19 *savárs* (riders), 2 runners, 5 *munshis* (writers), and 1 overseer, and appears to have worked well.

Irrigation.

General Remarks: Dekkhan and Gujarát;

The principal works in progress during 1887-88 were the Níra Canal and the Mhasvad Tank, from the grant for Protective Public Works, and the Wághad Tank to supplement the supply to the Kádwa River Work. The total irrigated area during the year was 46,187 acres, which is greater than that for 1886-87 by 3,559 acres, and greater also than that for any previous year as far back as 1876-77, except 1885-86, when the total irrigated area was 59,450 acres. Of the total number of 35 irrigation works in Gujarát and the Dekkhan which irrigated this area, the following 8 irrigated nearly two-thirds of the area, *viz.* the Háthmati, Mutha, Níra, Krishna and Gokák Canals, the Khári Cut, and the Ekrúk and Mhasvad Tanks. The assessments amounted to Rs. 3,49,512, or Rs. 46,037 more than in the previous year; and the 8 works just mentioned contributed more than three-fourths of this sum. The maintenance charges were generally high, and efforts were being made to reduce them without sacrificing efficiency.

And Sind.

In Sind, the Indus commenced to rise on the 2nd July, till on the 18th August it reached its maximum height of 16 feet 7 inches. From the 18th August it fell gradually, till on the 26th it stood at 14 feet 2 inches. It again commenced rising on the same date, till on the 29th idem it stood at 14 feet 8 inches. From this date it fell, till on the 1st September it stood at 12 feet 10 inches; it again rose to 13 feet 1 inch on the 2nd idem, falling again to 11 feet 6 inches on the 6th; another rise on the 7th brought it to 12 feet 1 inch on the 9th. It again fell gradually to 6 feet 6 inches on the 25th September, and another rise brought it to 7 feet 4 inches on the 27th, and the final steady fall commenced from that day. On the whole the inundation was not so favourable as that of the previous year: a higher maximum was reached, but the average height was much less, and the duration shorter.

The Wadhu Dhand having formed a new channel to the Indus near Bhanar, the Gharo so formed was bunded across to ensure supply to the Begári and Sind Canals. The new loop to the Sukkur and Begári Bund, also two others to the Jháli Bund, were commenced and completed during the year under report. The first portion of the Jháli loop was washed away during the inundation owing to the encroachment of the river. Another loop was rendered necessary, owing to the erosive action and threatening attitude of the river. In the Fuleli Canal District two leaks occurred in the Hájipur Bund during the inundation, but they were promptly closed. In the Karáchi Collectorate a few protective retired loops were constructed on the rear approach of the river. The works generally were maintained in an efficient order.

Expenditure: General.

The entire expenditure of the year, including contributions, was Rs. 26,47,552, distributed under different heads as follows:—

Capital—			
Major Works—		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works		1,89,508	
Protective do.		4,22,715	
			6,12,223
Minor Works and Navigation		...	1,34,130
			7,46,353
Revenue—			
Major Works ...			
Productive Works		2,90,612	
Protective do.		36,170	
			3,26,782
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...		4,67,905	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept		9,47,131	
			14,15,036
			17,41,818
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept		1,48,451	
Contribution Works		10,930	
			1,59,381
Grand Total ...			26,47,552

Gujarát Works.

Háthmáti Canal.

The area irrigated during the year was 2,787 acres as compared with 2,727 acres during 1886-87; the water assessment was Rs. 6,272 in 1887-88 against Rs. 5,669 in 1886-87. An additional bridge on this canal in its 14th mile was commenced late in the year, Rs. 1,277 only being spent on it.

Khári Cut.

The distribution works in progress during the previous year, as well as a further extension, were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,051. Owing to the great demand for water for irrigation from the Cut, Rs. 1,589 were expended on certain works which formed part of the revised Khári Cut Project. The area irrigated was 2,413 acres against 1,785 in the previous year; and the assessments amounted to Rs. 12,731 against Rs. 9,381. The rabi irrigation was very limited, the reason being principally that the rice crop is not reaped until it is too late to sow rabi.

Old works in the Ahmedabad and Surat Districts.

Repairs to 7 tanks in the Ahmedabad and 7 in the Surat district were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 10,770.

Viramgám Drainage Channel.

The excavation of the channel was continued during the year: the total cost was Rs. 18,376.

Khárághoda and Udu water works.

Owing to the very scanty fall of rain at Khárághoda, the tank did not fill to the proper level, and the water of the tank had to be raised artificially at a cost of Rs. 2,147.

Amánpur-Nadiád Channel.

The excavation of this drainage channel in the Jambusar táluka of the Broach district was commenced during the year with a view to improve the condition of certain fields of the villages of Rámpur, Kava, Nadiád, &c., which remain water-logged during the rains, and have, therefore, been given up by the rayats. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 2,033 against an estimate of Rs. 16,739.

Dekkhan Works.

Khándesh Irrigation District.

The system of administration of the Hartála Tank underwent during the year a radical change, which dates from the commencement of the rabi season. The tank was constructed on a guarantee by the people that they would pay an assessment of Rs. 6 per acre for the whole of the area which the water stored in the tank would suffice to irrigate. At the close of each monsoon the Executive Engineer estimated by proportion, on the assumption that 135 millions cubic feet would irrigate 457 acres, how much land could be irrigated; and however little of the available supply was utilized, the assessment on the whole of this area was levied. For 9 years this practice was in force, but when it was clearly shown that the people never irrigated the area for which they were assessed, and that the assessment was pressing too severely upon them, Government ordered the crop-rate system to be introduced, with, however, a permanent assessment of Re. 1 per acre on all the land irrigable from the tank, in addition to the crop-rates, to cover maintenance charges. The Lower Pánjra River Works, which consist of a storage tank (the Mukti Tank) and 10 irrigation weirs or bandhárás, irrigated an area of 2,343 acres, and yielded a direct revenue of Rs. 12,233. The Mhaswa Tank irrigated 93 acres more than in 1886-87. The progress of the storage reservoir at Chankápur for the supply of the Girna Irrigation works, an important and most desirable work, was suspended, owing to want of funds. The total

area irrigated by the Jámda Canals was 1,336 acres, the total assessment Rs. 3,267, and the miscellaneous revenue, mostly from the sale of timber, amounted to Rs. 859. Rs. 14,561 were expended on the Parsul Tank during the year: much progress was made, but the work could not be completed on account of deficiency of funds. The expenditure incurred in repairing the old irrigation works, which are both valuable and numerous, amounted to Rs. 38,730, inclusive of charges on account of establishment, and tools and plant. The revenue from these old works is over a lákh of rupees yearly, and the cost of maintaining them devolves partially on the people, who, besides doing the ordinary silt clearance, contribute yearly to a voluntary fund called "pátphála," from which many of the repairs to small masonry works and petty improvements are carried out without expense to Government. The chief utility of the Pátphála Fund lies, not in the pecuniary assistance it affords, but in the means which it places in the hands of irrigation officers of getting the people to take an interest in the management of their own channels. In Násik, where the Pátphála cess accounts are kept separately for each village, the people like the system; but in Khándesh, where the accounts are only kept by tálukás, it happens that money subscribed by one village may be spent on another, and there is in consequence a growing feeling of discontent. Some get more than they pay for, others less; and already many of the villages have ceased to subscribe at all. The further survey of an irrigation tank project at Talwáda, in the Nandurbár Táluka, was in progress during the latter part of the year.

Násik District.

The Kádwa River System is situated in the Dindori and Niphád Tálukas, and comprises (1) the Wághad Tank, (2) the Pálkhed Canal, (3) the Wadáli Canal, (4) the Ojhar Támbat Canal, and (5) the Sukena Bandhára. Of these, the first-named is designed to supplement the natural river supply of the other four, and on the dam and other works connected with it Rs. 15,384 were spent during the year under report. The head-works of the second, the Pálkhed Canal, built across the Kádwa river, are situated 12 miles due east of the Wághad Tank, and the canal is complete as far as the G. I. P. Railway, and will be extended when the storage tank at Wághad is complete: it is 11 miles in length, with distributaries 14 miles in length, and has an irrigable area of 23,466 acres under command, of which 9,837 acres are under immediate command. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 1,205 acres and the assessment Rs. 4,570. There was no expenditure during the year on capital account. The head works of the third work of the system, the Wadáli Canal, are situated 10 miles below those of the Pálkhed Canal on the same river, the Kádwa. The canal is an old one, improved and extended by Government, and is practically complete: it extends to the village of Jalgaon, 8¾ miles in length. The irrigable area commanded is 2,433 acres, of which 326 acres at the head of the canal are assessed at consolidated rates. 169 acres were irrigated during 1887-88, and the assessment amounted to Rs. 497. Improvement of the existing canal is necessary to extend irrigation. The weir of the fourth work of the system, the Ojhar Támbat Canal, is situated on the Bánganga river, and is about 7 miles south-east from the Pálkhed head-works. The canal is 2 miles long and will be extended and improved when the Wághad Tank is complete. The irrigable area under the canal is 6,824 acres, of which 2,369 are at present commanded. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 206 acres, and the assessment amounted to Rs. 755. The fifth part of the system, the Sukena Bandhára or weir, is on the Bánganga river, and is 3½ miles below that of the Ojhar Támbat Canal. It was built, and a channel from it, 1¾ miles long, was excavated in 1865-66. The work has never been in operation, the weir having been breached soon after its construction. As the whole of the land under command of this canal can be irrigated from the Ojhar Támbat Canal, orders have been received to devote the estimated cost of its repair to other parts of the system where the money can be more profitably spent.

Old Bandhárás.—Nine bandhára repairs, commenced in 1886-87, were completed. Six other bandhára repairs were commenced and finished during the year. 4 other repair works were started.

The Gin River Project.—The preliminary survey of this projected work was practically completed. Further survey was postponed, owing to want of establishment.

Ahmednagar District.

The Pravara River System.—This system is situated in the Akola, Sangamner, Ráhuri and Nevása tálukás, and comprises (1) the Maladevi Tank, (2) the Ojhar Left Bank Canal, (3) the Ojhar Right Bank Canal, and (4) the Lákh Canal. The tank is intended to supplement the natural river supply of the canals. The construction of an earthen dam was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1882, but the sanction was subsequently withdrawn and the work is in abeyance. The Ojhar Left Bank Canal is practically complete, with the exception of some overbridges and tail distributaries. The canal is 19 miles long, with a main distributary in continuation 3 miles long; the other distributaries aggregate 18 miles in length. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 631 acres, and the assessment Rs. 2,487. The irrigable area under command is 20,088 acres, of which 14,763 acres can be served by the existing distributaries. The preliminary survey of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal was completed. The culturable area, which it is estimated will be commanded by this canal, is 57,083 acres. The works of the Lákh Canal are completed as far as required until storage water can be made available. The canal is 23 miles long, and the distributaries in operation are 9 miles in length. The net irrigable area under command is 22,760 acres, of which 11,280 acres can be served by the existing distributaries. The development of irrigation on this system is crippled by the want of permanency in the supply of water which will be remedied when the storage tank is made.

The Bhátodi Tank has a masonry dam across the Mehkri River, and is situated in the Nagar Táluka. The main canal is supplied directly from the tank, and is 4½ miles long, with a total length of 5 miles of distributaries. All the originally sanctioned works are complete. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 1,202 acres, and the assessment Rs. 3,301. The net irrigable area under command is 12,124 acres, of which 11,081 acres can be served by the existing distributaries. The rainfall was not favourable. The cultivators take advantage of all the available water, and therefore the increased storage, as well as the opening of the Mandway and Akadgaon distributary for 2 miles, is necessarily required for extension of irrigation. Since 1886-87 the increase in the water-supply, obtained by raising a temporary dam across the waste weir, assures the cultivators against any failure of the water-supply for perennial and hot-weather crops, and they have been encouraged to apply for a larger acreage of their crops.

Tank sites on the Hunga River.—Further surveys were commenced in July 1886, and were in progress till the end of August 1887, when the work was suspended pending orders from Government.

The Mutha Canals.—During the year, Rs. 43,379 were expended from the capital account. Poona District. The maximum flood in Lake Fife during the year occurred on 15th July 1887, on which date the water rose to a height of 3·60 feet above the finished or permanent crest of the waste weir, and at this level the water surface was within 7·40 feet of the top of the dam. The minimum level was reached on 6th June 1887, when the depth of water was 10·75 feet over the sill of canal. The area irrigated by the canals during the year was 8,145 acres,—a decrease of 706 or nearly 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year, due to very seasonable rainfall in November and January. The assessments under all heads were Rs. 1,92,553. The canals and the works of the Poona Cantonment and station water-supply were maintained in an efficient state throughout the year, the total cost of maintenance and repairs being Rs. 41,816.

The Kásurdi and Mátóba Tanks.—The area irrigated from these tanks again decreased, owing to seasonable rainfall. The decrease was 46 and 468 acres respectively.

The Shirsuphal and Bhádalvádi Tanks.—The area irrigated from these tanks increased by 147 and 142 acres respectively.

The Talegaon Water-supply Works were completed at a cost of Rs. 36,939, and their charge made over to the Talegaon Municipality.

At the close of the year 1886-87 the work in the river portion (on the Bhatgar dam) Nira Canal District had been raised to R. L. 268·20, or 26 feet above the sills of the under-sluices, and the dam was further raised during April and May 1887. On the 1st of October 1887 the under-sluices were closed, and the lake filled competely, the water running over the crest of the work. The two large 30″ sluice valves were then opened, and the control over the water they afforded made it possible to build up the work and store an extra foot of water, the total depth thus stored being 30¾ feet over the sills of the under-sluices. The water kept steady at this level until the 17th December, when it was drawn off gradually to supply the canal, which it continued to do till the 3rd of April. The level of the dam over the under-sluices was further raised to R. L. 286·20, and it is estimated that a depth of 50 feet over the sills can be stored for next season's irrigation. At the Vir head works the top course of the weir was laid for a length of 450 feet, and other miscellaneous work was done. The expenditure on the Nira Canal Head Works during 1887-88 was Rs. 1,91,568 and the total expenditure up to the end of the year Rs. 13,75,810. The money available for the main canal and its branches was limited at first, and consequently work was slack till November; but in that month a further grant of Rs. 40,000 was made and the works were immediately pushed on vigorously. The canal was practically completed as far as the 72nd mile, up to which the water has passed. The earthwork was in progress from the 82nd to the 96th mile. From mile Nos. 73 to 85 and 85½ to 87 the excavation was completed. Considerable progress was made with the masonry works—aqueducts, culverts and over-bridges. It is anticipated that water will be run down the canal to the 96th mile some time during the season of 1888-89. The expenditure on the main canal and branches during 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 1,27,570 and the total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 17,03,389. In acquiring land for distributaries the Land Acquisition Act having been put in force, there was a great increase in the progress of the distributaries. Distributaries Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 were practically commenced and completed during the year. The earthworks of distributary 43 were nearly completed and those of 46 completed for about a mile. The expenditure on distributaries during 1887-88 was Rs. 12,337, and the total expenditure on them up to the end of the year Rs. 62,242. The length of canal actually in operation during the year was 63 miles for the greater part of the year. Although the rainfall was favourable, and although water for irrigation during the hot weather could not be promised or given, there was a gratifying increase of over 25 per cent. in the area and 50 per cent. in the revenue as compared with the preceding year; the figures for 1887-88 being 5,528 acres and Rs. 7,829* against 4,462 acres and Rs. 6,050 in the previous year. To any one acquainted with the Nira Valley the increase of prosperity is most evident: *chapper* (wattle and daub) sheds are being replaced by stone houses with tiled roofs, excellent water is available for men and cattle where all was formerly dry and barren, and

* Of this sum, Rs. 7,215 represented the water-rate assessment.

good grazing is springing up along the *nálás* (water-courses) formerly dry. The development of this fertile country is, however, sadly hampered by the want of any road.

Sholápur District. The area irrigated by the Ekrúk Tank was 2,114 acres against 2,066 acres in the previous year—an increase of 48 acres, the assessment being Rs. 6,651 against Rs. 5,859. The Ashti and Koregaon Tanks also irrigated respectively 190 and 89 acres more than in the previous year. The area irrigated by the Mhasvad Tank was 3,861 acres against 1,344 acres in the previous year, including 1,229 acres on which water was given free: the assessment amounted to Rs. 5,896 against Rs. 1,029 in the previous year. Rs. 11,305 only were spent on the capital account on this work during the year. The Akalkot State having sanctioned the construction of the Shirshi Bandhára instead of an old dry stone bandhára through which there was a great waste of water, the work was commenced in December 1885-86 and completed in 1887-88 at a cost of Rs. 17,043. The bandhára was outflanked by floods in the monsoon of 1887.

Bijápur District. The Muchkundi Tank irrigated only 3 acres of land. The preliminary surveys for the proposed tanks near Hattargi and Ilkal were completed during the year.

Sátára District. Owing to a thorough clearance of the canal and to the construction of a new aqueduct during the year, the Revári Canal irrigated 71 acres more than in the previous year. The Yerla River Irrigation Works, including the Nehr Tank, irrigated 95 acres less. The Krishna Canal also, owing to the unusually heavy rainfall in the months of October, November and January, and the frequent closures in connection with the silt clearance of the canal, irrigated a smaller area: the figures for 1887-88 were 2,562 acres and assessment Rs. 23,180, against 3,125 acres and Rs. 23,802 in 1886-87. The Upper Mán River Works, which comprise the Pingli Tank and Canal, the Gondoli Canal, and the Bidal, Dahivadi, and Londhavde channels, showed a small increase of 50 acres, owing to the extension of the Pingli Canal up to nála No. 8: the Chikhli Canal also exhibited an increase of 46 acres owing to the unfavourable nature of the rainfall: the Maini Tank irrigated about the same area as in the previous year. Preliminary surveys were in progress for the extension of the Yerla Right Bank Canal, and for ascertaining the cost of a pick-up weir at Wákeshwar, with right and left bank canals leading from it. Plans and estimates for the construction of a storage tank near Tarla on the Tarli river, with a view to increase the irrigated area of the Krishna Canal, were submitted to the Government of India, in accordance with whose recent orders fresh designs are under preparation. Survey was in progress for the extension of the Kas water to the station and Sadar Bazár of Sátára.

Belgaum District. *The Gokák Canal, 1st Section.*—Applications for water were only granted up to the end of February. The total area irrigated amounted to 2,082 acres (assessment Rs. 3,587,) against 4,733 and 1,819 in 1885-86 and 1886-87 respectively. The result is wretched, considering what it might have been had water been available in plenty. Most of the rayats know that the storage is reserved for the Gokák Mills, that applications for hot-weather and perennial crops are not sanctioned, and that the river's supply is uncertain and insufficient, and therefore confine themselves to the growth of monsoon and cold-weather crops. Water was let into the mill's turbines in October, and after two months or so, required to get the machinery into running order, the mills commenced working without interruption, adding to their spindles daily. There were over 10,000 spindles at work.

Plans and estimates for storage works in connection with the Gokák Canal were submitted for consideration. The Yamkanmardi water-supply project was completed and submitted to the municipality, who objected to it on account of its cost.

Dhárwár District. The Medleri Tank was completed, and irrigated only 26 acres against 136 in the previous year, owing to the failure of the supply in the hot weather of 1887. The Dámbal Tank irrigated 9 acres less, while the Madag and Asundi tanks irrigated 49 and 80 acres more respectively. The offer of the Southern Marátha Railway Company to contribute 2½ lákhs towards the construction of the proposed Hubli water-supply works continued under the consideration of the municipality. A survey to determine the possibility of obtaining a water-supply for Dhárwár was in progress at the expense of the local municipality.

Belgaum and Dhárwár. There are 545 old tanks in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts each irrigating 50 acres or more. The water share of the revenue derived from the lands irrigated by them amounts to Rs. 2,47,015. The present custom is not to repair any of them without the assistance of the rayats, but more thorough and extensive repairs than can be carried out under it are necessary, and the matter is under consideration.

Sind Works.

The Begári Canals. The total capital expenditure on capital account of the desert Canal and branches amounted to Rs. 47,495, or Rs. 18,485 more than that of the previous year. No important works were constructed on the Unharwah. The only work of any importance executed with reference to the Begári Canal has already been noticed in the opening remarks. The expenditure on the Kashmor Bund was Rs. 42,548, the work constructed being the Chandur Loop bund, which consisted of a loop embankment extending from 36m. 1f. to 42m. 5f. of the main bund. The bund to protect the town of Khaira Garhi from hill floods has been commenced, and was well in hand at the end of the year.

Small works were constructed on the Eastern Nára Canal. On the Mithrau Canal, the protective embankment was continued, partly by prisoners, but chiefly by free labour, and the work, with the exception of the portion in the hands of the Jail Department, was completed to the tail sluice of the canal. The expenditure of the year on this work was Rs. 54,109, inclusive of the value of the convict labour, Rs. 17,511. In the 2nd mile of the Thar Canal, a branch was sanctioned by Government, and work on it was commenced late in March 1888. Eastern Nára Canals.

The new loop to the Sukkur-Begári Bund extends from 21 miles 4 furlongs to 24 miles 4 furlongs of the bund. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 32,727. Shikárpur Canals.

The two new loops to the Jháli Bund noticed in the opening remarks cost Rs. 9,854. Another new loop to the bund was also commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,364. The new loop rendered necessary by the erosive action and threatening attitude of the river was commenced in March 1887. The embankments of the Sukkur Canal were strengthened where necessary on both sides, the lengths for which they were strengthened aggregating 25 miles. In order to increase the supply of water, the Arthurwah (Western Nára) was thoroughly cleared to a new gradient, and the side slopes and banks were improved up to the village of Dera at a cost of about Rs. 25,000. With regard to the Ghár Canal, the Hyderabad Canals, and the Fuleli Canals, there is nothing which needs record here. The Ghár, Hyderabad and Fuleli Canals.

In the Karáchi District the Maroh Bund was completed at a total cost of Rs. 17,614. The money expended during the year on this and a number of other small works during the year amounted to Rs. 59,801. The expenditure on ordinary maintenance and repairs was very large (Rs. 2,59,042) owing to the necessity for increased expenditure on the introduction of the irrigational settlement into two tálukás, and the large amount that had to be spent on river embankments to keep them up with the increasing rise of water level in the river. Karáchi Canals.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance.

General results for all Departments and Services.

THE following table shows the transactions for 1887-88 of the Civil, Military and Public Works Departments of the Presidency, distributed under the heads Imperial, Provincial and Local, as compared with those of the preceding year. The figures quoted for 1886-87 differ slightly from those quoted in the General Administration Report for that year in consequence of certain adjustments made since the close of the year. The figures for 1887-88 are liable to be treated in a similar manner :—

General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads.		Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department ...	Imperial	7,43,05,446	7,67,19,392	+24,13,946	71,39,389	81,91,613	+10,52,224
	Provincial	3,82,48,428	3,71,61,919	—10,86,509	3,58,77,422	3,41,23,544	—17,53,878
	Local	48,47,030	50,10,482	+1,63,452	34,87,427	37,48,070	+2,60,643
Public Works Department.	Irrigation, Imperial ...	5,20,272	4,95,850	—24,422	26,19,125	26,46,496	+27,371
	Military Works, Imperial .	1,12,688	1,10,639	—2,049	21,59,917	14,67,162	—6,92,755
	Civil Works, Imperial ...	.....	.. ...	.....	2,55,312	2,84,181	+28,369
	Do. Provincial ...	7,55,102	7,73,057	+17,955	47,20,792	40,33,901	—6,86,801
	Do. Local... ...	.....	.....	.....	9,60,061	8,51,124	—1,08,937
	State Railway Surveys, Imperial	.....	.....	.....	30,375	32,089	+1,714
	Do do. Provincial	.....	.....	.....	16,752	18,504	+1,752
	State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Land ...	.....	.....	.....	94,684	17,016	—77,668
	State Outlay on Guaranteed Railways. Control...	.....	.....	.....	2,04,528	1,97,554	—6,974
Telegraph Department.	Imperial	17,17,442	16,97,777	—19,665	20,41,102	21,33,222	+92,120
	Provincial	3,098	3,886	+788	5,355	3,824	—1,531
Military Department		16,80,026	18,80,909	+2,00,883	2,45,60,074	2,59,37,851	+13,77,777
Postal Department		19,97,872	21,03,837	+1,05,965	17,21,502	17,02,123	—19,379
	Total ...	12,41,87,404	12,59,57,748	+17,70,344	8,58,93,817	8,53,88,364	—5,05,453

The total receipts in 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 12,59,57,748, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,53,88,364, and the result was a surplus of Rs. 4,05,69,384, which exceeded that of the previous year by 22,75,797. The increase was due to an improvement in the revenue, chiefly under the head "Civil Department, Imperial," and a decrease in expenditure, principally under the heads "Civil Department, Provincial," and "Public Works Department, Military Works (Imperial), and Civil Works (Provincial and Local.)" The causes of increase and decrease are fully explained in the following paragraphs.

Imperial Civil transactions.

The following statement exhibits the details of the Imperial Civil receipts and expenditure of 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

Heads of Receipts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	1,48,43,887	1,71,91,673	+18,29,133
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation...	5,18,653		
II. Opium	2,58,67,567	2,27,01,948	—31,65,619
III. Salt	1,57,96,510	1,74,01,173	+16,04,663
IV. Stamps	23,96,574	12,21,358	—11,75,216
V. Excise	46,31,111	70,98,584	+24,67,473
VII. Customs	21,84,107	24,99,715	+3,15,608
VIII. Assessed Taxes	23,78,662	17,62,300	—6,16,362
IX. Forest	15,16,338	15,17,788	+1,450
X. Registration	1,91,772	2,15,275	+23,503
XI. Tributes from Native States	8,84,641	13,08,153	+4,23,512
XII. Interest	17,20,605	19,08,270	+1,87,665
XV. Mint	7,70,916	13,42,074	+5,71,158
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	2,95,982	2,84,147	—11,835
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	7,910	11,625	+3,715
XXV. Miscellaneous	3,00,211	2,55,309	—44,902
Extraordinary Receipts	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,43,05,446	7,67,19,392	+24,13,946

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	3,60,397	4,71,446	+1,11,049
2. Assignments and Compensations	7,77,102	7,80,056	+2,954
4. Opium	24,581	24,780	+199
5. Salt	10,47,869	15,82,163	+5,34,294
6. Stamps	1,09,717	51,800	−57,917
7. Excise	1,27,931	2,23,482	+95,551
9. Customs	.....	4,86,114	+4,86,114
10. Assessed Taxes	79,271	34,424	−44,847
11. Forest	9,74,995	9,67,670	−7,325
12. Registration	1,49,373	1,42,368	−7,005
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	15,566	15,966	+400
14. Interest on other obligations	4,17,199	4,24,485	+7,286
17. Mint	3,54,658	3,68,970	+14,312
18. General Administration	4,25,681	4,35,170	+9,489
20. Police	52,362	24,188	−28,174
23. Ecclesiastical	3,09,196	3,10,510	+1,314
25. Political	9,02,493	8,32,143	−70,350
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	30,940	.....	−30,940
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	7,96,803	7,71,687	−25,116
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,694	2,532	+838
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	74,052	73,428	−624
30. Stationery and Printing	84,227	1,37,008	+52,781
32. Miscellaneous	23,282	31,223	+7,941
Total ...	71,39,389	81,91,613	+10,52,224

The more important of the differences between the figures for the two years exhibited in this table are explained in the two following paragraphs.

Causes of increase or decrease in Receipts.

The increase of Rs. 18,29,133 in the Imperial share of the land revenue was only partially due to an actual increase in the amount of land revenue collected. The divisible land revenue collected in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 3,36,25,235 and in 1887-88 to Rs. 3,44,11,130: there was thus an actual increase in revenue of Rs. 7,85,897, of which the Imperial share under the new contract, which came into force in 1887-88, amounted to three-fourths, or Rs. 5,89,423. The remainder of the increase in the amount credited to the Imperial Government, amounting to Rs. 12,39,710, was entirely due to the difference between the terms of the old and new contracts.* The decrease of Rs. 31,65,619 under the head "Opium" was due (i) to postponement of sales, as the dealers held back for higher prices than those obtainable; and (ii) to the collections of 1886-87 having been unduly swollen by the desire of traders to anticipate the enhanced duty (likin) leviable on imported opium by the Customs officers of the Chinese Government at Shanghai and Hongkong under the Chefoo Convention. The improvement of Rs. 16,04,663 under "Salt" was due (i) to the enhancement of the duty on salt, and (ii) to increased exports from Portuguese India by sea and land owing to the opening of the West of India Portuguese Railway. Under the head of "Stamps" there was a decrease of Rs. 11,75,216, notwithstanding that the total amount of stamp revenue collected showed an increase of Rs. 92,285. The decrease was entirely due to the fact that under the new contract the Imperial share is ¼ of the total collections instead of ½ as formerly. The total excise revenue actually collected showed an increase of Rs. 2,02,557 due (i) to certain agreements having been concluded by which the excise arrangements in some of the Native States, such as Cambay, Bhadarwa and Umeta, were brought under British management; (ii) to the fact that toddy trees were tapped and toddy distilled in the town and island of Bombay throughout the year, while in 1886-87 the tappers were on strike during the first half of the year; and (iii) to the steady increase in the consumption of licit opium, owing, firstly, to improved administration, and secondly, to the importation of Dungarpur opium into Gujarát in consequence of the rise in the price of Málwa opium. The increase of Rs. 24,67,473 in the Imperial share of the excise revenue was mainly due to the fact that, under the new Provincial Contract, that share is ¾ instead of ½ of the total collections. The improvement of Rs. 3,15,608 under "Customs" was due to (i) the changes introduced by the Tariff Act of 1887, (ii) the imposition of a new tax on mineral oils, and (iii) the expansion of trade both import and export. "Assessed Taxes" showed a decrease of Rs. 6,16,362 owing to the fact that the revenue for 1887-88 was under the new contract divided in equal proportions between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, while the greater portion of the revenue for 1886-87 was under the old contract credited to the Imperial Government, the Provincial only receiving credit for a sum equal to the License Tax collected in 1885-86. There was really an increase of 3½ lákhs in the revenue under this head, due mainly to (i) recovery in India of the tax on the surplus profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, (ii) the issue of the loans of 1886 and 1887, and (iii) the levy of increased assessments on Joint Stock Companies and in the Presidency Town. The improvement of Rs. 23,503 in the Imperial share of registration receipts represents one-half of the total improvement under the head, due to (i) a larger number of documents having been registered, (ii) the enhancement of the rate of certain fees with effect from 1st April and 1st August 1887, and (iii) an alteration made in the law in January 1887 which resulted in a large increase in the receipts under this head in the Dekkhan districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur, which was, however, partially counterbalanced by a decrease in the same districts in the receipts under "Village Registra-

*Under the contract which expired in 1886-87 the Imperial share of land revenue was only 40·1784 per cent.

tion." The improvement of Rs. 4,23,512 under "Tributes from Native States" was due to (i) the Baroda and Junágad tribute (*chauth* or one-fourth) having been credited to this head, whereas in the previous year it was credited to the Gujarát (Excluded),Police Funds; (ii) the payment, in full, in May 1887 of the balance of the *nazrána* (succession fee) by the Savanúr State; and (iii) the subsidy paid by the Baroda State having been credited to this head instead of, as in the previous year, to the Gujarát Police Funds. The improvement of Rs. 1,87,665 under "Interest" was due (i) to the recovery of interest on the new loan for the Victoria Dock, and (ii) to the recovery of arrears of interest on loans to certain Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts. The improvement of Rs. 5,71,158 under "Mint" was due to a much larger quantity of silver bullion having been tendered for coinage in 1887-88 than in the previous year, as will be seen from the description of the operations of the Mint given further on in this chapter. The decrease of Rs. 11,835 under "Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances" was due to the fact that no new members were admitted to the Military Fund, the receipts under which head annually decrease and will ultimately disappear altogether. The decrease of Rs. 44,902 under "Miscellaneous" was the net result (i) of a decrease under "recovery of insurance and other charges on English stores," the receipts under which in 1886-87 were abnormal, owing to the importation of an unusually large quantity of stores for the railways on the North-West Frontier; and (ii) of an increase in the revenues of Berbera and Bulhar and Zaila and the realization during the year of a part of the revenue of 1888-89.

And Expenditure.

Turning now to Imperial Civil expenditure, the increase of Rs. 1,11,049 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due mainly to refunds of land revenue and excise having been debited to the Imperial Services in larger proportions than in the previous year, owing to the change in the Provincial Contract noticed above. There were also larger refunds under the heads of Salt and Assessed Taxes. The increase of Rs. 5,34,294 in the expenditure under the head of "Salt" was due to the transfer under the new contract to the Imperial Services of all the charges which in 1886-87 were Provincial. Comparing the Imperial and Provincial expenditure in 1886-87 with the Imperial expenditure in 1887-88, a decrease of Rs. 4,26,698 is observable, due (i) to the abolition of the appointment of a Deputy Collector, and (ii) to special expenditure having been incurred in 1886-87 on salt works on the Northern Frontier. The decrease of Rs. 57,917 under "Stamps" was due mainly to the fact that under the new contract the Imperial Service is debited with only $\frac{1}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total expenditure under this head. A saving of Rs. 3,059 was also effected by the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector General of Prisons and Inspector General of Registration and Stamps; and the charges for stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores were lower than in the previous year. Two-thirds of the increase of Rs. 95,551 under "Excise" was due to the Imperial share of the total expenditure under this head being under the new contract $\frac{3}{4}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$: the remaining one-third was due to (i) the entertainment of an additional ábkári establishment in Sind, (ii) the payment of exceptional rewards in connection with opium-smuggling cases, (iii) the construction of temporary distilleries in the Thána District, and (iv) the deputation of a special officer for the settlement of excise arrangements with Native States. The increase of Rs. 4,86,114 under "Customs" represents the whole of the charges under this head, Customs expenditure having, under the new contract, been made wholly Imperial, while in 1886-87 it was entirely Provincial. The total expenditure for 1887-88 was, however, less than the total expenditure for 1886-87 by Rs. 11,127, owing, firstly, to the deputation of the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs on special duty, so that his salary became chargeable to Excise, and, secondly, to savings under "Supplies and Services." The decrease of Rs. 44,847 under "Assessed Taxes" was due (i) to the fact that, under the new contract, half the expenditure (Rs. 34,424) for the collection of the Income Tax was debitable to the Provincial Services, whereas under the old contract an amount equivalent to the Provincial expenditure in connection with the collection of the License Tax in 1885-86 (Rs. 9,944) was debitable to those services, and (ii) to reductions amounting to Rs. 10,183 having been effected in the temporary establishments employed for the collection of the tax and preparation of assessment lists. The increase of Rs. 14,312 under "Mint" was due to the circumstance that the coinage operations of the year were more extensive than those of the previous year, which necessitated, firstly, the employment of additional temporary establishments, and, secondly, additional expenditure on the purchase of coal and coke. The decrease of Rs. 28,174 under "Police" was due chiefly to the recovery of arrears on account of the railway share of the charges for the Rájputána-Málwa Railway Police, which were taken in reduction of the cost of the police to Government. The decrease of Rs. 70,350 under "Political" was chiefly due (i) to the transfer of the Guadar Agency charges (Rs. 4,000) to the "India General" account, (ii) to the charges at Aden on account of telegrams having been smaller to the extent of Rs. 16,500, (iii) to savings at Baroda (Rs. 9,000) chiefly in salaries, owing to the absence of officers and the substitution of a Cantonment Magistrate with an allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem for one of the Assistant Agents, and (iv) to the charges on account of refugees and State prisoners having diminished to the extent of Rs. 14,000: special initial expenditure was incurred in 1886-87 in connection with the detention of the ex-King Theebaw at Ratnágiri. The decrease of Rs. 30,940 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to (i) the transfer of the charges of the Archæological Department to the "India General" account, and (ii) the charges on account of registration of railway traffic which were Imperial in 1886-87 having been provincialized in 1887-88, under the new contract. The decrease of Rs. 25,116 under "Territorial and Political Pensions" was due to the circumstance that the actuals for 1886-87 included a portion of the pension (Rs. 50,000) of Rahimunissa Begam, one of the grand-daughters of the late Nawáb of Surat, who died on the 13th of July 1886. The increase of Rs. 52,781 under "Stationery

and Printing" was due to articles of local manufacture having been substituted for European stores to a larger extent than in the previous year The expenditure on European stores is brought to account in England.

The following table shows the details of the Provincial receipts and expenditure for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 :— Provincial transactions :

Heads of Receipts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	71,03,471	54,89,778	— 16,13,693
I. Land Revenue	2,70,50,406	2,59,87,622	— 10,62,784
III. Salt	35,363	50,197	+ 14,834
IV. Stamps	23,96,574	36,64,075	+ 12,67,501
V. Excise	46,31,112	23,66,195	— 22,64,917
VII. Customs	54,460	42,731	— 11,729
VIII. Assessed Taxes	6,28,184	15,99,124	+ 9,70,940
IX. Forest	15,16,338	15,17,788	+ 1,450
X. Registration	1,91,773	2,15,275	+ 23,502
XII. Interest	53,202	52,233	— 969
XIII. Post Office	1,200	2,200	+ 1,000
XVI A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,18,337	3,19,532	+ 1,195
XVI B. Law and Justice—Jails	2,02,329	1,85,589	— 16,740
XVII. Police	3,04,623	3,09,391	+ 4,768
XVIII. Marine	55,925	61,010	+ 5,085
XIX. Education	2,90,521	2,74,672	— 15,849
XX. Medical	1,33,531	95,940	— 37,591
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	23,264	64,940	+ 41,676
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,82,564	1,89,012	+ 6,448
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	48,729	55,397	+ 6,668
XXV. Miscellaneous	47,186	66,112	+ 18,926
XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	4,571	8,109	+ 3,538
Contribution from Local Funds	78,236	34,775	— 43,461
	3,82,48,428	3,71,61,919	— 10,86,509
Departmental Heads.			
XIV. Telegraph	3,098	3,886	+ 788
XXXII. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	7,55,102	7,73,057	+ 17,955
Total, Departmental Heads	7,58,200	7,76,943	+ 18,743
Total Receipts	3,90,06,628	3,79,38,862	— 10,67,766
Grand Total	4,61,10,099	4,34,28,640	—26,81,459

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,82,754	1,94,877	— 87,877
2. Assignments and Compensations	87,24,724	89,00,215	+ 1,75,491
3. Land Revenue	67,32,378	65,76,290	— 1,56,088
5. Salt	9,60,992	.....	— 9,60,992
6. Stamps	1,99,717	1,55,400	+ 45,683
7. Excise	1,27,931	74,494	— 53,437
9. Customs	4,97,253	.....	— 4,97,253
10. Assessed Taxes	9,944	34,424	+ 24,480
11. Forest	9,74,995	9,67,670	— 7,325
12. Registration	1,49,372	1,42,368	— 7,004
15. Post Office	1,06,889	1,17,033	+ 10,144
17. General Administration	12,32,378	12,38,237	+ 5,859
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	44,18,665	43,65,408	— 53,257
19B. Law and Justice—Jails	5,93,185	5,43,545	— 49,640
20. Police	48,60,165	50,59,266	+ 1,99,101
21. Marine	67,614	25,730	— 41,884
22. Education	16,01,615	14,56,719	— 1,44,896
24. Medical	12,93,474	13,01,707	+ 8,233
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,23,250	1,70,571	— 52,679
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13,06,148	13,86,343	+ 80,195
30. Stationery and Printing	5,40,886	5,62,409	+ 21,523
32. Miscellaneous	3,57,994	1,83,651	— 1,74,343
33. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....
45. Civil Works	73,898	44,684	— 29,214
Contribution to Local Funds	6,31,201	6,22,503	— 8,698
	3,58,77,422	3,41,23,544	— 17,53,878
Departmental Heads.			
16. Telegraph	5,355	3,824	— 1,531
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	16,752	18,504	+ 1,752
45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	47,20,792	40,33,991	— 6,86,801
Total, Departmental Heads	47,42,899	40,56,319	— 6,86,580
Total Expenditure	4,06,20,321	3,81,79,863	— 24,40,458
Closing Balance	54,89,778	52,48,777	— 2,41,001
Grand Total	4,61,10,099	4,34,28,640	— 26,81,459

Causes of increase or decrease in receipts,

The Provincial share of land revenue in 1887-88 was made up of ¼th of the revenue collected; an assignment of Rs. 81,87,000 made to the Provincial Government in order to establish an equilibrium between Provincial receipts and expenditure; special assignments amounting to Rs. 4,29,675 on account of services transferred to provincial management subsequently to the settlement of the terms of the new contract; and all the alienated land revenue which is brought to account by *pro-formâ* credits to "Land Revenue" and debits to "Assignments and Compensations," "Land Revenue" and "Police." The principal of the services transferred to provincial management subsequently to the settlement of the terms of the new contract was the Gujarát Special Police, on account of which an assignment of Rs. 3,73,000 was made to the Provincial Government, the Baroda and Junágad tributes levied for the maintenance of that force being credited to Imperial. The total amount of alienated land revenue credited in the accounts of 1887-88 was Rs. 87,68,163 against Rs. 87,32,037 in 1886-87. There was thus an increase of Rs. 36,126 due to the introduction of revised rates of assessment in some districts. Allowing for this increase, which did not represent any actual receipt, the decrease under other heads subordinate to "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 19,98,910, and was entirely due to the difference between the terms of the old and new contracts explained above, there having been an increase of more than 7¾ lákhs in the total divisible land revenue. The receipts under "Salt" credited to Provincial revenues are of a miscellaneous nature, and vary from year to year: the increase of Rs. 14,834 in the year under report was due to the amounts recovered on account of charges incurred in previous years having been brought to account in that year. The increase of Rs. 12,67,501 under "Stamps" was mainly due to the alteration in the terms of the Provincial Contract explained above. The decrease of Rs. 22,64,917 under "Excise" was due to the Provincial Government receiving only ¼th of the receipts instead of ½ as in 1886-87. The improvement of the total divisible excise revenue mentioned above caused a gain to Provincial revenues of Rs. 50,639; but, on the other hand, those revenues lost Rs. 23,15,555 by the terms of the new contract. The decrease of Rs. 11,729 under "Customs" was due to the collections at private wharves, which were treated as Provincial in 1886-87, having been treated as Imperial in 1887-88 under the new contract. The explanation of the increase of Rs. 9,70,940 under "Assessed Taxes" and of Rs. 23,502 under "Registration" will be found in the circumstances stated with reference to the fluctuations in the Imperial receipts under these heads. The decrease of Rs. 16,740 under "Law and Justice—Jails" was due (i) primarily to the release of a large number of prisoners on the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee, which seriously affected the earnings of prison labour, and (ii) to the conversion of 5 District Jails into Subordinate Jails. The decrease of Rs. 15,849 under "Education" was due to a diminution in the receipts under "Popular and Municipal Contributions, and Miscellaneous." The decrease of Rs. 37,591 under "Medical" was due to inclusion in the actuals for 1886-87 of contributions recovered in arrears (i) from the Bombay Port Trust on account of a moiety of the charges of the Health Officer of the Port, and (ii) towards the expenses of the European General Hospital. The increase of Rs. 41,676 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due (i) to the reimbursement during the year of the expenditure incurred from the Provincial Services in past years on account of exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, and (ii) to the inclusion under this head of the fee-receipts in connection with the Public Service Certificate Examinations, which in the previous year were credited to XXV. Miscellaneous. The increase of Rs. 18,926 under "Miscellaneous" was due to the lapse of deposits: the refunds in 1886-87 exceeded the lapses, whereas in 1887-88 the lapses credited to Government were in excess of the refunds. The decrease of Rs. 43,461 under "Contributions from Local Funds" was due to special contributions having been made in 1886-87 on account of public works.

And in expenditure.

The decrease of Rs. 87,877 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" was due to smaller proportions of land revenue and excise having been debited to Provincial Services under the new contract. The increase of Rs. 1,75,491 under "Assignments and Compensations" was the net result of (i) the charges on account of compensation for the abolition of ábkári rights having been debited in 1887-88 in the proportion of ¼th to Provincial and ¾th to Imperial Services in accordance with the terms of the new contract, while in 1886-87 they were debited in equal proportions, and (ii) an increase in the amount of alienated land revenue adjusted during the year. The decrease of Rs. 1,56,088 under "Land Revenue" was due to (i) savings in the expenditure on District Administrations in the matter of establishments, travelling allowances, petty construction and repairs, law charges and miscellaneous office expenses, (ii) the inclusion of special charges in the actuals of 1886-87 on account of Survey and Settlement Parties, (iii) savings in Sind owing to a large reduction of establishment, and (iv) a change in classification owing to which the revenue of land alienated for services rendered to village communities has been transferred to "Assignments and Compensations." Explanations of the decrease of Rs. 9,60,992 under "Salt," the increase of Rs. 45,683 under "Stamps," and the decrease of Rs. 53,437 under "Excise" will be found in the circumstances stated above with reference to the fluctuations in the Imperial expenditure under these heads. The decrease of Rs. 4,97,253 under "Customs" was due to the fact that in 1886-87 this head was wholly Provincial, while in 1887-88 it was under the new contract wholly Imperial. The increase of Rs 24,480 under "Assessed Taxes" is explained by the circumstances mentioned above in connection with the decrease of Provincial expenditure under this head. The increase of Rs. 10,144, under "Post Office," was due to the subsidy to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company having been paid monthly since October 1887 instead of annually in arrears at the close of the fair season. The decrease of Rs. 53,257 under "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" was due to the cessation of the tem-

porary appointment of an extra Judge of the High Court, and to the absence of several officers on furlough or leave. The decrease of Rs. 49,640 under "Law and Justice—Jails" was due to the release of prisoners on the occasion of the Jubilee, and the conversion of 5 District Jails into Subordinate Jails. The increase of Rs. 1,99,101 under "Police" was the net result of (i) the increases caused by the provincialization of the Gujarát Police in 1887-88, and the payment of arrears of cash allowances to Village Police, and (ii) the decreases due to large savings under Supplies and Services, to special expenditure having been incurred in 1886-87 on the Harbour Police Hulk "Czarewitch," and to a special grant having been made in that year to cover the deficit balance of the Káthiáwár Police Fund. The decrease of Rs. 41,884 under "Marine" was due to the transfer of certain vessels from 1st April 1887 to the Karáchi Port Trust and the Sind Forest Department, and to a diminution in the charges on account of payments to assessors in connection with Marine Courts. The decrease of Rs. 1,44,896 under "Education" was due to (i) a decrease in the grant to the University, (ii) the abolition of the Educational Inspectorship of the North-Eastern Division from 1st July 1887, and (iii) large savings under "Grants-in-aid." The decrease of Rs. 52,679 under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" was due to (i) the transfer of the Archæological Department to the "India General" account, (ii) the conduct of the duties of Inspector of Factories, Bombay, from 24th of May 1887, by the Assistant Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay, without additional salary, and (iii) the inclusion in the actuals of 1886-87 of an arrear payment on account of the Antwerp Exhibition. The increase of Rs. 80,195 under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" represents the usual annual growth of expenditure under this head. The increase of Rs. 21,523 under "Stationery and Printing" was due to the adjustment in 1887-88 of the cost of stationery undercharged to Provincial Services in 1886-87, and to larger supplies of paper to the Postal Printing Press, Bombay. The decrease of Rs. 1,74,343 under "Miscellaneous" was due to the inclusion in the actuals of 1886-87 of debits on account of (i) special commissions of enquiry, (ii) arrear payments of contributions for provincial telegraphs, (iii) the writing off of certain irrecoverable temporary loans, (iv) Jubilee celebrations, and (v) petty construction and repairs. The decrease of Rs. 29,214 under "Civil Works" was due mainly to the reduction of expenditure on road-side trees.

Debts and Remittances.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure under the heads of debts and remittances for the year 1887-88. From their very nature no comparison can be instituted between the transactions of this and the previous year under these heads :—

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—		
Government Stock Notes	17,468	3,118
Unfunded Debt—		
Deposits of Service Funds	91,157	26,209
Savings Bank Deposits	.....	.....
Bank Accounts	26,51,684	27,13,731
Special and other Accounts	66,506	19,422
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—		
Balances of Provincial Savings	12,62,412	10,92,124
Excluded Local Funds	30,19,750	29,55,071
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,39,26,581	1,37,26,886
Local Fund Debt Account	63,351	52,770
Advances Repayable...	24,06,683	23,25,310
Permanent Advances	4,615	5,540
Account with Foreign States	4,49,378	4,76,047
Coinage Account	6,39,55,682	6,48,01,805
Suspense Account	16,29,947	13,44,751
Cheques and Bills	2,47,85,807	2,47,78,619
Miscellaneous	2,71,538	2,67,890
Departmental Accounts	1,22,509	1,22,576
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	11,10,560	35,03,847
Remittances—		
Other Local Remittances	14,93,45,747	14,93,75,731
Remittances by Bills...	1,93,27,510	1,96,12,940
Foreign Remittances	7,11,60,354	2,08,85,121
Stock Note Transfers	.....	13
Accounts between Civil and Civil and between Civil and Other Departments	1,49,21,445	5,19,80,482
Post Office	82,91,076	86,06,719
Telegraphs	16,97,777	21,33,222
Marine	2,14,360	11,55,425
Military	14,33,598	2,10,19,481
Public Works	1,31,17,479	2,97,66,006
Guaranteed Railways	5,23,89,752	2,70,42,997
Remittance Account between England and India	21,81,807	22,949
Secretary of State's Bills	9,94,94,771	16,44,18,432
Total ...	54,94,11,384	61,42,35,234

The only service fund borne on the books of the Account Department of the Bombay Presidency was the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. Under the head "Bank Accounts" the outgoings exceeded the receipts by Rs. 62,047. This was the result of a transfer of Rs. 3,87,000 from the Government to the Postal Savings Bank, but for which there would have been a large increase in the amounts deposited in the former bank. Under the head Special and other Accounts are included such accounts as the "Local Fund Pension Fund," the "Life Assurance Branch of the Uncovenanted Service Fund," and the "Administrator General's Deposits," all of which carry interest at the Government Savings Bank rate. From the nature of these accounts, the receipts must, at present, be largely in excess of the "Outgoings." Although the accounts falling under the head "Deposits and Accounts not Bearing Interest" represent transactions of some magnitude, they have very little effect on the financial administration, as they merely include deposits received and paid, and advances made and recovered. The net surplus of Rs. 1,70,288 under the head "Balances of Provincial Savings" represents the difference between a Local Fund surpuls of Rs. 4,11,289 and the Provincial deficit of Rs. 2,41,001. The "Outgoings" under the head "Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.," include the following new loans, the remainder of the outgoings representing book adjustments only:—

	Rs.
Bombay Port Trustees for Dock Extension	25,66,022
Karáchi Port Trust	4,52,602
Nawáb of Cambay	40,000
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Broach	25,069
Ilkal Municipality	1,000
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad	2,500
Total ...	30,87,193

Mint.

Gold bullion.

The actual value of gold used for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public departments and private individuals during the year 1887-88 was Rs. 1,108. The gold balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at Rs. 3,233, was increased by Rs. 144, the value of gold Jubilee coins purchased from the Royal Mint. The gold balance at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 2,269, and the gain on the gold issued was Rs. 296. The value of the net imports of gold into the Bombay Presidency was 275¼ lákhs of rupees, against 194½ lákhs in 1886-87 and 225 lákhs in 1885-86. No gold was tendered for coinage during the year.

Silver bullion.

The balance of silver bullion in the Mint on the 1st April 1887 was Rs. 32,12,683. The amount received from the Currency Department for coinage was Rs. 6,23,18,325, against Rs. 3,46,18,702 in 1886-87. Uncurrent silver coins amounting to 2½ lákhs of rupees were received for re-coinage, against 3¼ lákhs in the previous year. The net imports of silver bullion into the Presidency amounted to 828½ lákhs of rupees against 625½ lákhs in 1886-87; and the silver tendered by merchants and others for coinage amounted to 639¾ lákhs of *tolás* (rupee weights) against 320½ lákhs, and was composed of the following descriptions:—

From Europe, America and Australia	Bar silver	513 lákhs.
	Dollars	45½ „
From China		21½ „
Country silver and ornaments...		2¾ „
Native coins		57 „
Total ...		639¾ lákhs.

Of the 558½ lákhs of *tolás* of bar silver and dollars, 319 lákhs were brought by steamers from the West through the Suez Canal, and 239½ lákhs from the East *vid* China, in addition to the 21½ lákhs of sycee. The greater part of the native coins was tendered by the Porbandar State, which is converting its native coinage into British Indian currency. The value of the 639¾ lákhs of *tolás* tendered for coinage was Rs. 6,60,34,275. Government exported during the year from Bombay silver worth 8¾ lákhs of rupees to Aden and 93 lákhs to Indian ports, against 3 and 159 lákhs respectively in the previous year.

Silver coinage.

The nominal value of the silver coins placed in circulation during the year was Rs. 6,08,10,364, and the assay value calculated upon the actual weight and fineness was Rs. 6,07,92,761. Of these coins, 59,100,000 were rupees, 400,000 were half-rupees, 4,411,000 were quarter-rupees, and 3,260,912 were one-eighth rupees or two-anna pieces. The outturn of good coin amounted to 57·4 per cent. of the metal operated on. Silver coins of the value of Rs. 21,625 struck in the Mint during the year 1882-83 were remitted to Goa in June 1887. The value of silver issued for the manufacture of medals, &c., for public officers and private individuals was Rs. 3,713.

Copper coinage.

Copper, as specified below, was coined for the British Indian Government:—

	Tale.	Value in Rs.
Single pice	26,204,800	4,09,450
Pies	8,241,600	42,925
Total ...	34,446,400	4,52,375

Copper cakes were imported from England through the Secretary of State: their cost was Rs. 29¾ per cwt. landed in the Mint. The out-turn of good coin amounted to 55·9 per cent. of the metal operated on for pice, and 55·4 per cent. for pies approximately.

Operative losses, calculated in the usual manner, amounted to Rs. 27·5 per lákh for the Melting Department, against Rs. 20·5 in the previous year, and to Rs. 11·1 for the Mechanical Department, against Rs. 8·9. For several reasons, however, the Mint Master considers that it would be more correct to set down the combined losses in the Melting and Mechanical Departments at Rs. 15·9 per lákh *tolás* of metal operated on (1,082 lákhs were operated on in the Melting and 1,068 in the Mechanical Department, and the average for both together was, therefore, 1,075). Operative losses.

The charges levied for the coinage of bullion amounted to Rs. 13,16,623, being greater by Rs. 5,90,546 than the amount received in 1886-87, owing to the quantity of bullion tendered for coinage being larger. The gross gain accruing in the process of transforming the bullion into coin amounted to Rs. 51,061 against Rs. 37,647 in 1886-87, but it must be remembered that the method of calculation adopted in arriving at the result for the year under report was different and it is believed more correct. The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 13,81,730, against Rs. 7,81,825 in the previous year. Revenue.

The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 2,73,386 after deducting income-tax (Rs. 4,769), showing an increase of Rs. 16,995, which was due principally to the larger demands made during the year on the services of the Mint. The expenditure on stores purchased locally amounted to Rs. 44,880, against Rs. 35,047 in 1886-87, the excess being due chiefly to an increase in the consumption of coal. The stores obtained from Europe cost Rs. 87,609, or about Rs. 53,000 more than in 1886-87, the increase being due chiefly to the expenditure on stores obtained in former years having been brought to account during the year under report. The *pro-formâ* charges amounted to Rs. 3,72,234, against Rs. 3,45,399 in the previous year, the increase being principally due to the balance* of bullion having been greater during the year under report than in the previous year, and the interest charges thereon having been larger in consequence. The total current expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,62,428, against Rs. 7,43,318 in the previous year. Expenditure.

The expenditure on Capital account was increased by Rs. 3,000 for buildings and Rs. 6,384 for plant. The total expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 35,77,601.

The net result of the year's operations was a gain of Rs. 5,19,302, or Rs. 4,80,795 more than in 1886-87, when the coinage of silver was 254 lákhs of rupees less in value. Mint profit.

The Calcutta Mint is the largest in the world, and that of Bombay ranks next to it: the former is capable of producing 850,000 pieces of silver and copper in a single day, and the latter 800,000. Both the Mints together could easily coin a million of rupees in a single day—the Calcutta Mint coining, in addition, three or four hundred thousand pieces of copper. The Calcutta and Bombay Mints.

Currency.

Bombay Circle.

The following figures show the state of the gross circulation of paper currency at the commencement and end of the year :— Circulation.

	Gross Circulation. Rs.
1st April 1887	... 3,86,71,750
31st March 1888	.. 5,37,17,740

These figures include the outstanding circulations of the abolished sub-circles of Nágpur and Akola, which amounted to Rs. 49,895 in the aggregate on 31st March 1888 and Rs. 59,530 on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

The following table shows the gross circulation of each denomination of notes on 31st March 1887 as compared with that on the 31st March 1888 :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
										Rs.
Bombay	186,420	6 6,974	105,734	62,642	75,761	5,507	10,644	539	1,054,221	3,86,12,220
Nágpur	270	272	210	170	136	6	6	..	1,070	39,370
Akola	226	179	92	90	54	7	2	..	650	20,160
Gross circulation on 31st March 1887	186,916	607,425	106,036	62,902	75,951	5,520	10,652	539	1,055,941	3,86,71,750
Bombay	229,545	702,654	108,824	71,312	87,830	7,505	15,436	1,178	1,224,284	5,36,67,845
Nágpur	248	243	172	154	122	5	4	..	948	33,510
Akola	203	162	80	63	45	5	2	..	560	16,385
Gross circulation on 31st March 1888	229,996	703,059	109,076	71,529	87,997	7,515	15,442	1,178	1,225,792	5,37,17,740

* The average balance of silver was 49 lákhs in 1887-88, against 38½ in 1886-87,

There was an increase in all denominations of notes in circulation on 31st March 1888 as compared with those in circulation on 31st March 1887.

The gross circulation, in lákhs of rupees, on the last day of each month after deducting the balance held in notes in the Branch Reserve Treasury was as follows in the past two years :—

Last day of	1886-87.	1887-88.	Last day of	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Lákhs of Rs.	Lákhs of Rs.		Lákhs of Rs.	Lákhs of Rs.
April	394	413	October...	418	609
May	375	410	November	454	595
June	362	404	December	372	531
July	358	467	January	359	506
August...	373	446	February	368	440
September	386	498	March...	375	505

These figures show that during the year under report there was, from July, a tendency to rise; that the maximum was reached in October; and that from November, when Banks and merchants require silver for their cold-weather operations, a fall commenced.

Of the net increase of 102½ lákhs of notes in circulation, an increase of 85⅚ lákhs occurred in the circulation of notes of high values, and the remaining increase of 16⅔ lákhs in that of notes of low values. The increase in the notes of high value was due in great measure to a stagnation in the export trade and to the steady influx of bullion, while the increase in the notes of low value indicates the increased appreciation of the notes by the general public.

The average number of notes which passed over the counter on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period were as follow :—

Year.	Notes cashed.	Notes issued.	Notes cancelled.
1885-86	5,909	6,313	3,654
1886-87	6,261	6,829	3,595
1887-88	6,498	7,405	3,654

These figures do not include foreign notes received over the counter, and they show a steady increase in the notes cashed and issued.

The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign notes :—

Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	Karáchi.	Rangoon.	Total.
Rs. 30,80,605	Rs. 10,80,445	Rs. 25,84,635	Rs. 28,06,230	Rs. 3,64,425	Rs. 135	Rs. 26,93,140	Rs. 1,43,370	Rs. 1,27,52,985

The total amount of the foreign notes cashed in 1885-86 was Rs. 99,67,650, and in 1886-87 Rs. 1,76,45,030. The amount of the notes issued by the sub-circle of Karáchi and cashed at Bombay in 1885-86 was Rs. 8,76,515, and in 1886-87 Rs. 50,54,895.

Coins and coinage.

The net issues of small coin during the year amounted to Rs. 13,02,425 against Rs. 9,51,622 in 1886-87. The receipts and coinage of bullion have already been noticed in the preceding section. The imports of bullion depend necessarily on the state of the market, and vary inversely with the Secretary of State's drawings of Council Bills.

Agencies.

The transactions at the Agencies were as follow :—

	Number of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
		Rs.	Rs.
Nágpur	1	4,55,000	95,000
Akola	1	27,000	73,400
Total ...	2	4,82,000	1,68,400

During the year, 8 other agencies were temporarily established, besides those established in the preceding year. Thus there were altogether 13 agencies, located at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Hyderabad (Sind), Kaira, Kárwár, Násik, Rájkot, Sátára, Sholápur and Sukkur. But the coin they held was withdrawn towards the close of the year and there was a small balance at Dhárwár and Hyderabad only, amounting to Rs. 4,50,000 in the aggregate on 31st March 1888.

Lost notes and frauds.

Claims for the value of lost or mutilated notes to the extent of Rs. 6,760 were paid during the year against Rs. 10,620 in the preceding year. About the beginning of June

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1887 a series of frauds were discovered to have been perpetrated in the lost note section of the Bombay Paper Currency Department by a clerk named Thomas who was in charge of it. The delinquent was tried at the Sessions of the Bombay High Court, and being found guilty on all the three charges preferred against him was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. There was no new case of forgery during the year under report.

Remittances of coin.

The remittances of coin from Bombay to Madras, Karáchi and Rangoon amounted to Rs. 1,00,30,000, and from Allahabad and Karáchi to Bombay to Rs. 30,12,000.

KARÁCHI CIRCLE.

Circulation.

The gross circulation of notes belonging to the Karáchi Circle increased from 52,532 pieces of the value of Rs. 47,06,640 in 1886-87 to 55,874 pieces of the value of Rs. 49,02,850 in the year under report. There was a decrease in the issue of notes of the values of Rs. 5, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the circulation of notes of the values of Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 10,000. The value of the foreign notes cashed amounted to Rs. 4,92,275 against Rs. 26,515 in the preceding year, thus showing a very large increase of Rs. 4,65,760, which was chiefly due to foreign notes presented by the Karáchi Treasury on account of Government having been cashed at the Karáchi Paper Currency Office during the year under report instead of being remitted to the Reserve Treasury at Bombay as before.

Miscellaneous.

The receipts of small silver during the year amounted to Rs. 55,818 against Rs. 24,400 in the previous year, and the issues to Rs. 11,994 against Rs. 13,175. The claims for the value of lost or mutilated notes paid during the year amounted to Rs. 2,515 against Rs. 1,060 in 1886-87. The remittances of coin from and to Bombay amounted to Rs. 60,30,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively; and Rs. 83,81,000 were besides paid to the local Treasury and Banks on account of foreign circles.

Land Revenue.

The following table shows the net amount of land revenue to be collected in the different Collectorates during 1887-88. Full details concerning the cost of collection, the various tenures, the remissions and so forth, in the different districts will be found in Part III, Appendix V-A. The number of distraints resorted to in connection with the collections has already been stated in Chapter II, *ante*:—

Collectorate.	1887-88.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier	6,44,781	Increase.
Shikárpur	22,05,948	Decrease.
Hyderabad	16,34,356	Considerable increase.
Karáchi	9,27,465	Slight decrease.
Thar and Párkar	4,86,134	Increase.
Total (*Sind*) ...	58,98,684	
Ahmedabad	14,93,976	Slight fluctuations.
Kaira	20,11,173	
Panch Mahals	2,97,819	
Broach	22,72,147	
Surat	23,52,724	
Thána	12,42,685	Increase.
Total (*Northern Division*) ...	96,70,524	
Násik	14,88,376	Slight fluctuations.
Khándesh	33,44,884	
Ahmednagar...	15,78,143	Increase.
Poona	12,18,000	Normal.
Sholápur	10,61,316	
Sátára	15,70,094	
Total (*Central Division*) ...	1,02,60,813	
Belgaum	14,34,381	Increase.
Dhárwár	24,99,326	Normal.
Bijápur	13,30,028	Increase.
Kánara	9,46,694	Slight fluctuations.
Ratnágiri	8,87,045	
Kolába	9,49,226	
Total (*Southern Division*) ...	80,46,700	
Grand Total ...	3,38,76,721	

The actual collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,60,574. The revenue was collected with ease. The settlements introduced during the year are referred to in Chapter II.

Canal Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.* (i) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (ii) the irrigation share of land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, &c. The amount of direct receipts on account of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) From Productive Public Works :—	
(*a*) Sind	78,491
(*b*) The Dekkhan and Gujarát	2,53,452
(2) From Protective Public Works :—	
(*a*) The Dekkhan and Gujarát	17,948
(3) From ordinary Irrigation works :—	
(*a*) Sind	34,309
(*b*) The Dekkhan and Gujarát	62,598
Total ...	4,46,798

The amount of these receipts in 1886-87 was Rs. 4,65,464.

The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) From Productive Public Works :—	
(*a*) Sind	6,73,186
(*b*) The Dekkhan and Gujarát	5,454
(2) Protective Public Works	...
(3) Ordinary Irrigation works :—	
(*a*) Sind	8,91,482
(*b*) The Dekkhan and Gujarát	4,348
Total ...	15,74,470

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of Irrigation works of all classes for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept :—

	Capital outlay in the year. Rs.	Capital outlay up to end of year. Rs.	Working expenses during the year. Rs.
Productive Works	2,90,415	1,86,81,851	3,80,563
Protective Works	4,33,108	66,02,186	38,389
Other Works	45,973	92,39,007	5,76,743
Total ...	7,69,496	3,45,23,044	9,95,695

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept were as follow :—

	Works in Sind. Rs.	Works in the Dekkhan and Gujarát. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Gross Revenue { Direct	44,739	4,182	48,921
Gross Revenue { Indirect	17,71,973	5,19,271	22,91,244
Total ...	18,16,712	5,23,453	23,40,165
Working Expenses	10,02,394	1,78,089	11,80,483
Net Revenue	8,14,318	3,45,364	11,59,682

A full account of the works in progress during the year is given in Chapter IV.

Public Works Revenue.

The revenue derived from the Imperial Military and Provincial Civil Public Works was as follows :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1886-87. Rs.
Imperial Military Works	1,10,639	1,12,688
Provincial Civil Public Works	7,73,057	7,55,102

The principal item of revenue under the first head is rents of quarters, and under the second receipts from tolls on Provincial roads. The toll receipts in 1887-88 were Rs. 6,32,811, exclusive of Rs. 13,140 the collection under the Highway Act. The corresponding figures for 1886-87 were Rs. 6,26,326 and Rs. 16,155 respectively.

Customs.

Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

The receipts under the head of Customs Imperial were as follow :— Imperial Receipts :

	1886-87. Rs.	a.	p.	1887-88. Rs.	a.	p.
Imports	13,13,087	3	10	16,16,112	8	9
Deduct—						
Drawbacks	2,441	1	9	7,033	5	3
Refunds	7,577	11	7	28,108	2	4
Net Imports	13,03,068	6	6	15,80,971	1	2
Exports	1,93,561	6	10	2,35,042	4	10
Deduct—						
Refunds	1,107	6	0	882	8	9
Net Exports	1,92,454	0	10	2,34,159	12	1
Other items	8,707	8	9	8,498	4	9
Total Revenue ...	15,15,356	3	5	18,59,653	2	4
Less—Total Deductions ...	11,126	3	4	36,024	0	4
Total Net Revenue ...	15,04,230	0	1	18,23,629	2	0

The following table shows, contrasted with those of the previous year, the gross and net receipts in 1887-88 from import duty on articles other than salt, recoveries of the duty on the last mentioned article being credited to the Salt Department :— From Import duty,

No.	Head.	1887-88. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.	1886-87. Gross Receipts.	Refunds.	Drawbacks.	Net Receipts.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	67,917	8,078	2,034	57,805	62,059	7,314	454	54,291
2	Liquors—								
	Potable Spirits ...	11,43,129	583	2,818	11,39,728	10,34,063	...	1,702	10,32,361
	Other Liquors ...	3,46,634	19,408	2,181	3,25,045	2,15,035	265	285	2,14,485
3	Petroleum	56,929	...	...	56,929	.....	...	...	.....
4	Opium	220	...	...	220	445	...	...	445
5	Unclassified Heads—								
	Articles imported by Post	1,349	39	...	1,310	1,640	7	...	1,633
	Grand Total ...	16,16,178	28,108	7,033	15,81,037	13,13,242	7,586	2,441	13,03,215

The slight difference between the gross receipts from import duty, as shown in this table (Rs. 16,16,178) and as stated in the table given in the preceding paragraph (Rs. 16,16,113), is due to the fact that in this table, which contains the trade return figures, a few small items have been included, while others have been excluded from it. The large increase of Rs. 1,07,367 in the net receipts under "Potable Spirits" was due to the increase in the imports of brandy and whisky noticed in Chapter IV (Trade); and that of Rs. 1,10,560 in the receipts under "Other Liquors" is attributable to the increasing demand for imported spirits of wine which are cheaper than and are therefore preferred to both rum from the Mauritius and spirits of wine of country manufacture. The introduction of the Tariff Act of 1887 resulted in an improvement of the revenue from spirits by Rs. 1,61,928. Receipts under "Petroleum" appear for the first time in the statement of receipts from import duty owing to the imposition of a tax on petroleum by Act II of 1888, which came into force on the 10th February 1888. The large increase in refunds was chiefly due to refunds amounting to Rs. 19,294 having been granted on spirits of wine supplied to Government Departments.

The increase of Rs. 41,481 in the gross receipts on account of export duty was due to the expansion of the export trade in rice to the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius and the Persian Gulf. Export duty,

The inclusion of larger amounts than in previous years under the head of "Other items" in the table given in the first paragraph is due to the imperialization, under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, of (i) recoveries of cost of establishments employed at private wharves, and (ii) the pension contributions of those establishments. And other sources.

Provincial Receipts.

The total gross and net provincial receipts were as follow :—

Receipts.	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Gross	21,352	23,124	1,772
Deduct—			
Refunds	818	878	60
Net ...	20,534	22,246	1,712

The principal items which contributed to the increase were warehouse rents, transhipment fees and fees for amendment and duplicate copies.

Expenditure.

Under the new Provincial contract which came into force at the commencement of 1887-88, all expenditure on Customs is classed as Imperial. In previous years the expenditure was treated as wholly Provincial. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,12,507 or Rs. 902 less than in 1886-87. There was a decrease of Rs. 9,980 under the head of the pay of the Collector of Customs owing to the amalgamation of the appointments of that officer and the Collector of Land Revenue and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery at Bombay, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee; and an increase of Rs. 4,561 in the expenditure on the salaries of Assistant Collectors in consequence of the appointment of a covenanted Assistant to the Collector, also in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. An increase of Rs. 7,285 also occurred in the cost of subordinate Customs establishments, owing to the strengthening of the gauging establishment rendered necessary by the Tariff Act of 1887.

Miscellaneous.

The Portuguese Government have not yet asked for a settlement of their share of common customs for the 7th and 8th years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, *i.e.*, 1886-87 and 1887-88. The number of cases in which penalties were inflicted under Section 167 of the Sea Customs Act was 357 against 831 in the previous year. The number of passengers whose embarkation on and landing from steamers and square-rigged vessels under the Native Passenger Ships Act was supervised by the Customs Preventive Department was 654,019 against 884,577 in 1886-87. The decrease occurred in the traffic with the South Konkan and Goa. One of the rival lines of steamers, engaged in this traffic, was disorganized by the death of the principal owner : diminution of competition enabled the other company to maintain a high rate of fares, and this probably, as well as the diversion of some of the traffic to the Southern Marátha Railway, had the effect of lessening the number of passengers. One prosecution was instituted under the Act, but it was ultimately abandoned.

Port of Karáchi.

Imperial receipts.

The following statement shows the imperial customs receipts :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Decrease in 1887-88 as compared with 1886-87.
Import duty ... ...Rs.	5,58,539	5,34,796	23,743
Export duty ... ...Rs.	1,02,000	84,030	17,970
Total ...Rs.	6,60,539	6,18,826	41,713
Deduct—Refunds and Drawback ... ...Rs.	9,063	7,971	1,092
Net Revenue ...Rs.	6,51,476	6,10,855	40,621

The decrease in the realizations of import duty was chiefly due to the preference shown by natives for good Bombay spirit over inferior brandies. From August 1887 to March 1888 no less than 14,000 gallons of country spirit were for the first time imported from Bombay. The decrease in the receipts from export duty resulted from a diminution in the exports of rice—the only article liable to duty on export—to the United Kingdom, France and Persia.

Provincial receipts.

The gross provincial customs receipts fell from Rs. 17,196 in 1886-87 to Rs. 14,089 in the year under review, while the refunds also diminished from Rs. 709 to Rs. 152, so that the net revenue decreased from Rs. 16,487 to Rs. 13,937.

Expenditure.

The customs expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,440 against Rs. 38,357 in the previous year.

Land Customs.

The receipts under this head in the Presidency proper during 1887-88 consisted of a single item of Rs. 9,000, being the contribution received from the Dharampor State on account of *chauth* (one-fourth share of revenue) referred to in the last report. All other items, both of revenue and expenditnre, have disappeared under the operation of the Customs Convention with Cambay and Janjira.

Opium.

Scales and rates of duty.

No change was made during the year 1887-88 in the number or location of the scales for the weighment of opium, or in the rates of duty. The latter remained at Rs. 650 per chest on opium intended for export to China and other foreign countries, and Rs. 700 per chest on opium imported for local consumption in the Bombay Presidency. The rates levied at the scales at Ajmere were, as usual, Rs. 25 per chest higher in each case.

Imports and the method of their disposal.

In the following table the number of opium chests imported from Málwa, Meywár, Márwár, and the territories of His Highness the Gáekwád into Bombay, the amount of pass-duty realized, and the number of chests exported to China and otherwise disposed of in the year 1887-88 are shown, with the corresponding particulars for the two previous years :—

Years.	Number of Chests actually imported into Bombay.	Amount of Pass-fee actually realized and brought to account.	Number of Chests exported to China.	Number of Chests brought for Home consumption.	Number of Chests otherwise disposed of.	Total.
		Rs.				
1885-86	39,216½	2,53,99,200	37,173	1,483	97	38,753
1886-87	39,454	2,57,08,550	37,838	1,615	110	39,563
1887-88	38,716½	2,51,31,300	36,353	1,575	119½	38,047½

The quantity exported to China was less than that exported in 1886-87 by 1,485 chests. 33 chests were exported to African ports, 78 to Cochin and Alleppey, 8 to London, and half a chest to Maskat.

Prices.

The average prices of opium in Bombay during the year under review were higher than those prevailing in the previous year, *viz.* Rs. 1,202 per chest (one year old) and Rs. 1,250 per chest (two and three years old) against Rs. 1,158 per chest (one year old) and Rs. 1,226 per chest (two and three years old) in 1886-87.

Consumption in the Presidency.

Opium was issued from the Government depôts at the uniform rate of Rs. 10 per lb. Altogether 56,191 lbs. were issued from the Government depôts to British retail vendors or to Native Chiefs. Besides this quantity, 693 chests—equal to 94,325 lbs.—were bought in the Bombay market, and 675 chests—equal to 91,875 lbs.—were imported from Málwa for retail consumption, on payment of duty, by Chiefs and vendors permitted to supply themselves direct.

The quantities of opium which actually passed into consumption in the year under report in each British district are shown in the following table, which also exhibits the licit sales of the preceding four years :—

Names of Districts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bombay	11,557	12,615	15,532	17,088	16,903
Ahmedábad	23,760	25,857	27,783	26,687	25,541
Kaira	11,658	10,994	13,136	16,310	12,374
Panch Maháls	2,718	2,766	2,596	2,251	2,471
Broach	11,739	12,353	13,507	11,799	12,054
Surat	3,820	3,692	4,693	3,975	4,335
Thána	1,636	1,337	1,688	1,764	1,496
Khándesh	9,588	10,282	11,246	11,301	11,872
Násik	4,498	5,895	5,557	5,684	5,640
Ahmednagar	6,722	7,707	8,887	10,565	10,414
Poona	8,550	8,960	9,382	11,104	9,509
Sholápur	5,220	6,942	8,140	8,777	6,366
Sátára	2,177	2,806	4,028	4,248	4,558
Belgaum	720	718	1,271	843	768
Dhárwár	498	555	660	604	686
Bijápur	335	312	378	388	444
Kánara	137	136	179	192	161
Ratnágiri	190	190	216	218	207
Kolába	337	679	657	607	676
Karáchi	3,426	3,578	4,728	4,803	3,358
Hyderabad	6,051	7,185	8,273	9,137	10,032
Shikárpur	2,103	2,312	2,633	2,019	2,459
Aden	228	195	225	222	203
Total ...	117,668	128,066	145,395	150,657	142,527

The licit sales of the year were less than those of the preceding year by 8,130 lbs. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the districts of Kaira, Poona and Sholápur. In the Native States in the Bombay Presidency the licit sales amounted to 147,933 lbs., of which 59,992 lbs. were sold in the dominions of His Highness the Gáekwád of Baroda, 8,896 lbs. in Cutch, 49,806 lbs. in Káthiáwár and 26,826 lbs. in other States in Gujarát. The opium required by Native States in the Konkan, Dekkhan and Southern Maratha Country was obtained by the Chiefs from the nearest British depôt, or from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. The quantity supplied to them amounted to 2,413 lbs.

Revenue.

Of the total pass-fee realizations from opium amounting to Rs. 2,51,83,721, a sum of Rs. 11,02,371, representing the duty on excised opium bought for home consumption on account of Government by British licensed vendors and by Native Chiefs, was transferred to Provincial Revenues, leaving Rs. 2,40,81,350 to the credit of Imperial Revenues. Adding to the latter sum the fees levied on account of the transhipment of opium chests in the Bombay harbour, and miscellaneous receipts, the total receipts for the year credited to Imperial Revenues amounted to Rs. 2,40,97,013, or Rs. 5,69,310 less than in the previous year. The decrease was due chiefly to the imports of opium into Bombay from Málwa having been smaller. The total provincial realizations amounted to Rs. 11,90,152 as against Rs. 11,62,645 in the previous

year: they included the pass-duty on opium consumed in British territory, two-thirds of the pass-duty on opium consumed in Káthiáwár and Cutch, and four-fifths of the pass-duty on opium supplied to other Native Chiefs except those in the Rewa Kántha, Mahi Kántha, Pálanpur and Cambay. These last-mentioned States were entitled to receive opium free of duty, while Baroda consumed the opium grown in its own territory without payment of any duty to Government.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in Bombay and that employed at the Ahmedabad Opium Agency, which is debited to Imperial Services under the head "Opium," amounted to Rs. 24,701 against Rs. 24,722 in the previous year. The provincial expenditure on the Opium Department, which is inseparable from that pertaining to A'bkári, may be estimated approximately at Rs. 30,000.

Salt.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General organization.

The following important changes aiming at economy were made during the year in the general organization of the Department, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Committee:—(1) The appointment of Deputy Collector, N. D., was abolished, and his office establishment consisting of 6 superior and 7 inferior servants was transferred intact to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, the establishment of the latter officer being reduced; (2) the Alibág and Uran Ranges were amalgamated, one Third Grade Assistant Collectorship being abolished, and the office establishment of the Alibág Range, with the exception of an English clerk on Rs. 30 who was added to the Uran Assistant's office, being reduced; (3) the appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Collector was also abolished; (4) three Coast Guard Inspectorships were abolished, and their boats' crews and the Bhiwndi guard boat establishment were reduced. In connection with these changes an Inspector on Rs. 75 was added to the sanctioned strength of the Frontier Line in lieu of a Coast Guard Inspector, and the Commissioner was authorized to employ special detectives at a cost not exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem. The net result of the changes mentioned was a reduction of 60 hands in the strength and of Rs. 2,760 per mensem in the cost of the establishment.

Besides the foregoing the following changes were made in the subordinate establishments:—(1) the fish-curing yards at Kusamba and Vesáwa having been closed, 8 hands were reduced and a saving of Rs. 78 per mensem was effected; (2) the establishment at the Bulsár Salt Works was reduced by 3 hands and a saving of Rs. 26-8-0 per mensem effected; (3) an establishment of 10 peons was sanctioned, at a total cost of Rs. 85 a month, to guard the Jal Mahál Salt Work in the Bassein Taluka; (4) the entertainment of 11 additional hands costing Rs. 35 a month in anticipation of the re-arrangement and extension of the Sánikatta Salt Works was sanctioned; (5) an establishment of 8 hands costing Rs. 90 a month was sanctioned for the new fish-curing yards at Palvodem and Morgim in Goa territory.

Strength of the Department.

Taken together the changes detailed in the preceding paragraphs resulted in a reduction of 42 hands in the strength and of Rs. 2,654 per mensem in the cost of the sanctioned establishment, which was on the 31st March 1888 composed as follows:—

Collector	1
Deputy Collector	1
Assistant Collectors	11
Supervisor, Uran Distilleries...	1
Assistant do.	1
Superintendents of Salt Depôts	6
Coast Guard Inspectors	14
Northern Frontier and other Inspectors...	22
Sarkárkúns, including Special Officer, Cambay	33
Officers in charge of Preventive Stations, including Chendni Bandar	9
Dárogás	8
English Writers, including Gaugers	80
Kárkúns, including Sazedárs and Bandar Kárkúns	630
Risáldárs	3
Savárs	110
Petty officers	364
Sepoys...	3,778
Khálásis, watermen and menials	452
Total ...	5,524

General features of administration.

The most important event in the year's administration was an increase in the rate of salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 from the 19th January 1888. The conventions with Cambay and Janjira continued to work harmoniously during the year. It was decided that the Nawáb of Janjira's port of Jáfrabad was no longer to be treated as a Customs port. The only fish-curing yard in existence was that at Vengurla, which still failed to support itself although it gained in popularity and promised to be a success. Experience has shown it to be unnecessary that it should be kept open for more than six months in the year, and the cost of its maintenance will thus be much reduced in future. The transactions at Daman under the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty are now confined to the issue of salt to the Portuguese

Government for domestic consumption and fish-curing out of the stock reserved for the purpose. During the year under report the stock in hand had to be replenished by a supply of 900 maunds of salt from Dhárásna.

The subjoined table shows that the number of salt works open and in operation in British territory during the year under report exceeded the corresponding number for the previous year by three:— Salt works in British and Portuguese territory.

		Salt Works open.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1886-87.	1887-88.		
Government	Runn Works	2	2	...	...
	Bulsár Works	2	1	...	1
Private or leased	Umbargaon	1	1	...	...
	Bassein	21	22	1	...
	Ghodbandar	41	42	1	...
	Trombay	19	19	...	...
	Mátunga	23	23	...	...
	Uran	81	82	1	...
	Karanja	24	24	...	...
	Panvel	19	19	...	...
	Pen	33	33	...	...
	Shiroda	22	23	1	...
	Sánikatta	136	136	...	...
	Total	424	427	4	1

As mentioned in the last report, the works at Charváda in the Bulsár group were closed and the manufacture of salt was concentrated at Dhárásna. Four new works were opened and in operation during the year in the Bassein, Ghodbandar, Uran and Shiroda tálukás respectively. Besides these, 3 new works—one in the Ghodbandar and 2 in the Bassein táluka—were constructed, but manufacture did not commence until after the close of the year. There were also a few large works under construction in the Bassein, Trombay and Panvel tálukás. 6 new works and 7 extensions, besides 32 works and extensions, mostly small ones however, at Sánikatta, were sanctioned during the year. A large number of applications to open salt works in British territory were under consideration.

The number and area of the salt works in operation in Portuguese territory during the year are shown below with the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

	Number.		Area in Acres.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
On account of the British Government	83	74	168·91	146·27
On account of the Portuguese Government	47	45	105·89	104·19
On account of the proprietors working on the excise system	119	128	286·64	308·42
Total	249	247	561·44	558·88

Portuguese Territory.—The wholesale prices paid by merchants to manufacturers at the works ranged from 3 annas to 14 annas a maund, the average rate being 8 annas 11 pies or slightly higher than in the previous year. The West of India and Portuguese Guaranteed Railway was opened during the latter part of the year under report, but sufficient time had not elapsed for the formation of an opinion as to the extent to which the prices of salt at Goa are likely to be affected by the facilities afforded for the introduction of Bombay salt into the markets above the Ghâts hitherto chiefly supplied with Portuguese salt.

The quantity of salt imported by sea was approximately 4,719 maunds against 3,842 maunds imported in 1886-87. The increase of 877 maunds was chiefly due to an increase in the imports of table salt from London. 15½ maunds of salt were imported by land. Imported salt.

British Territory.—The cost price of salt at the Government works at the Runn and at Bulsár remained unchanged during the year. The maximum, minimum and average prices recorded at the works in the Northern and Middle Konkan, and at Shiroda and Sánikatta are noted below:— Cost price of salt at the works in British and Portuguese territory.

	Northern and Middle Konkan.		Shiroda.		Sa'nikatta.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Maximum per maund	0 8 0	1 0 11	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Minimum	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 3 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 6 0
Average	0 2 7	0 3 3	0 9 6	0 9 2	0 6 2	0 7 8

The maximum price of Re. 1-0-11 shown for the Northern and Middle Konkan works was exceptional, having been realized at Mátunga during the early part of the season, before the duty was raised, for a particular description of salt of which the supply was deficient. The maximum at Shiroda was a little lower and at Sánikatta considerably higher than in the previous year: the average was slightly higher in the Konkan and at Sánikatta, and a little lower at Shiroda. These fluctuations were due, in the case of the Konkan and Shiroda, to general causes. At Shiroda the effect of the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway was apparently beginning to make itself felt. At Sánikatta the prices ranged high during the year on account of the stock on hand being deficient in consequence of the fall of rain during the last manufacturing season, of which the Máliks took advantage to raise their rates.

Production and disposal of salt in British and Portuguese territory:

The subjoined table exhibits the total production, loss and wastage, removals, and balances of salt in stock at the end of the year, for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, together with the averages for the five years ending 1886-87 :—

Years.	Stock in hand on 1st April, including Agencies and Depôts for Barágra Salt.	Manufactured and brought to account during the year.	Total Stock.	Loss and Wastage.	Percentage of Loss and Wastage to Total Stock.	Removals during the year.			Balance on 31st March.
						Full Duty.	Duty-free or nominal Duty.	Total.	
1887-88.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.		Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.	Ind. Mds. s. t.
a.—Barágra	6,72,028 19 0	21,75,195 31 0	28,47,224 10 0	1,08,641 12 0	3·81	15,43,626 0 0	1,531 20 0	15,45,157 20 0	11,93,425 18 0
b.—Bulsár	1,70,707 0 0	2,72,421 0 0	4,43,128 0 0	7,558 0 0	1·70	3,23,337 0 0	900 0 0	3,24,237 0 0	1,11,333 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	2,20,072 34 40	70,48,448 30 52	72,68,521 25 12	6,75,443 29 53	9·29	56,13,409 22 0	5,51,523 2 72	61,64,932 24 72	4,28,145 10 47
Total ..	10,62,808 18 40	94,96,065 21 52	1,05,58,873 35 12	7,91,643 1 53	7·49	74,80,372 22 0	5,53,954 22 72	80,34,327 4 72	17,32,903 28 47
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,01,358 30 0	3,84,762 29 40	5,86,121 19 40	44,922 37 40	7·64	2,10,917 15 40	1,62,632 5 0	3,73,549 20 40	1,67,649 1 40
Grand Total ..	12,64,167 3 40	98,80,828 11 12	1,11,44,995 14 52	8,36,565 39 13	7·50	76,91,289 37 40	7,16,586 27 72	84,07,876 25 32	19,00,552 30 7
1886-87.									
a.—Barágra	7,79,308 34 0	22,14,107 11 0	29,93,416 5 0	2,32,382 6 0	7·07	20,87,474 0 0	1,531 20 0	20,89,005 20 0	6,72,028 19 0
b.—Bulsár	75,784 0 0	4,38,257 0 0	5,14,041 0 0	28,477 0 0	5·53	3,14,657 0 0	200 0 0	3,14,857 0 0	1,70,707 0 0
c.—Rest of Presidency.	6,45,326 1 0	61,28,833 0 16	67,74,159 1 16	6,76,146 20 56	9·98	53,62,633 2 0	5,15,306 24 0	58,77,939 26 0	2,20,072 34 40
Total ..	15,00,418 35 0	87,81,197 11 16	1,02,81,616 6 16	9,37,005 26 56	9·11	77,64,764 2 0	5,17,038 4 0	82,81,802 6 0	10,62,808 18 40
d.—Portuguese Territory	2,06,202 27 8	3,50,127 3 0	5,56,329 30 8	35,635 18 48	6·40	1,75,690 20 0	1,43,645 1 40	3,19,335 21 40	2,01,358 30 0
Grand Total ..	17,06,621 22 8	91,31,324 14 16	1,08,37,945 36 24	9,72,641 5 24	8·97	79,40,454 22 0	6,60,688 5 40	86,01,137 27 40	12,64,167 3 40
Average of the 5 years ending 1886-87 ..	22,24,145 12 8	86,19,179 36 55	1,08,43,325 8 53	8,97,777 37 9	8·27	72,55,282 24 48	5,76,115 0 60	78,31,397 25 28	21,14,149 26 16

(*a*) Produce, removals, and balances;

The year commenced with a balance of 6,72,028 maunds of Barágra salt, about one lákh of maunds lower than the balance at the commencement of 1886-87, the stock having been greatly depleted by the great demand for it owing to the failure of the Sámbhar Lake supply during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86. The quantity manufactured and brought to account, though large, was nearly half a lákh of maunds less than in 1886-87, but the loss and wastage for the year were less by more than a lákh, and the demand from the markets mostly supplied from Sámbhar having ceased, the sales were smaller to the extent of more than 5 lákhs, and the year closed with a balance of 11,93,425 maunds. At Bulsár the opening balance was large, but the crop, owing to the closing of Chervára, and the fact that many of the pans at Dhárasna were new, was small, being only 2,72,421 maunds against 4,38,257 maunds in the previous year. The sales were higher than usual, being 3,23,337 against 3,14,657 maunds in 1886-87 and 2,95,764 maunds in 1885-86, so that the balance remaining at the end of the year showed a decrease from 1,70,707 to 1,11,333 maunds. This balance, however, is still considerably higher than the balances for many years previous to 1886-87. In the rest of the Presidency the stocks, which at the commencement of the year had fallen undesirably low, being only 2,20,072 lákhs, recovered considerably. Owing partly to the opening of new works and partly to increased energy on the part of the manufacturers, the year's crop was larger to the extent of nearly 10 lákhs of maunds, and though there was an increase of nearly 3 lákhs in the sales, the year closed with an increase of over 2 lákhs in the stocks. In the Portuguese territory the crop was a good one, being some 30,000 maunds in excess of that of the previous year, but the issues were larger, and the result was a reduction of the closing balance from 2,01,358 to 1,67,649 maunds. The total stock at all the works at the end of the year showed an increase from 12½ to 19 lákhs: but as the different groups of works supply different markets, and deficiencies at one group cannot, as a rule, be met from surplus stocks at another, the total figures are of little practical use apart from the details.

(*b*) Loss and wastage.

The total quantity of salt written off on account of loss and wastage, exclusive of Portuguese territory, was 7,91,643 maunds, showing a decrease of 1,45,363 maunds as compared with the previous year. In the case of Barágra salt alone the decrease amounted to 1,23,741 maunds, and is attributable in part to a smaller quantity of salt having been removed, and in part probably to improvements in the drainage of the open stores carried out during the earlier part of the season. The percentage of loss of Barágra salt is still high e

than it should be, and there is reason to suppose that this is chiefly due to defects in the weigh-bridge used in determining the quantity stored. The quantity of salt written off at Bulsár was 7,558 maunds only, the percentage being 1·70 against 5·53 in 1886-87. This satisfactory result is due partly to greater care and experience in estimating the contents of the rectangular heaps in which all the salt at these works is now stored, but chiefly to the pains taken by the *Agriás* (manufacturers) to thatch them properly. In the rest of the Presidency the percentage was 9·29 against 9·98 in the previous year: the loss by floods during 1887-88 was insignificant. By far the greatest part of the percentage was, however, due to over-estimation. The system of storing salt in rectangular heaps, referred to in the last report, was fully adopted in the Surat range, and the diminution in the percentage of wastage which has followed seems to prove that with proper care in thatching the wastage need be no greater than in the case of conical heaps, and that there is little or no foundation for the other objections urged against the system in the Konkan. The *A'griás* in the Konkan, however, dislike the system, and it is difficult to induce them to give it a fair trial. No conclusive results have as yet been obtained.

Distribution of Barágra or Runn Salt.

The distribution of the issues of the Barágra salt, manufactured at the Runn Salt Works, for 1887-88 and the previous year is exhibited in the following table:—

	1886-87.					1887-88.				
	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces, Panjáb and Oudh.	For Export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.	For local consumption.	For consignment by Railway to Central Provinces.	For consignment by Railway to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India, including Málwa and Rájputána.	Total.
	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds s.
Khárághoda	39,506 20	2,71,539	6,17,037	1,81,560	11,09,642 20	63,191 20	3,48,969	2,00,517	2,05,340	8,18,517 20
Ahmedabad Depôt ..	1,06,780 0	..	....	21,257	1,28,037 0	1,10,273 0	..	..	21,804	1,32,077 0
Agencies	3,48,589 0	1,89,366	....	3,13,371	8,51,326 0	3,52,097 0	98,340	..	1,44,126	5,94,563 0
Total ..	4,94,875 20	4,60,905	6,17,037	5,16,188	20,89,005 20	5,25,561 20	4,47,309	2,00,517	3,71,770	15,45,157 20

The issues showed a total decrease of 5,43,848 maunds as compared with the previous year, attributable to the cessation of the demand from markets normally supplied from sources in Northern India, the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency, and the competition of Panchbadhra salt. The decrease was divided in nearly equal proportions between the issues from the Khárághoda main stores and those from the agencies. The issues for the Panjáb and Oudh entirely ceased during the year. In the issues from the Ahmedabad depôt, which are mainly for local consumption, there was a slight increase. In spite of the large decline as compared with the previous year, however, the total issues of Barágra salt were still more than 2 lákhs of maunds in excess of those for 1884-85, the latest year in which they were unaffected by the abnormal demand arising from the failure of the Sámbhar Lake crop in 1885-86.

The following table shows the sales of Barágara salt since 1873-74:—

Years.	For local consumption.	For Export to Central Provinces.	For Export to North-West Provinces.	For Export to Central India and Rájputána and Málwa.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1873-74	3,41,273	1,89,455	...	79,364	6,10,092
1874-75	3,90,056	2,53,335	...	25,424	6,68,815
1875-76	4,83,137	2,72,890	...	49,172	8,05,199
1876-77	4,61,520	3,17,475	...	51,798	8,30,793
1877-78	4,67,992	4,19,127	...	89,237	9,76,356
1878-79	4,71,448	4,82,370	25,410	1,19,635	10,98,863
1879-80	3,80,888	5,39,280	1,12,770	3,13,481	13,46,419
1880-81	3,62,603	4,03,611	59,220	2,29,884	10,55,318
1881-82	4,77,934	34,232	...	3,09,911	8,22,077
1882-83	4,48,885	4,28,610	5,460	2,84,712	11,67,667
1883-84	4,77,757	4,07,697	15,573	2,95,179	11,96,206
1884-85	4,89,651	4,58,916	24,030	3,71,359	13,43,956
1885-86	5,07,501	4,52,445	13,77,720	6,23,619	29,61,285
1886-87	4,94,875	4,60,905	6,17,037	5,16,188	20,89,005
1887-88	5,25,561	4,47,309	2,00,517	3,71,770	15,45,157

It will be gathered, from the remarks made above, that the sales during 1885-86 and 1886-87 cannot be used for purposes of comparison. Omitting these two years it will be seen that the progressive increase has, on the whole, been fairly maintained.

Distribution of sea salt.

The following comparative statement shows the quantities of sea salt which passed into consumption within and without the Presidency from the sea salt works in Gujarát, the

Konkan and Kánara in British territory, and from those in Portuguese territory, together with the distribution of the issues :—

From	For Export to									
	Central Provinces.		Central India.		Nizám's Territory.		Calcutta.		British Malabár.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel, and Pen	11,83,787	11,84,875	18,707	19,456	8,65,734	6,94,897	6,28,050	5,70,639	10,19,846	10,98,891
Shiroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
Sánikatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,166
Total ..	11,83,787	11,84,875	18,707	19,456	8,65,734	6,94,897	6,28,050	5,70,639	10,19,846	11,03,372
Portuguese India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,979	50,312
Grand Total ..	11,83,787	11,84,875	18,707	19,456	8,65,734	6,94,897	6,28,050	5,70,639	10,56,825	11,53,684

From	For Export to—*continued.*				For Local Consumption.					
	Foreign Malabár (Travancore and Cochin).		Mysore.		In Portuguese India.		Within the Presidency.		Total.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bulsár	..	..	..	..	..	900	3,14,857	3,23,337	3,14,857	3,24,237
Umbargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,434	8,133	8,434	8,133
Bassein, Ghodbandar, Mátunga, Trombay, Uran, Karanja, Panvel, and Pen	5,01,338	5,38,960	..	..	..	..	14,02,437	18,25,330	56,19,899	59,33,048
Shiroda	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,047	56,394	43,047	56,709
Sánikatta	..	..	47,106	1,064	..	..	1,59,453	1,61,812	2,06,559	1,67,042
Total ..	5,01,338	5,38,960	47,106	1,064	..	900	19,28,228	23,75,006	61,92,796	64,89,169
Portuguese India	..	..	..	462	1,49,658	1,67,550	1,32,699	1,55,226	3,19,336	3,73,550
Grand Total ..	5,01,338	5,38,960	47,106	1,526	1,49,658	1,68,450	20,60,927	25,30,232	65,12,132	68,62,719

The steady increase in the sales from the Bulsár Salt Works noticed in previous reports continued during the year. There was a large increase in the issues from all the works round Bombay, except those in the Ghodbandar, Uran and Karanja tálukás, from which a part of the business apparently transferred itself for the time being to Bassein, Mátunga and Pen. The net increase in the entire group of works near Bombay amounted to 3,13,149 maunds. The sales at the Shiroda works showed an improvement of 13,662 maunds as compared with the previous year; almost the whole of the quantity sold was for consumption in British districts. The decline noticeable in the issues from the Sánikatta works, amounting to 39,517 maunds, was due partly to the high prices demanded by the Maliks, and partly to a decrease in the number of carts and pack bullocks available for the transport of salt, owing to the opening of the Southern Marátha Railway. No exports were made from Daman during the year, the operations being confined strictly to issues on account of domestic consumption and fish-curing. There was an increase of over ½ a lákh of maunds, in which all branches of the trade participated, in the issues from works in the Goa territory. Altogether the sea salt works in British and Portuguese territory showed an increase of 3,50,587 maunds in the removals of salt: 54,214 maunds from works in Portuguese territory, and 2,96,373 maunds from those in British territory. Before considering the distribution of the issues of sea salt according to their destination it must be observed that the agency for the registration of external land trade having been abolished, the exact quantities exported by road in the year under report could not be determined, and all salt which was not shown by the permits to be intended for transport by sea or road direct from the works to places outside the Presidency, or which was not exported by rail to such places, had to be classified as intended for consumption within the Presidency. The effect of this circumstance was to increase unduly the residuum left after deducting exports which is considered to represent the local consumption. The exports to the Central Provinces were practically the same as in the previous year. The exports to the Nizám's territory by rail amounted to 6,94,897 maunds. Assuming the road-borne exports to have been the same as in 1886-87 the total exports would appear to have been 8,95,900 maunds. The exports to Calcutta showed a decrease of 57,411 maunds: the trade is dependent on the state of the freight market, and the rates of freight being rather high during the year, shipments of salt were smaller. The exports to British Malabár again made a most material advance (96,859 maunds). The exports to Foreign Malabár, which are entirely for the Travancore and Cochin States, and on which nominal duty only is paid, showed a further increase of 37,622

maunds. Of the salt which was exported by road to Mysore, 1,064 maunds were provided by the Sánikatta works, and 462 maunds by those in Goa territory. It is probable that much salt not shown by the permits as destined for Mysore may have found its way there from adjoining British districts, and that the apparent decline of 46,042 maunds in the supply from British works is only nominal. The quantity of salt issued for local consumption in Portuguese territory showed an increase of 18,792 maunds. The salt assumed to have been left for local consumption within the Presidency showed an increase of 4,69,305 maunds. It is probable, however, that a deduction of nearly 2½ lákhs should be made from this increase on account of unregistered salt traffic by road to the Nizám's territory and Mysore.

Free issues of salt

The issues of salt duty-free amounted to 1,76,095 maunds against 1,57,813 maunds in 1886-87. The details are shown in the subjoined table:—

Issues.	1886-87.			1887-88.			Increase or Decrease.		
	Mds.	s.	t.	Mds.	s.	t.	Mds.	s.	t.
1. Under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty ...	1,43,645	1	40	1,62,632	5	0	+18,987	3	40
2. Under the terms of the Janjira Convention .	11,327	32	0	8,035	0	0	—3,292	32	0
3. To replace salt lost at sea before final check ...	400	32	0	978	1	72	+577	9	72
4. For fish-curing yards in British territory ...	2,440	0	0	3,550	0	0	+1,110	0	0
5. Issue from Bulsár works to replenish stock at Daman	.....			900	0	0	+900	0	0
6. Specimen salt sent to England for the Norwich Museum in Cheshire	.....			0	1	0	+0	1	0
Total ...	1,57,813	25	40	1,76,095	7	72	+18,281	22	32

The increase in the issues under the terms of the Portuguese Treaty occurred chiefly in the quantity issued for fish-curing in Goa territory. The decrease in the issues under the terms of the Janjira Convention was due to the fact that the issues of 1886-87 represented the transactions of two years. The increase of 1,110 maunds in the issues for fish-curing in British territory was due to the increasing popularity of the yard at Vengurla.

Consumption of salt in the Presidency.

The total quantity of salt (Barágra, sea and imported) which passed into consumption in the Presidency, arrived at in the manner described above, amounted to 30,60,528 maunds. Deducting from this the unrecorded road-exports to the Nizám's territory and Mysore which, taking the figures of 1886-87 as a guide, may be roughly estimated at 2,47,000 maunds, the local consumption may be estimated at 28,13,528 maunds. Taking the population, as in the previous year, to number 19,967,148 persons, inclusive of the population of Janjira which now depends on British salt works for its supply, the average consumption per head is calculated to amount to 11·59 lbs. against 10·54 lbs. in the previous year. This rate is the highest on record since the organization of the Bombay Salt Department. In Gujarát the average consumption was 10·33 lbs. per head against 9·92 lbs. in 1886-87, and in the rest of the Presidency 12·23 lbs. against 10·86. The figure representing the consumption in Gujarát is not affected by the doubts arising from the want of statistics of road exports.

Wholesale market prices of salt in the Presidency.

The following table shows the wholesale market prices of salt, as distinguished from the prices at the works, in each district of the Presidency during the months of April, August and December of each of the years 1886 and 1887. In April the stocks are fast multiplying, and as a consequence the prices are usually at their lowest level: in August manufacture is absolutely stopped, distribution by sea is impossible and by land difficult, and as a result prices are generally at their highest level:—

Districts.	Wholesale Price per Indian Maund.											
	April.				August.				December.			
	1886.			1887.			1886.			1887.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	2	13	4	2	13	4	3	0	2	2	7	8	3	0	2	2	13	10
Ahmedabad	2	8	8	2	8	0	2	5	4	2	8	0	2	9	0	2	8	0
Kaira	2	8	0	2	7	8	2	10	4	2	8	8	2	7	8	2	8	4
Panch Maháls	2	8	0	2	8	8	2	11	2	2	11	6	2	11	2	2	9	4
Broach	2	11	4	2	11	4	2	6	0	2	13	0	2	11	4	2	10	8
Surat	2	10	5	2	8	9	2	10	4	2	8	9	2	9	5	2	7	5
Thána	2	9	9	2	9	0	2	7	9	2	10	0	2	8	9	2	10	0
Kolába	2	8	5	2	8	5	2	13	7	2	10	9	2	9	9	2	8	0
Ratnágiri	2	8	7	2	11	11	3	7	9	2	12	2	2	11	7	2	10	5
Kánara	3	3	9	3	3	1	3	8	11	3	11	6	3	4	7	3	8	10
Násik	3	1	9	2	14	4	3	0	8	2	14	5	3	2	2	2	10	8
Khándesh	2	14	8	3	0	2	3	3	7	3	1	3	3	2	0	2	13	8
Ahmednagar	2	15	9	2	13	6	3	0	9	2	13	10	3	1	3	2	13	8
Sholápur	2	12	10	2	10	5	3	0	11	2	12	8	2	15	11	2	12	7
Poona	2	13	4	3	0	4	3	6	0	3	0	5	3	4	3	2	7	1
Sátára	2	6	11	2	12	4	3	6	2	2	15	5	3	0	5	2	13	4
Belgaum	2	12	2	2	14	9	3	5	6	3	1	7	3	0	11	3	0	4
Dhárwár	3	13	11	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	3	4	4	1	8
Bijápur	3	6	4	3	7	7	3	10	3	3	7	10	3	8	7	3	10	3

During the year under report prices have been steadier than in the previous year, and where they have varied, they have, as a general rule, fallen, particularly towards the end of the year. Kánara presents the chief exception, and it is probable that the rates there have been affected by the high prices charged at the works at Sánikatta.

Salt Revenue: The receipts on account of Imperial and Provincial revenue during 1886-87 and 1887-88 are exhibited below:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	1,61,83,669	1,72,03,550	+10,19,881
Provincial ...	27,711	39,191	+ 11,480
Total ...	1,62,11,380	1,72,42,741	+10,31,361

(a) Imperial, The principal fluctuations which contributed to the large increase of Imperial revenue are thus stated and explained:—(1) the total excise duty realized on salt issued from the works in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,60,90,805 against Rs. 1,49,12,568 in 1886-87, thus showing an increase of Rs. 11,78,237, of which a portion (Rs. 7,37,779) resulted directly from the enhancement of duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 already mentioned, and the remainder (Rs. 4,10,458) was due to the increased sales of sea salt at the Northern and Southern Konkan works; (2) the realizations from the duty on salt removed from the Portuguese salt works exhibited an increase of Rs. 1,03,102, of which a portion (Rs. 32,317) was due to the increased rate of duty and the remainder to larger issues; (3) the receipts from ground-rent exhibited an increase of Rs. 10,701 due to the opening of additional salt works in the Bassein and Uran Tálukás, to increased sales of salt in the Bassein, Pen and Shiroda Tálukás, where rent is mostly levied at a rate per maund of salt sold and to recovery of arrears of ground-rent in the Trombay and Karanja Tálukás; (4) there was a decline of Rs. 2,82,670 in the sale-proceeds of Barágra salt and of Rs. 6,330 in the receipts from the proprietary rights of Government in certain salt works, due to the reduced sales of Barágra salt noticed above, assisted in the case of the former item by the abolition of the agencies beyond the Presidency.

(b) Provincial. The increase in the Provincial receipts was mainly due to an increase of Rs. 8,548-8-9 in the miscellaneous revenue owing to deductions having been made from the pay of the peon establishment to meet the cost of clothing and to the refund by the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, of a part of the money remitted to him for payment of land compensation.

Expenditure. Under the Provincial Contract, which came into force during the year under report, the expenditure under the head 'Salt' was made wholly Imperial. The total expenditure for 1886-87, Imperial and Provincial, amounted to Rs. 20,98,825, while that of the year under report, which was wholly Imperial, amounted to Rs. 17,12,049 or Rs. 3,86,776 less. The principal items of increase and decrease may thus be stated and explained. In British territory there was (i) an increase of Rs. 16,846 in the pay of the subordinate establishment owing to the filling up of vacancies in peon establishments, and to the entertainment of additional establishments at the cost of Shilotris; (ii) an increase of Rs. 11,010 under the head of contingencies in consequence of an increase of expenditure on the clothing, belts and badges of peon establishments, and of Rs. 12,930 under the same head in consequence of the failure of water-supply at Khárágboda; (iii) a decrease of Rs. 23,255 in the pay and allowances of the superior supervising establishment owing partly to the absence of the permanent incumbent of the office of Collector of Salt Revenue on leave, and partly to the abolition of gazetted appointments referred to at the commencement of this section; (iv) a decrease of Rs. 37,344 under the head of compensation for the land taken up for the Northern Frontier Line, the compensation having all been paid in the previous year; (v) a decrease of Rs. 3,80,138 under the head of purchase, storage and freight of Barágra salt due to the abolition of agencies and to the circumstance that the crop of Barágra salt was smaller; and (vi) a decrease of Rs. 25,881 in the expenditure on petty construction and repairs, accounted for by the circumstances that no expenditure was incurred during the year on the *chaukis* (police posts) on the Northern Frontier Line, and that all works not imperatively required were postponed. In Portuguese territory there was (1) an increase of Rs. 16,186 on account of compensation to proprietors of salt works, in consequence of the payment during the year under report, from the Goa treasury, of compensation amounting to Rs. 41,263 due for Daman works for the 7th and 8th years of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty; and (2) an increase of Rs. 33,573 under "Refunds and Drawbacks" owing to the exports of salt to Madras, and consequently the wastage allowance thereon having been larger.

Miscellaneous. The following table furnishes details regarding salt-smuggling cases in the years 1886-87 and 1887-88:—

	Number of cases adjudicated.	Number of Persons. Arrested.	Released by the Department.	Sent for trial before Magistrate.	Convicted by the Magistrate.	Acquitted by the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to Number of Persons sent up for trial.	Total estimated Value of Confiscations.
								Rs.
1886-87	300	431	22	409	347	62	84·84	1,283
1887-88	319	493	29	462	394	68	85·28	16,652

The Subordinate Magistrates showed, as a rule, a due sense of the importance of inflicting deterrent punishments. There was a growing tendency to pass sentences of imprisonment instead of or in addition to fine, and the sentences, particularly in the Southern Salt Division, were occasionally severe.

Owing to the rainfall at Khárághoda having been deficient, a scarcity of potable water was anticipated during the hot weather of 1887, and it was calculated that the supply in 1888 could not be depended upon after the beginning of January. Arrangements were accordingly made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for the importation of water in tank waggons from Viramgám. Temporary wells were also dug, and water lifted therefrom by means of wells.

The population of the new village of Khárághoda amounted to 1,819 persons against 1,723 in the previous year. Of the total number, 1,299 were *A'griás* or salt-makers and labourers, and 520 Government and railway employés. There were 75 deaths during the year against 49 in 1886-87, while the number of births exceeded that of the previous year by 15.

SIND.

Manufacture, excavations, imports, sales, consumption, and prices of salt.

There were, as before, four sources from which salt was supplied to the public in Sind during 1887-88, *viz.* the Maurypur-Moach Salt Works, the Saran and Dilyár Deposits, and the Sukkur Depôt where Sind and Panjáb salt is sold. Of these, the Maurypur-Moach Salt Works were the most important. Table salt from Europe was imported as usual. The following table summarises the operations at the works, deposits and depôt named :—

Years.	Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year.	Made or excavated during the year.	Removed during the year.	Issued to the Mir of Khairpur.	Loss and Wastage.	Stocks on hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1886-87	2,57,676	2,48,836	2,28,993	9,500	.....	2,51,219
1887-88	2,51,219	2,05,858	2,34,592	*8,300	5,706	2,08,480

* Charges paid on the salt, Rs. 4,298.

The quantity of salt manufactured at the Maurypur Salt Works was 1,87,565 maunds. 25,600 maunds were consigned from these works to the Sukkur Depôt at which Panjáb salt was not imported during the year, as there was a sufficiently large stock of it on hand. At Saran the excavation and storage amounted to 9,059 maunds and at Dilyár to 9,234. 569 maunds of salt were imported by sea and 12,504 maunds by land. 164 maunds of Panjáb rock-salt were sold from the Sukkur Depôt against 3,745 maunds in 1886-87: the decrease was due to private traders who bring the salt as ballast in their grain boats being able to sell it more cheaply than the Salt Department. 25,951 maunds of Maurypur salt were also sold at the depôt, the total sales at which amounted to 26,115 maunds, or 356 maunds more than in the previous year. 1,81,496 maunds, or 1,482 maunds more than in 1886-87, were sold at Maurypur; 15,897, or 358 maunds less, at Saran; and 9,959, or 3,350 maunds more, at Dilyár. The large increase in the sales at Dilyár followed upon a reduction of the establishment charges from 5½ annas to 9 pies per maund. Including 1,125 maunds of Maurypur salt sold in the fish-curing yard at Shamspir at 8 annas a maund, the total sales amounted to 2,34,592 maunds, or 5,600 more than in 1886-87. The total quantity of licit salt consumed in the province, including table and Panjáb mines salt imported by private traders, amounted to 2,47,664 maunds, which gives an average consumption of 8 lbs. 7 oz. per head against 8 lbs. in the preceding year. The average ruling price at which salt was sold by traders throughout Sind was slightly higher than in 1886-87 owing to the enhancement of salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ from 19th January 1888, the wholesale price having risen from Rs. 2-15-0 to Rs. 3-0-8 and the retail price from Rs. 3-3-1 to Rs. 3-4-10.

Financial results.

The gross receipts from excise duty and other miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 5,56,300, or Rs. 45,817 more than in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,08,095, or Rs. 4,759 more than in the preceding year: the increase occurred principally in railway charges on the larger quantities of Maurypur salt consigned to the Sukkur Depôt during the year under report. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 15·88 against 16·44 in 1886-87.

In the fish-curing yard at Shamspir, 6,731 maunds of fish were cured against 2,006 maunds in 1886-87. The yard is said to benefit only a few firms to whom the fishermen are indebted. 138 offences against the salt laws were detected against 107 in the previous year. There were 57 cases of illicit manufacture, 51 of smuggling from foreign territory attributable to the constant illicit filtering into Upper Sind of salt made at the Khán of Khelát's works on the Jacobabad frontier, 23 of illicit removals from natural deposits, and 7 of a miscellaneous kind.

ADEN.

The gross collections on account of salt at Aden amounted to Rs. 11,646, or Rs. 285 more than in 1886-87. The value of the salt produced in Government pits was only Rs. 62 for 443 *kailáhs*. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 300, or Rs. 56 more than in the previous year. The exports of salt amounted to 86,525 *kailáhs* against 79,520 in the previous year. The Italian Salt Company exported 17,392 tons of salt during the year.

Excise.

PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Changes in the method of administration:

The year under review was one of some importance in regard to excise administration, as changes of consequence were made in the ábkári arrangements of several districts and States.

Bombay City,

The changes effected in the ábkári arrangements in the town and island of Bombay, in pursuance of the orders passed by Government on the recommendations of the Ábkári Commission, were described in the last report. During the year under report a further step was taken in the direction of those changes. In order to ensure a fresh supply of raw toddy to consumers at reasonable rates, a condition was imposed on the tree-foot booth-keepers requiring them to sell pure and undiluted toddy within a fixed maximum price of 9 pies per 8 drams.

Thána and Kolába,

Changes were introduced in the ábkári arrangements of the Thána and Kolába districts similar to those effected during 1886-87 in the town and island of Bombay. They may thus be described:—

(1) The tax levied on trees tapped for the extraction of toddy, which had been the only form of duty on toddy spirit and had been raised in consequence to a level which affected injuriously the consumers of the raw juice, was lowered. A still-head duty was imposed on toddy-spirit at the same rate as that levied on mowra spirit, *viz.* Rs. 2 per gallon of 25° U. P., and out of this, as at Bombay, a sum of Re. 1 per gallon was held to have been disbursed in the shape of tree tax on the raw material.

(2) The right of manufacturing toddy-spirit in tracts in which that kind of spirit is allowed to be sold, had previously been included with the right of sale in the monopoly given to the ábkári farmer. During the year under report it was separated from the right of sale; public distilleries were established in each of the coast tálukás of the Thána district, *viz.* Máhím, Dáhánu and Umbargaon, in addition to those already in existence in the Sálsette and Bassein tálukás of that district and in the Panvel and Alíbág tálukás of the Kolába district; and at these distilleries applicants were permitted to manufacture toddy spirit either for supply to the local ábkári farmer or for the Bombay market on payment of still-head duty at the prescribed rates.

(3) In view of the objection usually advanced against the minimum guaranteed revenue system, the country-spirit farms were sold experimentally for the last seven months of the year under report to bidders who offered the highest percentage in addition to the still-head duty on every gallon sold.

(4) The following changes were made in the system of licensing trees for the extraction of toddy:—

(*a*) All rates on cocoanut and brab trees above Rs. 10 were reduced to that rate, those below that rate being left undisturbed.

(*b*) The maximum selling price for raw toddy was abolished, and the licensees were allowed to retail the juice at any price they pleased,—the right of Government to regulate prices at any time, if necessary, for the protection of consumers being retained.

(*c*) Shop licenses for the sale of raw toddy were issued at a fixed rate of Rs. 10; but when there were several applicants, all or several of whom were equally eligible, the licenses were sold by auction. These licenses conferred on the holders thereof the right of selling toddy to the public or to the licensed distillers, if any, of the táluka or mahál concerned, but not to a tree-foot booth-keeper or to another toddy shopkeeper.

(*d*) Licenses were issued for not less than 10 trees to approved applicants on payment of a fixed fee of Rs. 10, conferring on the holders thereof the privilege of selling at tree-foot booths established at places appointed by the Collector of the district the produce of the trees, either to the public or to licensed toddy distillers.

(*e*) Tapping licenses were issued to applicants without any limit as to number of trees, entitling them to sell toddy to licensed shopkeepers or to licensed distillers, but not to the public or the tree-foot booth-keepers.

(*f*) Tapping licenses were issued to the owners of toddy trees for the extraction of toddy, for domestic consumption only, from not more than 5 cocoanut or brab trees or 10 date-trees in each case, under the stipulation that all surplus toddy might be sold to licensed toddy shopkeepers or to the licensed toddy distillers, if any, of the táluka or mahál concerned, and to no one else.

Jawhár,

The mowra spirit distillery in the Jawhár State in the Thána district was discontinued from the 1st of August 1887, and the ábkári farmer of the State required to obtain spirit from the distilleries at Uran and Bhándúp.

Khándesh,

The district of Khándesh, the ábkári of which had for a long time past been managed on the out-still system, was brought under the operation of the central distillery, still-head duty and minimum guaranteed revenue system from the 1st of January 1888, the rates of duty being fixed at Re. 0-12-0 per gallon for spirit of strength 25° U. P. and Re. 0-6-0 for spirit of strength 60° U. P. for the western portion of the district comprising the Akhráni Pargana of the Taloda Táluka, the villages situated in the Mevás States, the Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka and the Dángs, and at Rs. 2-0-0 and Re. 1-0-0 for spirit of strength 25° and 60° U. P. respectively for the rest of the district. This arrangement necessitated the introduction of a similar system in the adjoining tálukás of Báglán, Kalvan and Peint of the Násik district which had heretofore been farmed on the out-still system. These tálukás were accordingly incorporated from the same date in the district farms, and made subject to the still-head duty rate applicable to the rest of the district, *viz.* Rs. 2-0-0 per gallon of strength 25° U. P.

Baroda, Cambay, Mahi Kántha, and Rewa Kántha,

The arrangements proposed by the special officer appointed to negotiate and report on the subject of placing the ábkári systems of the States of Baroda, Cambay, and the Mahi and Rewa Kánthás on a satisfactory basis were approved by Government during the year under report and carried into effect from the 1st of January 1888. They involved certain changes affecting the adjoining British districts, of which the following were the most important:—

(1) The ábkári management of the Cambay State and of the States of Bhadarwa, Umeta, Pándu Mevás, Dorka Mevás and Sankheda Mevás in the Rewa Kántha was leased to the British Government and entrusted to the Collector of Kaira.

(2) It was arranged that certain isolated villages belonging to Baroda, and to I'dar and other States in the Mahi Kántha Agency, which were surrounded by British territory, and certain isolated British villages situated in the territory of Native States should be supplied with excised spirit from the nearest British or Gáekwádi central distillery, the duty being afterwards remitted to the State concerned; and to facilitate the execution of this arrangement the central distillery and still-head duty system was established in the Parántij táluka, including the Modása mahál of the Ahmedábad district. The spirit required is supplied from the Ahmedabad distillery and excised at the rate of Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-6-0 for every gallon of strength 25° and 60° U. P. respectively.

(3) The central distillery and still-head duty system was introduced into the Rájpipla State with the object of securing the ábkári revenue of the adjoining district of Broach, and the number and position of the liquor shops on the Surat-Navsári frontier were permanently fixed in order to restrict, as far as possible, the competition between the Surat and Baroda farmers.

Poona, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kaira and Ahmednagar.

The only other changes made during the year were:—(*α*) the raising of the rate of still-head duty from Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 3-2-0 per gallon in the districts of Poona and Belgaum, from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 in the towns of Hubli and Dhárwár and for a distance of 10 miles round each town, and from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 in the rest of the Dhárwár district and in the Bijápur district, the maximum selling price in each district remaining unaltered; (*β*) the raising of the still-head duty rates for the tálukás of Anand, Borsad and Nadiád from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 2-4-0, the maximum selling price being proportionately raised at the same time; and (*γ*) the abolition of the toddy farm in the Ahmednagar district and the introduction into it of the Poona system of issuing tapping licenses to applicants for the sale of toddy at shops and at tree-foot booths.

Realizations from all sources.

The total realizations of the year are contrasted with those of the previous year in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	Realizations for 1886-87.	Realizations for 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imported foreign liquor	93,759	91,350
Country liquor	71,19,625	73,06,774
Intoxicating drugs	1,10,325	1,18,209
Miscellaneous	1,01,263	1,13,881
Total ...	74,24,972	76,30,214

The realizations for the year exceeded those for 1886-87 and 1885-86 by Rs. 2,05,242 and Rs. 4,33,875 respectively, and the average of the three years ending 1884-85 by about 5 lákhs of rupees.

Revenue from imported foreign liquor, and Indian manufactured spirits paying duty at tariff rates.

The excise revenue from imported foreign liquor consisted of receipts from license fees for the sale of foreign liquor. There were no material fluctuations in the number of licenses issued or in the amount of license fees realized. The slight decrease in the revenue was caused by the withdrawal of licenses for refreshment rooms in the city and cantonment of Belgaum.

The quantities of different kinds of Indian manufactured spirits paying excise duty at tariff rates which passed into consumption and the excise realizations therefrom, in each of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, are shown in the following statement :—

Description of Spirits.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs.
Spirits of wine	5,599	39,112	2,881	22,894
Methylated spirits	363	51	110	16
Rum	6,234	28,515	3,519	18,353
Perfumed spirit from Navsári	.....	.....	22	168
Flavoured spirit from Surat	.....	.....	28	114
Total ...	12,196	67,678	6,560	41,545

During the year under report, permission was accorded by Government to Messrs. R. H. Bána & Co., of Navsári, under Section 9 of the Ábkári Act, to import perfumed spirit from Navsári into Bombay by sea and rail under permits obtained from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on payment of duty at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per Imperial gallon, subject to certain conditions. The transport of flavoured liquors of strength not exceeding 10° U. P. or not below 25° U. P. from the public distilleries at Uran and the central distillery at Surat to Bombay was also allowed on payment of duty at the tariff rates, the strength of the spirit being ascertained by test before it was sweetened.

Country-liquor revenue in the different districts:

The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the revenue derived from the consumption of country liquor in the different districts of the Presidency proper :—

	Thousands of Rupees.		Thousands of Rupees.
1. Bombay	2,119	11. Bijápur	171
2. Surat	819	12. Sholápur	166
3. Thána	712	13. Násik	158
4. Khándesh	525	14. Broach	148
5. Poona	510	15. Ahmedabad	139
6. Dhárwár	420	16. Sátára	103
7. Belgaum	411	17. Ahmednagar	79
8. Kolába	331	18. Kaira	43
9. Kánara	189	19. Panch Mahals	34
10. Ratnágiri	188		

The revenue having considerably increased in the districts of Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijápur, Sholápur, Sátára and Kaira, and diminished in the districts of Thána, Násik, Ahmedabad and Broach, the several districts do not stand in the same order as in the previous year.

Bombay City,

The following statement shows the realizations under different heads of revenue in the city of Bombay :—

Items.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on mowra spirit	15,01,135	14,64,734
Still-head duty on toddy spirit—		
Recovered in cash	1,46,735	2,00,868
By adjustment on account of tree-tax	1,05,730	1,43,752
Fees for distillation of toddy spirit	3,289	3,390
Tree-tax on raw toddy	36,915	13,628
Rent of trees on Government land	169	231
Sale-proceeds of country liquor shop licenses	2,89,242	2,84,474
Do. of licenses for the sale of toddy	8,559	8,370
Total ...	20,91,774	21,19,447

The manufacture of toddy spirit at the Dádar distilleries, which was resumed in the previous year, assumed larger proportions during the year under report. 143,752 gallons of toddy spirit of strength 25° U. P. were manufactured and placed for sale in the shops as compared with 105,149 gallons manufactured in the preceding year. The number of trees tapped for distillation and sale of raw toddy was 12,473 cocoanut, 879 brab and 4,808 date trees, against 10,850 cocoanut, 958 brab and 4,913 date trees in the previous year. The increase in the quantity of toddy spirit manufactured and placed for sale was to some extent counterbalanced by a decrease in the quantity of mowra

spirit imported during the year, from 515,936 gallons in 1886-87 to 505,344 gallons in the year under report.

Surat, The country-liquor revenue of the Surat district showed an increase of Rs. 9,100 as compared with that of 1886-87, chiefly due to increased receipts from license fees for the sale of raw toddy—the shops having, as usual, been sold by public auction. The year under report was the second of the term of three years for which the country-spirit farm of the district was renewed from 1st August 1886.

Thána, There was a decrease in the country-liquor revenue of the Thána district to the extent of Rs. 98,700, due mainly to the realizations from still-head duty and collections of tree-tax having been smaller.

Khándesh, The country-liquor revenue of the Khándesh district was derived partly from the proceeds (Rs. 2,88,346) of country-spirit farms sold for lump sums by tálukás and partly from still-head duty realizations during the last seven months of the year.

Poona, The country-spirit farms of the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Sátára were sold for the term of three years beginning on 1st August 1887. The minimum annual revenue guaranteed in each case was considerably in excess of the realizations in any of the previous years. Similarly, the farms of the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Násik were sold for a period of two years and seven months, beginning with the 1st of January 1888.

The country-spirit farm of the Poona district was sold for a minimum guaranteed revenue of Rs. 4,55,000 against Rs. 4,00,000, guaranteed for the previous term of three years. The toddy revenue contributed Rs. 21,481 to the total receipts, which amounted to Rs. 5,09,593. The realizations for the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,17,998 in the aggregate.

Dhárwár, The Dhárwár country-spirit farm fetched Rs. 3,25,000 against Rs. 2,49,000 under the old contract. The toddy revenue shows only a slight fluctuation. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 4,20,100 as compared with Rs. 3,31,477 in the previous year.

Belgaum, The total realizations in the Belgaum district amounted to Rs. 4,10,590 against Rs. 3,16,900 in the year 1886-87. The increase was partly due to the country-spirit farm having been sold for a higher sum (Rs. 3,15,115) than before, and partly to an increase in the sale-proceeds of the toddy farm.

Kolába, A decrease of Rs. 2,869 occurred in the country-liquor revenue of the Kolába district as compared with that of the previous year.

Kánara and Ratnágiri, A slight decrease and a slight increase occurred in the country-liquor revenues of the districts of Kánara and Ratnágiri respectively. They were due to ordinary fluctuations in the bids received at the annual auction sales of the farms of those districts.

Sholápur, There was an increase in the total realizations in the district of Sholápur, due to the circumstance that the country-spirit farm was sold during the year for a larger guaranteed revenue than was tendered for the three years ending 1886-87.

Bijápur, An increase occurred in the total realizations of the Bijápur district, owing to the high price for which the toddy farm was sold.

Násik, Broach and Ahmedabad, There was a decrease in revenue in the Násik, Broach and Ahmedabad districts, due mainly to the fact that the country-spirit farms were renewed for the first five months of the year under report for amounts based upon the average value of sales in the past. When the farm of the Násik district was re-sold on 1st January 1888 for two years and seven months, however, a minimum guarantee of Rs. 1,75,101 was secured, which was considerably in excess of the sum realized in previous years. The amounts guaranteed for the Broach and Ahmedabad farms when the farms were re-sold for the same period were lower than those for the previous three years, especially in the case of Ahmedabad.

Ahmednagar, In the case of the Ahmednagar country-spirit farm the amount guaranteed increased to Rs. 75,000. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 79,150 as compared with Rs. 71,291 in the preceding year, the revenue from toddy having decreased by Rs. 4,533, owing chiefly to the abolition of the farming system.

Kaira, The revenue in the Kaira district showed an increase, which was, however, only nominal, being the result of the change noticed above, by which the ábkári management of certain Native States was entrusted to the Collector of that district.

And the Panch Mahals. The country-liquor revenue of the Panch Mahals was nearly the same as in 1886-87.

Number of shops in the whole Presidency. The total number of shops for the sale of country spirits and raw toddy in the whole Presidency in the year under report is contrasted in the following table with the number of those open in 1886-87 :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shops for the sale of country spirit alone	2,262	2,362
Shops for the sale of country spirit and toddy	385	291
Shops for the sale of raw toddy only...	1,237	1,724
Total ...	3,884	4,377

The increase in the number of shops for the sale of country spirit was mainly due to the establishment of additional shops in the district of Khándesh. It was found necessary to sanction these additional shops with the twofold object of placing licit liquor within easy reach of the people in tracts in which liquor was to a great extent sold by itinerant vendors during the time the ábkári management of the district was conducted on the out-still system, and of lessening the temptations to illicit distillation. The increase in the number of toddy shops was caused by the licensing of a number of additional tree-foot booths for the sale of raw toddy in the Thána and Kolába districts, in order to afford greater facilities for obtaining the raw juice, which is largely consumed by the poorer classes. The decrease in the number of shops allowed for the sale of both spirit and raw toddy was the result of the prohibition of the sale of raw toddy and spirit in the same shop in the districts last named.

Incidence of taxation.

The incidence of ábkári taxation per head of population was for the whole Presidency annas 8 and pie 1 as compared with annas 7 and pies 11 in 1886-87.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Excise Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,21,941. The amount of annual compensation paid to the Municipality of Bombay for the loss of the revenue formerly obtained by the Municipality by the sale of shop licenses and to the Chiefs in the Konkan, Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country for the lease of the ábkári of their States to the Bombay Government was Rs. 2,90,582. The amount of compensation due to the several Native States in the Rewa Kántha and Khándesh Agencies the ábkári management of which has been leased to the British Government has yet to be determined. Owing to the expenditure of the Ábkári Department and of the excise opium department being credited to the same head of account, the exact amount of actual expenditure pertaining to each department cannot be accurately stated.

SIND.

The excise revenue of the province of Sind as stated in Appendix V. B. (I.) (1) as regards spirits, wine, beer and other fermented liquors (including toddy), and in Appendix V. B. (I.) (8) as regards drugs was as follows:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karáchi	1,67,630	1,96,347
Hyderabad	1,53,770	1,44,999
Shikárpur	1,37,660	1,23,435
Thar and Párkar	7,693	6,730
Upper Sind Frontier	31,205	26,880
Total ...	4,97,958	4,98,391

Except in a few specified tracts the system of farming the country liquor revenue was abolished in Sind, and the still-head duty system with its concomitant, the sale of liquor under separate licenses at prices not exceeding a certain fixed maximum, was introduced at the commencement of the year. Full details regarding the operation of the new system are not available. But it would appear that its introduction met with considerable opposition in the Shikárpur and Thar and Párkar Districts; that at Karáchi, where it resulted in a reduction of the price of liquor, the public was indifferent to its enforcement; that at Hyderabad the system was regarded at first with some suspicion which disappeared as the year progressed; and that in the Upper Sind Frontier District, where it led to an enhancement of price, the Amils and others abandoned the use of country liquor. In comparison with the previous year, the country liquor revenue increased in Karáchi by Rs. 20,186, while in Hyderabad it decreased by Rs. 12,323 and in the Thar and Párkar District by Rs. 1,281. In the Shikárpur District there was a decrease of Rs. 17,016, as compared with the average of the three preceding years. Information as regards increase or decrease of revenue in the Upper Sind Frontier District is not available. The increases and decreases in the revenue from foreign liquor, toddy farms and intoxicating drugs would appear not to present any features of special interest.

ADEN.

Gross receipts and expenditure.

The gross ábkári receipts at Aden from duty on foreign and country spirits, license fees, *gánja*, warehouse-rent, &c., amounted to Rs. 80,865, showing an increase of Rs. 10,201 over the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 4,552 in the revenue from foreign spirits attributed to the freedom of the port from quarantine and the landing of numerous passengers in consequence. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,961, against Rs. 6,130 in the previous year.

Stamps.

Revenue and expenditure.

The aggregate receipts under the Indian Stamp Act and Court Fees' Act in 1887-88 were Rs. 48,91,044, against Rs. 47,98,438 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 92,606, or 1·9 per cent.,—the gross receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, being Rs. 21,94,748 and under the Court Fees' Act Rs. 26,96,296. The increase under the first-mentioned Act amounted to Rs. 1,13,128, which is satisfactory. There was a decrease under the last-mentioned Act of Rs. 20,522, which was due to the circumstance that there was less litigation than in the previous year.

The expenditure under the Indian Stamp Act amounted to Rs. 1,06,104 or Rs. 3,712 less than in the previous year, and under the Court Fees' Act to Rs. 1,32,698 or Rs. 11,667 less than in the preceding year. The percentages of the expenditure to the receipts were 4·8 and 4·9 respectively. The decrease in the expenditure was due chiefly to the refunds having been smaller in the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Classification of receipts.

Rs. 68,912 were realized under the head of foreign bill stamps, showing an increase of Rs. 369 over the amount realized in the previous year. The receipts under the head of India revenue stamps were Rs. 1,83,197, or Rs. 6,713 more than in the preceding year. The revenue derived from share transfer stamps was Rs. 39,595, showing an increase of Rs. 6,160. Rs. 2,46,839 were realized under the head of bills of exchange including hundis, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 5,231 over the previous year. The revenue derived from the sales of general stamps amounted to Rs. 16,02,572, or Rs. 82,841 more than in 1886-87. The receipts on account of impressed and adhesive court-fee stamps amounted toRs. 26,88,187, being Rs. 21,905 less than in the previous year. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 36,232, showing an increase of Rs. 10,852.

Administration.

The numbers of instruments impounded or presented under Sections 33, 35 and 38 of the Indian Stamp Act were respectively 462, 301 and 147. The amount of penalty levied was Rs. 4,495. Prosecutions were ordered in 46 cases, and in 57 cases(including cases of the previous year) convictions were obtained. 60 persons were convicted, and the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 334. The Stamp Department in Bombay continued to be administered very efficiently.

Income Tax.

Income-tax.

The following table shows the financial results of the income-tax operations of 1887-88 as compared with those of the previous year:—

	Original demand.		Final demand (including penalties).		Collections(including penalties).		Incidence on tax-payers.		Expenditure.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. per head	Rs. per head	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division	4,17,959	4,28,966	3,74,562	3,89,115	3,60,675	3,92,425	23 1 0	24 1 4	14,240	4,395
Central Division	3,69,180	*...	3,20,813	*...	3,16,679	†3,34,431		*...	12,586	*...
Southern Division	2,11,846	2,16,645	1,95,776	2,05,565	1,93,205	2,04,193		20 13 1	6,569	1,177
Sind	2,71,292	2,70,272	2,49,741	2,49,787	2,43,691	2,52,518		22 3 8	3,240	1,411
Aden	32,054	32,953	27,370	29,375	27,370	29,375		43 2 1	768	861
Bombay City	20,87,981	18,80,214	14,06,524	16,60,277	13,62,415	16,10,753	67 14 5	72 11 7	40,335	41,360
Presidency generally (collections made by the Head Account Office on account of (i) official salaries, pensions, &c., and (ii) interest on securities) ...	...	...	...	...	4,57,656	4,71,218	.....	.....	...	...
Total ..	33,90,312	*28,29,050	25,74,786	*25,34,119	29,61,691	32,94,913	.....	.....	‡77,738	*§49,204

* The income-tax report of the Central Division was not received up to the time of going to press.
† This figure has been obtained from the annual administration reports of the Collectors of the Central Division.
‡ Exclusive of the cost of the special officer for the Presidency generally.
§ The accounts recorded in the Accountant General's Office up to date of going to press show the total expenditure for 1887-88 to be Rs. 67,678.

The special officer appointed to secure uniformity of practice in the administration of the machinery employed for the collection of the tax having done his work, the appointment was discontinued. Economy was also effected in the expenditure by dispensing, as far as possible, with the employment of special establishments for the collection of the tax, and by the stoppage or reduction of payments to ordinary district establishments for collecting the tax: hence the reduction of expenditure noticeable in the preceding table. There was a large increase of Rs. 3,33,222 in the collections, to which every part of the Presidency contributed more or less; but the bulk of the increase (Rs. 2,48,338) occurred in the city of Bombay.

Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds.

To the 5 existing Incorporated Local Funds, a new one, *viz.* the Sind Book Depôt Fund, was added during the currency of the year under report. The following statement shows the transactions of the funds during the year: the solvency of the funds is in each case apparent:—

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1887.			Receipts, 1887-88.			Total.			Charges, 1887-88.			Closing balance, 31st March 1888.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	17,84,252	14	2	41,22,353	8	6	59,06,606	6	8	37,90,194	2	3	21,16,412	4	5
Sind Village Cess Fund	3,22,573	1	2	2,50,906	2	8	5,73,479	3	10	2,04,301	7	4	3,69,177	12	6
Government Central Book Depôt ...	46,239	8	3	1,68,371	2	3	2,14,610	10	6	1,43,389	7	10	71,221	2	8
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	4,568	14	11	10,846	0	0	15,414	14	11	10,439	13	2	4,975	1	9
Presidency Educational Fund ...	5,882	15	6	75,276	4	10	81,159	4	4	68,133	13	8	13,025	6	8
Sind Book Depôt Fund	.....			20,010	1	11	20,010	1	11	9,510	3	4	10,499	14	7
Total ...	21,63,517	6	0	46,47,763	4	2	68,11,280	10	2	42,25,968	15	7	25,85,311	10	7

The closing balance to the credit of the Local Funds established under Act I of 1884 was more than half a lákh of rupees in every district of the Presidency except Kánara (Rs. 32,430), Poona (Rs. 49,753), Thar and Párkar (Rs. 25,860), and the Upper Sind Frontier District (Rs. 46,247). In the following districts it was over a lákh of rupees:—Belgaum (Rs. 1,23,066), Bijápur (Rs. 1,00,324), Dhárwár (Rs. 1,97,166), Khándesh (Rs. 1,68,540), Sátára (Rs. 1,08,382), Shikárpur (Rs. 1,31,492), Surat (Rs. 1,62,053), and Thána (Rs. 1,14,283). With regard to the second fund mentioned in the table, it is to be observed that the Government of India have sanctioned the creation of a separate Village Officers' Cess Fund in each district of Sind to which the receipts under the Sind Village Cess Fund Act IV of 1881 are credited. The receipts consist of the one-anna cess on Government lands and the cess on alienated lands, and from these receipts the remuneration of village officers in Sind is defrayed. In 1886-87, 31 tálukás of the Sind districts were under the operation of the Act, while at the end of 1887-88 the Act had been extended to 38 tálukás. The closing balance of the Cess Fund amounted to Rs. 94,799 in Hyderabad, Rs. 18,264 in Karáchi, and Rs. 2,56,115 in Shikárpur. The Steam Boiler Inspection Fund has been noticed in detail in Chapter IV (Manufactures and Industries). The Presidency Educational Fund was created under the orders of Government in 1873 on the abolition of the old School Fee Fund. The object of the fund was to separate higher from lower education and to keep all receipts and charges of the former under Provincial Funds and the latter under Local Funds. The receipts consist of fees from the schools, interest on funded capital, contributions from the Municipality, and Government grants to vernacular schools. The expenditure consists of the pay of the school establishments, contingencies, prizes, grants to the male and female training colleges at Poona, and public works charges. The accounts of the Sind Book Depôt Fund were formerly kept by the Educational Inspector in Sind, under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, as a private banking account with the Karáchi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. As this procedure was opposed to the rules of the Civil Account Code, the account with the Bank was closed and the transactions of the fund were brought on the Government books under Incorporated Local Funds.

Excluded Local Funds.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds are shown in the following table:—

Funds.	Opening Balance.			Receipts, 1887-88.			Total.			Charges, 1887-88.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Cantonment Fund ...	78,739	3	2	2,69,591	8	11	3,48,330	12	1	2,61,726	0	6	86,604	11	7
Police Funds	50,888	13	1	6,91,783	2	7	7,42,671	15	8	6,98,229	14	3	44,442	1	5
Port and Marine Funds ...	4,56,424	5	8	3,23,772	5	6	7,80,196	11	2	2,61,252	4	3	5,18,944	6	11
Education Funds... ..	61,840	4	11	1,75,401	0	1	2,37,241	5	0	1,80,394	4	4	56,847	0	8
Medical and Charitable Funds	47,384	14	8	1,34,528	8	7	1,81,913	6	10	1,44,780	0	2	37,133	6	8
Public Works Funds ...	2,64,388	1	8	7,74,046	7	10	10,38,434	9	6	7,54,261	15	1	2,84,172	10	5
Other Funds	2,32,703	3	9	6,39,882	1	11	8,72,585	5	8	6,43,682	2	0	2,28,903	3	8
Total ...	11,92,368	14	6	30,09,005	3	5	42,01,374	1	11	29,44,326	8	7	12,57,047	9	4

The Police Funds comprise several Horse Funds and Police Superannuation Funds, besides the funds created for the purpose of recording the accounts of receipts and expenditure on account of the Police employed in several of the Gujarát Political Agencies. The Gáekwád agreed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 3,75,000 for the maintenance of this police; and during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 the subsidy, with some other receipts, was apportioned among the Káthiáwár, Pálanpur, Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha Agencies, and the Police charges were taken against this receipt. The most important of the Port and Marine Funds were the Aden Port Fund, the Northern and Southern Groups Port Funds, and the Indus Conservancy Fund. The Educational Funds comprised numerous endowment funds, numbering 106 in all, or 8 more than in the previous year. The Medical and Charitable Funds consisted of 81 dispensary funds, or 7 more than in the previous year. The Public Works Funds consisted of the Mahi Kántha and Káthiáwár Local Funds, and the Káthiáwár Road Fund. The "Other Funds" consisted of Sánitaria Station Funds, Infanticide Funds, the Báriya Tribute Fund, the Cotton Improvement and Cotton Gin Factory Funds, and Miscellaneous Káthiáwár Funds.

Municipal Revenues.

A notice of the income and expenditure of Municipalities is included in the general review of the administration of those bodies in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

Returns of vital statistics are received by the Sanitary Department from 222 rural and 56 town circles, and from 7 cantonments in British and 9 in foreign territory. The aggregate population by the Census of 1881 of the rural circles is 14,337,234; of the town circles 2,056,025 and of the cantonments in British territory 61,155, including Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men, or a total of 16,454,414. Number of Circles.

628,193 births were registered in 1887 against 581,553 in 1886—an increase of 46,640. The rate per mille of population was 38·18 against 35·34 last year. The proportion of male to female children born was 108·91 to 100; last year it was 109·06. In every 100 births there were 52·13 males and 47·87 females, and for every 100 males there were 91·81 females. Further details are given in the following table:— Births.

Years.	Population.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1877	16,181,741	164,262	147,399	311,661	10·15	9·11	19·26	52·75	47·25	89·73
1878	16,181,741	128,848	114,405	243,253	7·96	7·07	15·03	52·97	47·03	88·89
1879	16,228,774	151,460	136,410	287,870	9·33	8·41	17·74	52·61	47·39	90·06
1880	16,228,774	195,285	175,588	370,873	12·03	10·82	22·85	52·66	47·34	89·91
1881	16,454,414	239,912	219,745	459,657	14·58	13·35	27·93	52·19	47·81	91·59
1882	16,454,414	255,927	235,419	491,346	15·55	14·31	29·86	52·09	47·91	91·98
1883	16,454,414	261,966	239,835	501,801	15·92	14·58	30·50	52·20	47·80	91·55
1884*	16,454,414	278,986	255,737	534,723	16·96	15·54	32·50	52·17	47·83	91·67
1885	16,454,414	298,406	274,025	572,431	18·14	16·65	34·79	52·13	47·87	91·83
1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	52·17	47·83	91·69
Mean for 10 years ...	16,354,751	227,843	207,674	435,517	13·93	12·70	26·63	52·32	47·68	91·15
1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	52·13	47·87	91·81

Taking the statistics of each registration district, it appears that the number of births recorded in each district in 1887 was higher than in the previous year, except in the district of Eastern Gujarát, in which it was lower. By Collectorates it also appears that the number of recorded births in 1887 was higher than in 1886 in the following 20 Collectorates, *viz.*:— Urban and Rural Birth-rates.

Khándesh.	Sholápur.	Surat.
Násik.	Sátára.	Kaira.
Thána.	Ratnágiri.	Panch Maháls.
City of Bombay.	Belgaum.	Karáchi.
Kolába.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.
Ahmednagar.	Bijápur.	Shikárpur.
Poona.	Kánara.	

In the following 4 Collectorates there was a falling off as compared with 1886:—

Broach.	Thar and Párkar.
Ahmedabad.	Upper Sind Frontier.

The following table shows the monthly distribution of births in 1887 as compared with 1886 and with the monthly mean of the previous 10 years:— Births by Months.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Mean for 10 years 1877—1886 ...	33,058	30,095	33,853	34,133	35,985	37,716	39,251	38,925	38,487	39,242	37,991	36,781	435,517
1886	44,546	38,747	41,429	44,058	46,197	50,296	51,976	52,955	53,810	54,420	52,389	50,730	581,553
1887	46,977	42,565	48,812	49,897	53,738	58,009	56,774	55,389	54,255	55,789	53,582	52,406	628,193

The greatest number (58,009) was registered in June and the least (42,565) in February. In 1886 the highest number (54,420) was recorded in October and the lowest (38,747) in February.

The total number of deaths recorded in 1887 was 455,261 against 381,185 in 1886, so that there was an increase of 74,076 deaths during the year. The death-rate of males per mille of population to the whole male population living was 28·05, and for females it was 27·26. Deaths.

Deaths by Registration Districts.

The following table shows, for each registration district, the population enumerated at the Census of 1881, the number of deaths recorded in 1887 by sexes, and their ratios per mille of population. The highest ratio was reported in the Eastern Gujarát Registration District and the lowest in Sind:—

Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Western Registration District.	2,154,823	1,927,007	4,081,830	63,511	58,074	121,585	29·47	30·14	29·78
Central do. do. ...	2,137,095	2,156,681	4,293,776	66,399	61,589	127,988	31·07	28·56	29·81
Southern do. do. ...	1,417,136	1,390,118	2,807,254	39,609	37,698	77,307	27·95	27·12	27·54
Eastern Gujarát Registration District	1,471,834	1,385,897	2,857,731	47,019	42,035	89,054	31·94	30·33	31·16
Sind Registration District ...	1,316,830	1,096,993	2,413,823	21,820	17,507	39,327	16·57	15·96	16·71
Presidency ...	8,497,718	7,956,696	16,454,414	238,358	216,903	455,261	28·05	27·26	27·67

Death-rate by Collectorates in sequence.

The next statement shows the deaths in 1887 by Collectorates in sequence of highest rates, which range from 39·50 per mille in Broach to 11·86 in Upper Sind Frontier. In 1886 the maximum and minimum ratios (29·71 and 12·43 per 1,000, respectively) were recorded in these Collectorates:—

Collectorates.	Number of Deaths.			Ratio per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broach	6,872	6,042	12,914	40·78	38·13	39·50
Khándesh	24,682	22,490	47,172	39·02	37·19	38·13
Sátára	19,366	18,605	37,971	36·37	35·12	35·74
Ahmednagar	13,947	12,317	26,264	36·55	33·32	34·96
Sholápur	10,512	9,769	20,281	35·66	33·96	34·82
Kaira	13,657	11,617	25,274	32·00	30·73	31·40
Násik	12,827	11,562	24,389	32·28	30·12	31·22
Poona	14,142	12,996	27,138	31·07	29·17	30·13
Surat	9,390	9,120	18,510	30·68	29·52	30·13
Ahmedabad	13,339	11,669	25,008	30·35	27·98	29·20
Panch Mahals	3,761	3,587	7,348	28·67	28·85	28·76
Dhárwár	12,592	12,243	24,835	26·15	27·76	28·12
Bijápur	9,017	8,920	17,937	28·39	27·79	28·09
Kánara	6,050	5,304	11,354	23·78	26·68	26·91
Belgaum	11,950	11,231	23,181	27·50	26·15	26·83
City of Bombay	10,600	9,652	20,252	22·81	31·29	26·19
Thána	9,989	9,319	19,308	23·99	23·82	23·91
Kolába	5,413	5,051	10,464	22·18	21·15	21·67
Karáchi	4,531	3,747	8,278	17·35	17·62	17·29
Shikárpur	7,963	6,255	14,218	17·27	15·96	16·67
Thar and Párkar...	1,889	1,498	3,387	16·81	16·47	16·66
Ratnágiri	8,432	7,902	16,334	17·82	15·08	16·38
Hyderabad...	6,586	5,385	11,971	16·17	15·50	15·86
Upper Sind Frontier	851	622	1,473	12·13	11·52	11·86
Presidency ...	238,358	216,903	455,261	28·05	27·26	27·67

Deaths by Sexes.

This statement also shows that in Dhárwár, the City of Bombay and Kánara, the recorded death-rate for females is higher than that among males. In the Panch Mahals, Thána, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar the death-rates of males and females were equal. In the remaining Collectorates the death-rate for males everywhere exceeds that for females. In 1886 the female death-rate exceeded that among males in the City of Bombay, Kaira and the Panch Mahals.

Deaths by Ages.

The figures given below show the total deaths in 1887, under different ages, as also the ratio per thousand living calculated on the population of each age period enumerated at the Census of 1881, and the percentage on total deaths:—

Age Periods.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage on Total Deaths.
Under 1 year	457,644	99,637	217·72	21·88
1 year and above but under 5 years	1,714,283	102,519	59·80	22·52
5 years and above but under 10 years	2,387,644	24,494	10·26	5·38
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	1,877,474	12,075	6·43	2·65
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	1,287,360	13,292	10·33	2·92
20 ,, 30 ,, ...	2,984,550	38,500	12·90	8·46
30 ,, 40 ,, ...	2,459,456	38,376	15·60	8·43
40 ,, 50 ,, ...	1,543,353	34,480	22·34	7·57
50 ,, 60 ,, ...	1,000,059	35,458	35·45	7·79
60 years and upwards	742,591	56,430	75·99	12·40
Total ...	16,454,414	455,261	27·67	100·

The mortality amongst infants under 1 year and children above 1 year but under 5 is, as usual, terribly high, in comparison with other periods of life. In fact, the deaths among children under 5 years of age formed 44·40 per cent. of the total deaths. As repeatedly pointed out, the extremely high rate of mortality among children of tender years affords unmistakable proof of local causes of insanitation throughout the Presidency. The period of greatest immunity was from the age of 10 to 15, the rate being 6·43 per mille. For persons "above 60 and upwards" the mortality was at the rate of 75·99 per mille. The percentage of deaths amongst infants under 1 year to total deaths is 21·88 against 24·20 in 1886. For those between 1 and 5 years of age the percentage on total deaths is 22·52 against 20·47 in 1886. For old people 60 years of age and upwards the percentage on total deaths is 12·40 against 12·59 in 1886.

Deaths by Caste or Class.

According to the Census of 1881, the Mahomedan population numbered 3,107,171 persons, amongst whom, in 1887, 62,176 deaths were recorded against 58,625 in 1886, the death-rate per mille being 20·01 against 18·87 in 1886. The Hindu population amounted to 13,128,587 persons, amongst whom 387,655 deaths or 29·53 per mille of population were reported during 1887, as against 316,076 or 24·08 per mille in 1886. Amongst the Christian population numbering 138,326 persons, 2,307 deaths were reported during the year against 2,301 in 1886, the death-rate being 16·68 against 16·63 per mille in 1886. Under the heading "Other Castes" are included all persons not belonging to any of the above sects: by the Census of 1881 they numbered 80,330 persons, amongst whom during 1887 there were 3,123 deaths against 4,183 in 1886, the death-rate being 38·88 per mille against 52·07 in 1886.

Death-rates of Castes by Localities.

For Mahomedans the maximum death-rate (38·12 per mille) occurred during the year in the Collectorate of Broach and not in the City of Bombay as in 1886, while the minimum (10·80) occurred again in Thar and Párkar. Amongst Hindus the maximum rate (40·03) in 1887 occurred in the Broach Collectorate and the minimum (16·28) in Ratnágiri, as was the case in 1886 also. The maximum death-rate, during the year, amongst Christians was 28·70 and was reported from the Kaira Collectorate, and the minimum (4·71) from Karáchi.

Deaths by Months.

The monthly distribution of deaths in 1887 is shown in the following table, contrasted with the deaths in 1886 and the mean for 10 years. During 1887 the greatest number of deaths (46,690) occurred in August, as usual, and the least (30,239) in February. In 1886 the greatest number (35,973) was in August and the least (27,460) in June:—

Months.	Deaths from all Causes.					
	Mean for 10 years, 1877—86.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1886.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	1887.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
January	33,967	2·08	33,788	2·05	33,013	2·01
February	29,907	1·83	29,325	1·78	30,239	1·84
March	32,401	1·98	29,858	1·81	32,165	1·95
April	32,008	1·96	30,548	1·86	33,411	2·03
May	33,495	2·05	29,810	1·81	35,051	2·13
June	33,700	2·06	27,460	1·67	39,695	2·42
July...	38,668	2·36	31,511	1·91	43,614	2·65
August	42,501	2·60	35,973	2·19	46,690	2·84
September	39,102	2·39	33,910	2·06	43,420	2·64
October	37,972	2·32	31,853	1·94	40,543	2·46
November	38,581	2·36	32,586	1·98	39,370	2·39
December	36,211	2·21	34,563	2·11	38,050	2·31
Total ...	428,513	26·20	381,185	23·17	455,261	27·67

Deaths by Causes.

The subjoined table shows the deaths, in 1887, arranged according to the causes specified by the Government of India, and contrasted with the results for 1886 and the mean of the preceding 10 years:—

Causes of Deaths.	Mean for 10 years 1877—1886.		1886.		1887.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
Cholera	22,543	1·38	167	0·01	25,711	1·56
Small-pox	6,747	0·41	876	0·05	3,753	0·23
Fevers	288,280	17·63	281,450	17·10	308,722	18·76
Bowel-complaints...	36,385	2·22	36,612	2·23	42,634	2·59
Injuries	6,296	0·39	5,692	0·35	5,558	0·34
Other causes	68,262	4·17	56,388	3·43	68,883	4·19
All Causes ...	428,513	26·20	381,185	23·17	455,261	27·67

Cholera: high mortality in 1887.

During 1887, 13,576 males and 12,135 females, or a total of 25,711 persons, died from cholera, while in the preceding year only 167 deaths were recorded from this disease.

Its monthly fluctuations.

In January the exciting cause of the disease, whatever that may be, was entirely quiescent throughout the Presidency and not a single case occurred. In February one death was recorded in the city of Bombay, but in March there were 9 deaths in the Khándesh and 5 in the Násik Collectorate, whilst 2 deaths occurred in Bombay. In April 159 deaths were recorded in 7 registration districts. In May the disease became greatly intensified and spread to 10 Collectorates, causing 1,840 deaths. In June it assumed a still greater intensity and no less than 5,613 deaths were reported from 15 out of the 24 Collectorates in the Presidency. In July it attained its maximum degree of intensity and carried off as many as 6,882 persons. In August a fall took place, and only 5,123 deaths were reported, while in September the disease, although subsiding, prevailed more or less in 19 Collectorates and caused 2,762 deaths. In October and November a still further decline took place, and only 1,611 and 1,072 deaths were recorded. In December the disease abated considerably, but lingered in 15 Collectorates and caused 632 deaths.

Its ravages greatest in the Dekkhan.

The ravages of the disease were most severely felt in the Dekkhan, principally in the Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar Collectorates, where the death-rate was 6·55, 5·12 and 3·93 per mille respectively. The epidemic although widely distributed did not exhibit any very serious severity in other parts of the Presidency proper, while in Sind there were only 201 deaths in the Shikárpur Collectorate, and none at all in the other Collectorates. The following tables show, in the order of the death-rate, the rural circles, towns and cantonments in which the deaths from cholera exceeded 5 per mille of population, and bear out these remarks :—

The mortality it caused in rural town and cantonment circles.

Cholera Mortality in Rural Circles.

No. in sequence.	Name of Rural Circle.	Name of Collectorate.	Population of the Circle.	No. of Deaths from Cholera.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Khánápur	Sátára	80,327	1,145	14·25
2	Tásgaon	Do.	79,704	984	12·34
3	Sángola	Sholápur	62,849	576	9·16
4	Jámkhed	Ahmednagar	60,960	494	8·10
5	Khatáv	Sátára	74,027	598	8·08
6	Nevása	Ahmednagar	78,158	618	7·91
7	Mán	Sátára...	52,111	394	7·56
8	Karád	Do.	130,142	952	7·31
9	Válva	Do.	169,408	1,176	6·94
10	Indi	Bijápur...	71,940	487	6·77
11	Karmála	Sholápur	61,548	400	6·50
12	Koregaon	Sátára...	81,187	517	6·37
13	Mádha...	Sholápur	67,961	423	6·22
14	Purandhar	Poona	75,678	468	6·18
15	Sholápur	Sholápur	89,649	497	5·54
16	Jalgaon	Khándesh	59,283	322	5·43
17	Chopda	Do.	45,903	241	5·25
18	Karjat...	Ahmednagar	34,820	181	5·20
19	Nándgaon	Násik	30,399	156	5·13

Cholera Mortality in Town and Cantonment Circles.

No.	Towns.	Collectorate.	Population of Towns.	Number of Deaths from Cholera.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.
1	Karád T. C.	Sátára	10,778	93	8·62
2	Pandharpur ,, ...	Sholápur	16,910	145	8·57
3	Málegaon Ct.	Násik	3,780	28	7·41

Villages affected by it.

Out of the 24,535 villages in the Presidency 2,461 or 10·03 per cent. were affected by cholera. The highest percentage occurred in the Sholápur Collectorate, where out of a total of 709 villages 282 or 39·77 per cent. were affected. In Sátára out of 1,340 villages the disease appeared in 441 or 32·91 per cent. In the Ahmednagar, Bijápur and Poona Collectorates the percentages were respectively 26·67, 23·44 and 21·68; in Khándesh, Surat and Broach they were 12·02, 11·40, and 10·92; whilst in the remaining Collectorates they were below 6.

Its laws.

The following table contains very many points of great interest, and the law regarding the monthly and annual incidence of the disease is well shown in it. From the monthly totals for a period of 21 years given in it, it will be seen very distinctly that in the Bombay Presidency at all events the prevalence of cholera is to a certain extent coincident with the rise of temperature and increase of moisture in the atmosphere, although it is certain that other factors, which will hereafter be perhaps found to be connected with electricity, are necessary before the disease can become active. The disease exhibits least intensity in the month of December, increases slightly in January and February, commences in March and April to show marked development, increases in May and June by rapid strides,

and in July attains its maximum intensity for the year. In August a decided fall takes place, and in September, October and November the disease gradually subsides until it reaches its minimum intensity in December:—

Statement showing the Mortality from Cholera in the Bombay Presidency by months from 1866 to 1886 inclusive.

Months.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870	1871.	1872.	1873	1874	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886	Total.
January ...	160	56	64	1,039	62	351	61	61	2	1	899	3,734	735	78	418	79	272	28	207	799	83	9,189
February ...	1,026	76	60	999	25	237	82	100	...	1	1 453	4,488	616	18	110	47	297	1	110	743	2	10,491
March ...	2,486	53	60	1,676	30	174	113	35	4	10	3,519	6,887	1,586	21	15	23	351	18	414	1,294	1	18,770
April ...	2,706	86	61	6,466	25	137	237	34	8	795	3,773	8,114	5,415	64	18	20	754	936	387	1,144	1	32,181
May ...	4,107	64	70	9,761	56	591	1,098	24	13	5,359	5,312	8,299	9,964	1,176	4	344	1,835	5,622	556	3,481	5	57,735
June ...	3,905	97	79	9,566	67	804	3,127	19	1	10,374	4,168	8,320	10,950	2,684	2	1,499	1,170	9,447	1,705	9,310	2	77,287
July ...	2,030	216	405	9,818	41	1,005	3,982	6	3	12,906	4,423	7,673	7,891	1,088	2	2,618	908	12.708	2,738	11,450	8	81,875
August ...	3,600	2,507	871	4,443	158	1,014	3,991	3	1	8,609	3,371	5,143	5,928	510	8	6,568	1,156	6,783	2,746	4,834	11	61,255
September .	2,043	1,386	1,287	3,433	265	555	2,145	3	3	3,493	1,421	1,874	1,882	401	10	3,327	612	1,230	1,665	1,690	28	28,753
October ...	748	314	1,890	3,784	586	598	611	3	2	3,548	858	1,110	434	541	3	1,403	362	695	1,626	1,689	16	20,771
November...	128	87	1,048	1,117	893	174	174	2	...	1,640	833	813	254	183	2	500	146	340	1,100	654	3	10,096
December ...	82	201	453	278	453	181	71	2	...	819	2,087	797	88	173	92	266	41	146	556	199	7	6,991
Total ...	23,027	5,143	6,347	52,330	2,666	5,821	15,642	283	37	47,555	32,117	57,252	46,743	6,937	684	16,694	7,904	37,954	13,804	37,287	167	416,394

Small-pox: mortality by Sexes,

During 1887, the deaths from small-pox of 1,945 males and 1,808 females, or a total of 3,753 persons, were recorded against 876 in 1886 and a decennial mean of 6,747.

By Registration Districts,

The disease was principally confined to the Western Registration District (the Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Bombay and Kolába Collectorates), where the deaths from it attained a ratio of 0·77 per mille of population against 0·09 in 1886 and a decennial mean of 0·59. In the Sind Registration District the ratio was 0·08 against 0·10 in the previous year, and 0·22 the decennial mean. In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District (the Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahál and Ahmedabad Collectorates) it was 0·07 against 0·02 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 0·31. In the Central Registration District (the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ratnágiri Collectorates) and the Southern Registration District (the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Kánára Collectorates) the ratios were respectively 0·04 and 0·02 against 0·01 and 0·06 in the previous year and the decennial mean of 0·33 and 0·56. Considering the mortality by Collectorates, the highest ratios—2·16, 0·28, 0·19 and 0·18—occurred respectively in the Khándesh, Násik, Surat and Shikárpur Collectorates; and in 2 Collectorates, *viz.* Bijápur and Ahmedabad, the ratio was only 0·01. Only 2 deaths from this disease were recorded in the Sholápur and Karáchi Collectorates respectively, while in Sátára, Kaira and Upper Sind Frontier not a single death occurred.

And by Collectorates.

Fever: mortality by Sexes,

During 1887, 160,726 males and 147,996 females, or a total of 308,722 persons, were reported to have died from fever against 281,450 in 1886. The increase, therefore, for the year under report as compared with 1886 amounted to 27,272 deaths, whilst the excess over the mean for the previous 10 years (288,280) was 20,442.

By Registration Districts,

In the Eastern Gujarát Registration District fever caused a higher mortality (25·13 per mille of population) during the year than in 1886 (21·21) and the decennial mean (22·82). In the Western Registration District the death-rate was 19·35 per mille of population against 17·35 in the previous year, and the decennial mean 17·21. In the Central Registration District the ratio was 18·60 against 16·64 in 1886, and 16·80 the decennial mean. In the Southern Registration District the ratio (15·37) was 0·83 higher than in 1886, but 3·33 less than the decennial mean. In the Sind Registration District the rate for the year (14·43) was less than in 1886 (15·63), but higher than the decennial mean (12·29). Considering the mortality by Collectorates, excepting in Bombay, Ratnágiri, Dhárwár, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad, Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier, there was an increase in the ratios for the year over those for 1886. The Collectorate of Broach again heads the list with a very high ratio of 33·39 against 26·08 in 1886 and 27·04 in the previous 10 years; and high rates are observed in the following Collectorates: Panch Maháls 27·12, Khándesh 26·34, Kaira 25·52, Ahmedabad 23·58, Sholápur 22·83, Násik 22·60, Ahmednagar 22·35, Sátára 21·68, and Surat 21·58. The rate for the whole Presidency was 18·76 against 17·10 in the previous year and 17·63 the decennial mean.

And by Collectorates.

Bowel-complaints: mortality by Sexes,

During 1887, bowel-complaints caused the deaths of 23,363 males and of 19,271 females, or a total of 42,634 persons against 36,612 in 1886, and a decennial mean of 36,385.

By Registration Districts,

The Southern Registration District again heads the list of Registration Districts with a high death-rate of 4·95 per mille of population against 4·06 in 1886 and 3·80, the decennial mean. The Western Registration District comes next with a ratio of 3·13, and then follow the Central Registration District (2·49), the Eastern Gujarát Registration District (1·67), and Sind (0·22). For the whole Presidency the rate was 2·59 against 2·23 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 2·22. In 16 Collectorates the death-rate was higher and in 8 it was lower than in 1886. As last year, the highest ratios were recorded in Belgaum 6·73, Dhárwár 5·86, and Khándesh 5·34, and the lowest in Hyderabad 0·12 and Thar and Párkar 0·06.

And by Collectorates.

Deaths from Injuries.

During 1887, 3,255 males and 2,303 females, or a total of 5,558 persons, met with violent deaths. The mortality from these causes is less by 134 than that reported in 1886, when 5,692 deaths were recorded, and less than the mean (6,296) of the previous 10 years

by 738. Of these 5,558 deaths 2,245 were caused by drowning, 1,164 resulted from snake-bites, 470 from wounds, 241 from hanging, 162 by poisoning, 84 from attacks by wild beasts, and 1,192 from causes not specified. The deaths from snake-bites were, as usual, most numerous during the rainy season. The highest number of them (150) was, as usual, recorded in Hyderabad; Thána followed with 129, Kaira with 86, Ahmedabad with 85, Shikárpur with 83 and Karáchi with 81. The minimum mortality occurred in Bombay, where only 3 deaths were reported from snake-bite. The total number of deaths from snake-bites for the Presidency during the year (1,164) was the same as in the previous year, but was less by 3 than the mean for the 5 years 1882 to 1886.

Deaths from other causes.

The recorded deaths from causes other than those specified numbered 68,883, 35,493 of which occurred among males and 33,390 among females. There was thus an increase of 12,495 over the number of deaths (56,388) recorded in 1886 and of 621 over the mean for the ten years 1877 to 1886 (68,262).

Emigration.

There is nothing to record under this head.

Medical Relief.

Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the commencement of the year 1887 was 222 and at its close 230, the difference being due to the establishment of 7 new dispensaries in the places marginally noted, and to the opening of the Allbless Leper Home at Trombay. The total of 230 is exclusive of 13 medical institutions maintained for the treatment of police and other public servants. Of the 7 new dispensaries that at Suriban is maintained entirely by the Native State of Rámdurg in which it is situated, while the remaining 6 are supported from Local and Municipal funds assisted by Government grants-in-aid. The Leper Home is supported by voluntary subscriptions aided by a contribution from Government. No institution was closed during the year. 45 of the 230 hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by Government, 142 by Municipalities and Local Funds, and 43 by private individuals and associations or from private subscriptions or donations. Of the institutions which were not wholly maintained by Government, 149 received grants-in-aid from them.

1. Rájápur.
2. Párner.
3. Dharangaon.
4. Sindkheda.
5. Rahimatpur.
6. Khánápur.
7. Suriban.

Number of patients.

The total number of persons medically treated at these 230 institutions was 81,712 in excess of the number in the previous year, as will be seen from the following table:—

In-door Patients.		Out-door Patients.		Total.	
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
36,444	37,123	1,576,677	1,657,710	1,613,121	1,694,833

The large increase of patients in the year under report is attributable partly to the greater prevalence of disease, partly to the opening of 8 new dispensaries, which were attended by 15,732 patients, and partly to the growing recognition of the superiority of European methods of treating disease over those of the native *vaidyas* and *hakims*. Of the 37,123 in-patients 25,928 were cured, 3,801 were relieved, 3,131 were "discharged otherwise," and 2,586 died, the percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients being 6·9 as compared with 6·8 in 1886. The total number of beds available was 3,421 or 23 more than in 1886, the increase being due to the opening of the new dispensaries. Of the out-patients 359,389 were treated at civil hospitals and 1,298,321 at dispensaries. The daily average attendance at civil hospitals increased from 3,231·1 in 1886 to 3,430·6 in 1887, and at dispensaries from 13,202·5 to 13,432·0.

Diseases treated.

The following statement shows the principal diseases from which the sick sought relief:—

	No. of Cases.		No. of Cases.
Small-pox	121	Intestinal parasites	161,626
Cholera	4,081	Skin diseases	251,635
Malarial fevers	256,069	Eye-diseases	166,477
Venereal diseases	33,598	Ear-diseases	47,963
Respiratory diseases	99,394	Leprosy	1,361
Rheumatic affections	50,325	Hepatic affections	6,091
Dysentery	27,790	Diseases of the spleen	7,021
Diarrhœa	46,680	Poisoning	6,590

It is observable that the number of cholera cases rose from 55 in 1886 to 4,081, whilst more than 23,000 more patients were treated for various forms of skin-disease. An increase in cases of leprosy, malarial fevers, rheumatic affections and respiratory diseases is noticeable, whilst cases of venereal diseases were somewhat less numerous.

Operations performed.

The number of major operations performed during the year was 4,779, of which about one-third were on the eye and its appendages, while amongst those of other classes the removal of calculi (691), incisions (595), operations on joints (490), removal of tumors

(382), and amputations (268) were most numerous. A cure was effected in 3,976 cases. The percentage of deaths in cases operated upon fell from 3·9 to 2·9, which was an exceedingly favourable result.

Distribution of patients according to sex and race.

Of the total number of persons treated, 770,972 were males, 303,280 were females and 620,581 children. Thus out of every 100 persons treated 45·5 were males, 17·9 females and 36·6 children. The proportions were exactly the same last year. Dividing the patients by castes, 1,174,894 or 69·3 per cent. were Hindus, 416,912 or 24·6 per cent. Mahomedans, 42,625 or 2·5 per cent. Native Christians, 35,783 or 2·1 per cent. Párs, 7,618 or 0·5 per cent. Europeans, 4,646 or 0·3 per cent. Eurasians, and 12,355 or 0·7 per cent. members of other castes.

Income and Expenditure.

The income of civil hospitals and dispensaries not supported by Native States, from all sources (exclusive of balances, which stood at Rs. 1,32,773 on the 1st of January), was Rs. 10,74,631 during the year under report, as compared with Rs. 10,45,011 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 8,06,474 were contributed by Government, Rs. 65,441 by Local Funds, Rs. 1,29,224 by Municipalities, Rs. 12,280 were derived from private subscriptions, and the remainder Rs. 61,211 from the interest on investments, sale of securities, and other miscellaneous sources, such as hospital stoppages and sales of medicines. The net expenditure, after deducting sums invested, those paid into the Government treasuries on account of the sale of drugs, and hospital stoppages and the lapsed unexpended balance of the Government grant to the Ratnágiri Leper Hospital, amounted to Rs. 10,33,001, against Rs. 9,79,209 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 53,792 was due chiefly to the increased cost of establishments and Europe medicines. Civil hospitals absorbed Rs. 6,95,179 of the expenditure, and dispensaries Rs. 3,37,823. The average cost per diet was Re. 0-2-6. Each patient cost on an average Re. 0-11-3, and Government paid 78·0 per cent. of the cost.

Invested Capital.

Rs. 10,050 were added during the year to the amount of invested capital, which rose from Rs. 3,74,900 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 3,84,950 at its end.

Schemes for improvement of hospital accommodation.

Schemes for the improvement and extension of the hospital accommodation of the city of Bombay engaged the attention of Government during the year, and it is hoped that in the next year's report the inception of several important works, partly at the expense of Government and partly at that of private benefactors, will hold a conspicuous place.

Contagious Diseases Act, Bombay.

The operation of the Act in Bombay was suspended on July 1st, 1888. On the 30th June, 1,479 prostitutes and 247 brothels were on the register. During the 13 months ending on that date 12,641 examinations were made—5,913 during the 6 months ending 30th November 1887 when the percentage of women found diseased was 3·1, and 6,728 in the remaining 7 months when the percentage was 5·3. Proceedings were taken against 468 women, 321 were convicted, of whom 167 were fined, 9 imprisoned and 145 warned and discharged. The expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Act amounted to Rs. 31,268.

Lunatic Asylums.

Number of Asylums and accommodation.

The number of Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency (6) remained unchanged during the year 1887, nor was any addition made to the accommodation they contain. The relief afforded by the opening of the Ratnágiri Asylum in 1886 was fully felt, and there was still accommodation available there and at Colába. On the other hand, the institutions at Poona and Dhárwár, though enlarged in the same year, have been fully occupied.

Inmates.

The average daily strength of the inmates was 679·2 (556·4 males and 122·8 females) as against 653·2 in the previous year—an increase due to the extension of accommodation referred to in the preceding paragraph. The total number of inmates was 913, of whom 671 were in residence on the 1st of January, 222 were newly admitted during the year, and 20 re-admitted. Of these 176 were discharged and 54 died, while there remained in confinement at the close of the year 683. Of the 176 persons discharged, 67 were cured, 86 had improved, 19 had not improved, 2 escaped, and 2 were transferred to a military hospital. The percentage of cures to the average daily strength was 9·9. The mortality was not excessive, though rather greater than in the two previous years.

Of the 913 inmates, 454 were Hindus, 255 Mahomedans, 98 Europeans, 19 Eurasians, 47 Native Christians, 34 Párs and 6 members of other castes.

Criminal lunatics.

Of criminal lunatics, 123 were in confinement during the year as against 114 in 1886: 113 men and 10 women. 14 of these were discharged and 8 died, leaving 101 upon the 31st of December, 3 more than the number with which the year opened. The daily average strength was 102·2 against 96·4 in the previous year. Murder, and next to it theft, were the most common of the offences for which the 123 criminal lunatics were admitted into the asylums.

Types and causes insanity.

As regards the types of insanity and its causes the statistics for the year tell no new tale. *Gánja* still claimed its large share of victims to mental disease, 142 cases out of 344 in which it has been possible to clearly assign a physical cause to the malady being attributable to it. Of the 80 cases for which moral causes were assigned, no less than 60 were attributed to grief.

Cost.

Deducting the amounts received on account of paying patients and the value of articles manufactured by the inmates the total net cost of the asylums for the year was Rs. 1,05,131, or Rs. 154-12-6 per head. It is matter for satisfaction that these figures show a considerable reduction from those of 1886, in which year the net cost of the asylums was Rs. 1,14,817 and the net cost per head was Rs. 175-12-4, while in 1885 the latter was Rs. 186-9-7 These results point to much extravagance in the past administration of these institutions, nor does a comparative examination of the returns of the different asylums preclude the expectation that in some the limits of economy have not yet been reached; for the example of Hyderabad (net cost per patient Rs. 75-9-2), making all allowance for the comparatively large number of patients over whom the cost of establishment is distributed, shows what can be effected in this direction by careful management.

Sanitation.

Sanitary work, Military.

The actual outlay on sanitary works (military)* amounted to Rs. 4,02,686 during the year 1887 against Rs. 2,48,433 during 1886. Of this sum Rs. 3,19,493 were spent in Bombay, Rs. 13,906 in Devláli, Rs. 11,820 in Baroda, Rs. 13,247 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 12,449 in Málegaon, Rs. 10,212 in Aden, and the remainder in small amounts at other military stations. The principal works on which the expenditure was incurred were the construction of barracks for European Infantry and Artillery at Colába (Rs. 1,26,228) and of bungalows for officers in the Marine Lines (Rs. 1,39,209) at Bombay, the drainage of these bungalows (Rs. 13,944), the construction of new drains in the Sadar Bazár and the improvement of the Cantonment drainage at Baroda (Rs. 11,820), and repairing the Native Infantry Lines at Málegaon (Rs. 12,449).

Municipal Sanitary work in the Mofussil :

The total annual income of the Mofussil municipalities during the year 1886-87 was Rs. 34,79,558 and the sum expended on conservancy by them was Rs. 7,36,449 : the income in 1885-86 was Rs. 31,32,776, and the expenditure on conservancy Rs. 3,38,763.

Water-supply of Mofussil Municipal towns ;

The water-supply of municipal towns in the Mofussil is derived from rivers, tanks and wells. In Sind, canal water is used for drinking purposes in several towns.

The drawbacks in the existing system of water-supply in Ahmedabad are that the water is bad in quality and insufficient in quantity. The municipality resolved to adopt the scheme recommended (No. 2) by Colonel Ducat, with modifications, which would enable it to execute the work at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000. An experimental well, as recommended by Colonel Ducat, was sunk at Dudhesvar, and the water after being tested by Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to Government, was pronounced to be exceptionally free from contamination and good for drinking purposes. The municipality made an application to Government to authorize it to raise the required money by loan in the open market. The water-supply of Broach is also very defective, but the municipality can do nothing in the matter for want of funds. At Kúrla, as was remarked in the last report, the water-supply is generally insufficient and of bad quality. It is derived partly from Vehár, but chiefly from wells and tanks. The Municipality of Ahmednagar spent Rs. 1,530 in repairing aqueducts. An additional aqueduct was discovered in the Khokar Nála on the borders of the village of Nimbgaon in the Ahmednagar táluka, at a distance of nearly 5 miles from the town. This aqueduct was traced as far as the village of Nepti, and the Municipality intended to connect it with the source of the Nepti aqueduct and thus to make it a feeder of the latter. The feeder line would, it was estimated, be nearly 4,400 feet long, and would probably be completed at a cost of Rs. 12,000. At Rájápur there is a dam across the Kudauli river at a distance of three miles from the town. Water is brought thence to the town by a stone channel, which the municipality has resolved to replace by an iron main. In Karáchi the distribution pipes were further extended, and the water-supply was brought within the reach of the very poor population in the trans-Lyári district. The amount spent on the extension of water-works amounted to Rs. 15,270.

Their drainage ;

In some municipal towns there are open masonry side drains in the main streets, in others there are mere earth trenches or cuttings, while there are yet others which, owing to their situation on elevated ground, have natural drains to carry off rain water. Well-constructed drains are greatly wanted in a number of towns, but owing to insufficiency of funds the municipalities concerned are unable to undertake their construction. At Sukkur an improvement has been made in the matter of drainage. The conversion of an underground drain into a surface drain was in progress, while for another underground drain a surface drain was substituted.

Their cesspools ;

There are but few municipal cesspools; but in nearly all towns most of the private houses have cesspools, and the owners at intervals have them emptied and cleaned at their own expense. In Karáchi about 25 new cesspools have been constructed after the standard plan adopted by the municipality. The Sukkur Municipality constructed one new cesspool.

Their scavengering;

A staff of sweepers is entertained by each municipality to keep the town and streets clean. Dust-bins are provided in most towns in convenient spots, and emptied daily.

*For accounts of military works of all descriptions executed during 1887-88, *vide* Chapter III (Military) and Chapter IV (Public Works, Military).

Most of the municipal towns have public latrines, and private privies in some towns are cleaned by municipal sweepers. Nightsoil from latrines is carted to depôts about a mile or two from the towns, and is either buried or converted into poudrette. The City Municipality of Poona spent Rs. 260 on public latrines. The Sholápur Municipality put up 4 of Horbury's patent latrines at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Their latrines;

Some of the municipal towns have urinals, which are cleaned and disinfected every day by sweepers. The Poona City Municipality spent Rs. 166 in constructing V-shaped urinal gutters. The Karáchi Municipality ordered out from England several ornamental cast-iron urinals to be erected at convenient places in the town. Their urinals.

The details of the sanitary work done by the Bombay Municipality will be found in Chapter III, under the head "Municipal Administration." Sanitary work, Bombay Municipality.

During the year 1887 the following new form of the bill of health for vessels leaving the port was, by direction of the Government of India, introduced:— Sanitary work, Bombay Harbour: new bill of health;

Bill of Health.

This is to certify that the ship (steamer) sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain of tons, bound for with a crew of persons* and passengers and laden with a cargo of , is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of infectious disease dangerous to life exists among its officers, passengers or crew.

*Including officers and able-bodied seamen.

It is further certified that the public health of the town and port of Bombay is at the time of its departure ; that during the last week there occurred: deaths from plague,
do. yellow fever,
do. cholera, declared by the Medical Board to exist in a form; and that the public health of the environs is

Dated Bombay, the 188 . Health Officer of the Port, Bombay.

About the middle of December 1887 it was decided that in the case of vessels conveying a large number of cattle to Massowah for the Italian Expeditionary Force, the cattle should, before being embarked, be examined by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. The necessity, from a sanitary point of view, of a similar order regarding vessels bringing cattle, horses, &c., to Bombay, was under consideration. Inspection of cattle;

440 square-rigged vessels and steamers conveying 35,075 persons, 255 native craft with 5,953 persons on board, and 18 pilgrim ships carrying 11,096 souls, or a total of 713 vessels and 52,124 persons left the port during 1887 after inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, against 781 vessels and 54,318 persons in 1886. Clean bills of health were given in every case. Inspection of outgoing vessels;

It is satisfactory to notice that much greater attention than before was paid to the cleanliness of ships' bilges, and that no death occurred on board ship from mephitic poisoning. Cleanliness of ships' bilges;

Clean bills of health were granted to 19 troop-ships leaving the port without an inspection by the Health Officer of their crews and passengers, on production of certificates stating that the vessels were in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that there was no case of infectious disease dangerous to life on board. Clean bills of health were also issued to 398 vessels bound to ports round the Coast, Rangoon, Singapur, Hongkong, &c. Grant of bills of health to troop-ships and other vessels;

Quarantine was imposed at Suez against Bombay for 66 days, although only 262 deaths from cholera took place in the city of Bombay during the year, and the disease was at no time declared by the Medical Board to exist in an epidemic form. Imposition of quarantine at Suez;

During 1887, 810 steamers and square-rigged vessels carrying 16,209 passengers and 352 native sailing vessels with 2,200 passengers on board entered the port from ports other than Indian ports, and 1,060 steamers and square-rigged vessels and 56,102 native sailing craft arrived in the harbour from Indian ports. All vessels entering the port received free pratique, except 3 steamers which on arrival displayed the yellow flag in consequence of cases of small-pox having occurred during the voyage. All Her Majesty's troop-ships (11 in number) were, as usual, inspected by the Health Officer on arrival. Arrivals of steamers and square-rigged vessels;

10 vessels with pilgrims on board arrived in the port during the year. In those in which there had been cases of small-pox, the persons who were unprotected were vaccinated before being allowed to land. These vessels conveyed 5,726 pilgrims, among whom there were on the return voyage 494 persons admitted into hospital (in the case of one vessel carrying 703 pilgrims no information is given as to the number of admissions). In 3 vessels conveying 614 pilgrims there were no deaths, and among the remainder 64 deaths occurred. Arrivals of pilgrim ships;

Cholera broke out among the harbour population in July, and lasted until November. There were altogether 30 cases, 24 or 80 per cent. of which proved fatal. This great fatality of cholera among the harbour population has often before been noticed. Outbreak of cholera among harbour population;

The condition of the foreshore of the harbour continued to be insanitary on the whole, but an improvement was noticeable at some of the *bandars* (wharves). Insanitary state of foreshore.

Vaccination.

Strength of the Department.

The strength of the department during 1887-88 was :—

5 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.
3 Superintendents of Vaccination.
32 Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, or 1 more than in 1886-87.
6 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, or 1 more than in the previous year.
29 Clerks and Kárkúns.
527 Vaccinators, or 16 more than in 1886-87.
534 Peons, or 10 more than in the preceding year.

The additional Inspector and Assistant Superintendent and 4 of the additional vaccinators were entertained in Native States. Of the rest, 1 vaccinator was entertained for the Cantonment of Devláli, 9 were Local Fund and 2 Municipal vaccinators.

Work amongst the Civil and Military population :

During the year 1887-88, 879,755 persons were primarily vaccinated and 49,790 re-vaccinated against 855,972 and 47,938 in 1886-87. There was thus an increase of 23,783 or 2·78 per cent. under primary vaccinations and of 1,852 or 3·87 per cent. under re-vaccinations. On the whole there was an increase of 25,635 ; or, in other words, for every 100 persons operated on in 1886-87, 102·83 were operated on this year. There was a decrease in the number of operations in dispensaries at the rate of 51·97 per cent. in primary vaccinations and 22·16 per cent. in re-vaccinations, or 50·46 per cent. on the whole, owing to the transfer of vaccination work from the medical officers in charge of dispensaries to táluka vaccinators, under orders of Government.

According to Sex,

452,831 males and 426,924 females were primarily vaccinated during the year. The re-vaccinated were respectively 31,789 and 18,001, and the totals of persons operated on were 484,620 males and 444,925 females. In primary vaccinations the sex percentages were respectively 51·47 and 48·53 against 51·44 and 48·56 last year ; in re-vaccinations they were 63·85 and 36·15 against 60·43 and 39·57 ; and in total operations they were 52·13 and 47·87 against 51·92 and 48·08.

Race,

Of the total number primarily vaccinated during the year, 4,440 were Christians, 673,761 Hindus, 131,252 Musalmáns, 2,171 Párs is and 68,131 persons of other castes ; and in all classes, except Musalmáns, the numbers were higher than in the previous year.

And Age.

The age details are compiled for three periods, *viz.*, under one year, between one and six years, and above six years. The numbers under each period primarily vaccinated this year were respectively 611,361, 254,690 and 13,704 against 585,745, 258,205 and 12,022 during the preceding year.

Primary vaccinations.

The following table shows the numbers of persons primarily vaccinated, as also the annual increase or decrease therein, during the last eleven years :—

Primarily vaccinated.	Years ending 31st March.										
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Persons	670,055	561,969	586,501	642,505	729,323	792,206	826,965	802,207	854,387	855,972	879,755
Increase	...	...	24,532	56,004	86,818	62,883	34,759	...	52,180	1,585	23,783
Decrease	62,129	108,086	...	...	...	...	...	24,758	...	...	...

Their results.

During the year, 839,263 primary vaccinations, or 95·40 per cent. of the total number, against 95·49 per cent. in the previous year, were successful. The number of unsuccessful cases was less than that in the preceding year, being 15,511 against 15,703. 1,487 persons were operated on a second time on account of the failure of the first operation, and in 26,468, or in 1,713 cases more than in the year 1886-87, the result was unknown.

Proportion of total number of Infants protected in British Territory.

The following table shows for the last two years the number of infants successfully vaccinated in the Presidency, exclusive of Native States. The birth and death statistics are taken for the calendar year in calculating the number of children available for vaccination, because infants are generally not vaccinated until three months after birth :—

Years.	Children vaccinated successfully.		Children available for vaccination.	Births returned as having been registered.	Deaths registered among Children under one year.
	Those under 1 year.	Those between 1 and 6 years.			
1886-87	361,720	149,190	489,302	581,553	93,251
1887-88	376,791	144,687	528,556	628,193	99,637

This year also the number of successful vaccinations fell short of the number of registered births *minus* deaths amongst children under one year of age. Out of 528,556 infants available for vaccination, 376,791 or 71·29 per cent. have been protected. Last year the percentage was 73·93.

During the year the re-vaccinations were repeated in 96 instances; in 7,436 instances the results could not be ascertained, and in 10,007 the operations failed. The number of successful cases was 32,443 or 65·16 per cent. against 64·55 in the preceding year. Results of re-vaccinations.

The following table shows by vaccination districts and circles the percentages of success in primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations contrasted with those for the previous year :— Percentages of success reviewed by Districts,

No.	Districts and Circles.	Percentages of success of Primary Vaccinations.		Percentages of success in Re-vaccinations.	
		1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
1	Western Registration District	97·51	96·04	65·01	57·08
2	Presidency Circle	97·34	96·02	62·96	61·73
3	Central Registration District	94·89	95·10	66·00	63·98
4	Southern do.	94·98	95·29	66·08	68·64
5	Eastern Gujarát do.	97·50	97·72	66·32	65·42
6	Western Gujarát Circle	91·23	91·32	63·90	62·77
7	Sind Registration District ...	95·56	95·02	62·84	64·73
8	Baroda	96·32	96·52	81·43	80·42
9	Cutch	99·07	99·55	86·92	91·70
10	Aden, Muskat, Khilat, Quetta and Bushire.	93·92	96·06	95·24	84·00
11	British Army	88·33	89·52	45·19	62·53
12	Native do.	89·97	86·36	58·90	74·11
	Average for the whole Presidency ...	95·49	95·40	64·55	65·16

In the successful primary vaccinations the percentages were lower than in the previous year in 6 out of 12 districts and circles. On the whole, taking primary and re-vaccinations together, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of successful cases, the figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 being respectively 93·85 and 93·78.

In primary vaccinations the percentages of success were higher than in the preceding year when the agency employed was Government, Cantonment or Native States establishment, and in the case of the British Army, and lower in the case of other establishments. The highest percentage was 98 for Native States, and the lowest was 86·36 for the Native Army. The next highest was 97·37 for Cantonments : the next lowest 89·52 for the British Army. In re-vaccinations the lowest percentage was 29·57 in dispensaries, and the highest was 96·78 under Government. And by the class of establishment employed.

The ratio to the total population of persons protected by successful primary operations was higher than in the previous year in all the vaccination districts and circles except the Eastern Gujarát, Western Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts. It was lowest in the Presidency Circle, being 22·97 per mille. In British and Native Territory it was respectively 31·87 and 32·97 against 31·65 and 32·39 per mille of population in the previous year. On the whole, 32·37 persons of all ages per mille of population against 31·91 in 1886-87, 31·94 in 1885-86, 29·84 in 1884-85, 30·89 in 1883-84 and 29·74 in 1882-83 had been primarily vaccinated successfully. Ratio of protected to the total Population.

The quality of the lymph in use throughout the year was good. Only one consignment of English lymph of 45 tubes for the Bombay district and one of 6 tubes for Aden were received during the year. Lymph.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Bombay, Poona (City and Cantonment), and Rájkot. The operation of inoculating heifers was generally successful. In Western Gujarát animal vaccination was in the commencement of the cold weather carried on as usual in Rájkot by inoculating 8 out of 9 heifers successfully, and the lymph was distributed among the vaccinators. Except in Bombay, where animal lymph only is used, and in Poona and Rájkot, where both animal and human lymphs were in use, vaccination in all other places was carried on from arm to arm with human lymph. Vaccination with animal lymph was also carried on in Bándra. Animal vaccination.

The total expenditure on account of vaccination is shown in the following table :— Expenditure.

Establishment.	Expenditure.		Compared with the preceding year.
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial	1,08,598 11 0	93,870 0 11	—14,728 10 1
Municipal	25,413 14 4	29,532 15 7	+4,119 1 3
Cantonment	662 5 6	722 10 3	+60 4 9
Local Fund	88,020 10 11	87,722 12 4	—297 14 7
Native State	57,480 13 9	60,228 2 1	+2,747 4 4
Total ...	2,80,176 7 6	2,72,076 9 2	—15,026 8 8
			+6,926 10 4
			—8,099 14 4

Excluding dispensaries and the Army, the total cost for the whole Presidency, including all charges, was Rs. 2,72,076-9-2, whilst the successful cases were 859,255. The average cost for each successful case was annas 5-1 against annas 5-5 in the preceding year. Excluding the pay of the supervising officers, the average cost of each successful case was annas 4-2, or 2 pies less than the previous year.

Work of the supervising officers.

Taking together the work of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Superintendents of Vaccination, Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination and Inspectors of Sanitation and Vaccination, there were 4,531 encampments, 81,798¼ miles travelled in 8,423 days, and 313,860 children inspected in 13,628 villages. Out of every 100 persons operated on, 33·96 were this year inspected against 35·75 in the preceding year.

Inoculation. Effects of vaccination.

Inoculation was not reported to have been practised anywhere in the districts, and no instances were reported of any disease having been communicated through vaccination.

Compulsory Vaccination Act.

In Bombay the Compulsory Vaccination Act has been in force for ten years and in Karáchi for eight years, and in both places there has been, since the introduction of the Act, a considerable increase in the number of infants protected.

Veterinary.

Bombay Veterinary College.

An account of the Bombay Veterinary College will be found in Chapter VII (Education).

The Bái Sákarbái Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals.

The connection of Government with the Bái Sákarbái Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals is only indirect, in so far as the management of it is conducted by the officers of the Bombay Veterinary College and it provides material for clinical instruction to the students of the college. It appears to be securing increased popularity and, it may be hoped, is giving material aid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by showing the advantage of proper treatment and discrediting the irrational and often inhumane methods so largely prevailing. The total number of animal in-patients in 1887 was 1,016 and of out-patients 548 against 647 and 304 respectively in 1886.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

General Summary.

THE following statement gives a summary of the attendance returns for the last two years. Details of the figures for the year under report will be found in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statements (1) & (3):— Attendance: classified according to nature and standard of instruction;

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Public Institutions.				
University Education—				
Arts Colleges	9	9	955	1,020
Professional Colleges	4	4	678	548
School Education, General—				
Secondary Schools	388	398	38,064	39,623
Primary Schools	7,520	7,771	434,377	440,626
School Education, Special—				
Training Schools	11	11	732	755
Other Schools	64	81	1,493	1,487
Total, Public Institutions ...	7,996	8,274	476,299	484,059
Private Institutions.				
Advanced	287	144	4,225	2,641
Elementary...	2,640	2,814	61,512	67,698
Total, Private Institutions ...	2,927	2,958	65,737	70,339
Grand Total ...	10,923	11,232	542,036	554,398

The number of boys under instruction rose from 489,095 to 500,872, and the number of girls from 52,941 to 53,526. According to the method of reckoning adopted by the Supreme Government, these figures show that there were about 27 pupils for every hundred boys and 3 pupils for every hundred girls of school-going age, or 15 per cent. for boys and girls together. Considering the figures for public institutions only, it appears that the number of boys under instruction rose from 428,999 to 434,887, and the number of girls from 47,300 to 49,172, while for boys and girls together the average monthly number on the rolls rose from 461,544 to 468,538, and the average daily attendance from 338,172 to 348,217. The ratio of the average daily attendance to the average monthly number on the rolls is 73 for 1886-87 and 74 for 1887-88.

The attendance in the different public schools, classified with reference to the sources from which they were supported, will be seen from the following table:— According to sources from which the institutions attended were supported;

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Government...	134	130	14,363	13,475	...	4	...	888
Local Boards	4,959	4,308	296,474	218,710	71	...	...	2,477
Municipal Boards		722		75,287				
Native States	1,851	1,968	104,550	111,665	117	...	7,115	...
Aided...	1,020	1,067	57,495	60,298	47	...	2,803	...
Unaided	32	79	3,417	4,624	47	...	1,207	...
Total ...	7,996	8,274	476,299	484,059	282	4	11,125	3,365

The number of pupils learning English rose from 40,088 to 41,869 and the number learning a vernacular language from 453,117 to 462,515, while in the classical language there is a fall from 15,550 to 14,892. The falling off in the classical language appears to be due to the exclusion of the subject from the new University School Final Examination. Every race has contributed to the increase of the year, as is shown by the following figures :—

And according to the race of the pupils.

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
*Europeans and Eurasians	3,391	3,423	32
Portuguese and Native Christians	7,778	8,054	276
Jews	971	1,043	72
Párs'is	12,575	12,588	13
Mahomedans	60,972	62,729	1,757
Hindus ... Bráhmins	92,199	93,336	1,137
Hindus ... Other Hindus	285,310	287,641	2,331
Hindus ... Low castes	8,269	9,360	1,091
Aboriginal and Hill tribes	4,805	5,844	1,039
Others	29	41	12
Total ...	476,299	484,059	7,760

*In the report for 1886-87 an aided school returned 195 Native Christians as Eurasians. The mistake has been corrected.

Expenditure from different sources.

The total expenditure from all sources on public institutions is given in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statements (2) and (4), and the figures contrast with those of the previous year, as shown in the following table. It must, however, be remembered that it is impossible to obtain accurate figures of the expenditure from other than public funds :—

Years.	Number of Public Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Expenditure from					
			Provincial Funds.	Local Cess.	Municipal Rates.	Fees.	All other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	7,996	476,299	†17,88,891	‡7,05,378	2,13,825	9,51,376	13,36,500	49,95,970
1887-88	8,274	484,059	†16,20,107	‡8,20,855	2,78,008	10,75,025	14,19,925	52,13,920

†The amount allotted in the Provincial Budget, less estimated receipts, was Rs. 18,26,386 for 1886-87 and Rs. 17,03,884 for 1887-88.
‡The receipts from the Local Fund Cess amounted to Rs. 8,05,607 in 1886-87 and Rs. 8,68,281 in 1887-88.

The main cause for the decrease in the expenditure from Provincial Funds was a reduction in the building grants and in grants for furniture and apparatus. Besides this, the figures for 1886-87 included arrear payments to aided schools (Rs. 45,000) and to municipal schools (Rs. 25,000). The increase in the expenditure from Local Cess was caused by additional expenditure both on schools and on buildings. Allowing for the arrear claims paid to the Mofussil municipalities in 1886-87, the increase in the expenditure from Municipal Rates was Rs. 40,000, which has been spent in part on municipal schools and in part on aided schools. The increase under the head of Fees was general, but aided schools were the largest contributors. And the increase in the expenditure from all other sources of revenue was due to the development of aided schools. The expenditure from public funds in Native States showed a small decrease.

On different classes of institutions.

The share in the total expenditure on education enjoyed by each class of institutions was as follows :—

Cost of Public Institutions classed as	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,77,077	8,68,999
Local Board	12,17,528	12,65,365
Municipal Board	4,28,082	5,24,660
Native State	8,97,722	8,77,287
Aided	11,30,990	11,96,298
Unaided	43,849	68,050
General	4,00,722	4,13,261
Total ...	49,95,970	52,13,920

The figure for Local Board institutions for 1886-87 includes Rs. 63,637 on account of schools in Bombay which are now classed as municipal schools. The institutions classed as general consist of the University and of the Government offices for direction and inspection. The increase under this head was due to the University, which incurred an expenditure of Rs. 97,475 against Rs. 87,813 in 1886-87.

The following table exhibits the expenditure from Provincial Funds for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 :— Expenditure from Provincial Funds : Government of India's classification,

		Provincial Expenditure (net).	
		1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
University Education ..	Arts Colleges	1,20,895	1,45,187
	Professional Colleges ...	51,119	71,314
School Education, General ...	Secondary Schools ...	3,46,210	3,02,122
	Primary Schools ...	5,64,652	5,42,881
School Education, Special ...	Training Schools ...	62,932	61,849
	Medical Schools ...	25,908	22,168
	Other Special Schools ...	1,22,653	1,17,404
University	...	20,000	15,000
Direction	...	43,199	42,707
Inspection	...	2,07,145	1,98,889
Scholarships	...	30,535	30,896
Buildings	...	1,54,340	45,162
Furniture and Apparatus, &c.	...	22,030	2,487
Miscellaneous	...	17,273	22,041
Total	...	17,88,891	16,20,107

The figures in the preceding table are arranged according to the orders of the Government of India, but the gross expenditure under each head of the Provincial Budget was as shown in the following table :— Budget classification :

	Expenditure, 1886-87. Rs.	Expenditure, 1887-88. Rs.
University	20,000	15,000
Direction	43,199	42,707
Inspection	2,14,403	2,07,143
Government Colleges, General	1,46,863	1,47,736
Do. do. Professional	1,06,602	1,12,801
Government Schools, General—		
(1) Secondary Schools	3,57,658	3,51,756
(2) Primary Schools	865	1,353
Government Schools, Special—		
(1) School of Art and Industry	34,100	26,330
(2) Training Schools	60,329	61,975
Grants-in-aid—		
(1) Payments to Colleges and Schools	3,32,445	2,81,148
(2) Building Grants	1,53,967	45,162
(3) Contributions to Local Boards	3,81,529	3,98,265
(4) Do. to Municipal Boards	1,40,532	1,24,365
Scholarships	28,697	27,316
Miscellaneous	18,313	17,236
Grant Medical College and Medical Schools	56,716	53,199
Dakshina Fund	16,118	19,207
Scientific and other Minor Departments	22,336	27,421
Miscellaneous (rates and taxes)	570	.....
Aden Schools	2,336	2,139
Gross Total ...	21,37,578	19,62,259
Deduct—Departmental Receipts ...	3,48,687	3,42,152
Net Total ...	17,88,891	16,20,107

Most of these items require no detailed comment. The increase under Government Colleges would have been larger, but for the absence of officers on leave. The same cause accounts for the decrease against the Jamshedji Jijibhai School of Art, but the school also lost the usual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of art specimens. The decrease under Government Secondary Schools was due to the transfer of the schools at Tatta and Ahmednagar and to the closing of one of the schools at Ahmedabad. The increase in payments to Local Boards was due to the recovery of arrears, and the decrease in departmental receipts was due to the transfer of the Gujarát College and to the transfer or closing of the three schools just named.

The payments to aided institutions are shown in Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statement (4), to have fallen from Rs. 4,49,572 to Rs. 3,03,160. This decrease mainly occurred in the building grants, which fell from Rs. 1,23,528 to Rs. 24,789. There was a further decrease in the special building grants, which fell from Rs. 44,880 to Rs. 4,767. The rest of the decrease was due to the arrear charges before mentioned. Excluding these arrears, the awards to colleges were Rs. 39,000 against Rs. 22,000 in the previous year, while the awards to schools were Rs. 2,47,131 against Rs. 2,26,714 in 1886-87. Payments to aided institutions.

The following table shows the building grants from Provincial Funds for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 :—

	Expenditure.	
	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Repairs to hired buildings	373	.....
Grants to Board schools	30,439	20,373
Grants to aided schools	1,23,528	24,789
Total ...	1,54,340	45,162

University Education.

University Examinations.

The number of students who appeared at the different University and other examinations, the institutions at which they were educated, the number who passed, and the race or creed of the successful scholars, will be seen from Part III, Appendix VII-A, Statement (6). It will be seen that the number of those who appeared for the University examinations higher than the Matriculation fell from 1,306 in 1886-87 to 1,276 in the year under report, and the number of successful candidates from 566 to 465.

Arts Colleges.

Particulars as to the number of students who studied at the different Arts Colleges, their studies, and their success in passing examinations are shown below :—

Colleges.*	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.		1887-88.†							
			Previous Examination.		First B.A.		B.A.		M.A.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	Reading.	Successful.	Reading.	Successful.	Reading.	Successful.	Reading.	Successful.
Government.										
Elphinstone College ...	215	238	123	27	54	25	43	34	18	3
Dekkhan College	165	149	72	13	46	28	31	14	3	...
Native States.										
Rájárám College	22	25	21	2	4	5	...	...	...	...
Sámaldás College	57	61	38	5	18	3	3	...	...	...
Aided.										
Free General Assembly ...	168	163	102	16	37	17	21	10	3	...
St. Xavier's College ...	156	152	100	20	34	15	18	17	5	...
Fergusson College ...	94	116	116	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarát College	50	67	47	9	19	4	2	2	...	...
Sind College	28	49	36	3	10	2	3	...	...	...
Total ...	955	1,020	655	†116	222	99	121	77	29	3

* Exclusive of the Baroda College, from which, in 1887-88, 7 students passed the Previous Examination only.

† The number of successful students was in 1886-87, 179 in the Previous, 109 in the First B.A., 79 in the B.A. and 7 in the M.A. Examinations.

The fees received at the Government colleges amounted to Rs. 33,939, against Rs. 32,398 in 1886-87; at the colleges in Native States to Rs. 2,448 against Rs. 2,037; and at the aided colleges to Rs. 30,158 against Rs. 28,358. The Elphinstone College was removed from Byculla to the Fort, and the staff was strengthened by the establishment of a Professorship of History and English.

Professional Colleges.

The number of students on the rolls of the Law School at Bombay at the end of the year was 187 against 206 at the close of 1886-87. 61 students presented themselves for the examination in jurisprudence, and 45 successfully passed it. There were 63 candidates for the LL.B. Examination, and 26 passed. At the Poona Law School the number of pupils fell from 43 to 36, 27 candidates appeared for the examination in jurisprudence, and 22 of them were declared to have passed. The fees realised at the Bombay School rose from Rs. 6,540 to Rs. 7,152 and those at the Poona School fell from Rs. 725 to Rs. 717. The attendance at the Grant Medical College decreased from 276 at the close of 1887 to 219 at that of 1888, the figures for the different classes at the end of each year being as follows :—

		1887.	1888.
University classes ...	Men	227	195
	Women	4	7
Candidates in Certificated Practitioners' Class for Women ...		16	16
Military pupils		29	1

The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 22,100 to Rs. 27,884, but the latter figure includes arrears. The college was successful in the University examinations. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 65 candidates, of whom 33 passed; for the Second Examination there were 76 candidates, of whom 42 passed; for the degree of L.M. & S. there were 71 candidates, of whom 30 passed; and for the degree of M.D. there was 1 candidate who passed the examination. At the College of Science there were in 1887-88, as compared with 1886-87, 106 students in the University Department against 153, 24 in the Agricultural Department against the same number, 4 in the Forest Department against 9, and 95 in the Mechanical Department against 97 : total 229 against 283. The University Department consisted of 5 students reading for a degree in science and 101 students of engineering. The decrease in the number of students of engineering was due to the revision of the course of study, which requires that candidates for the degree of L.C.E. must pass the Previous Examination before going up for the examination leading up to that degree. In the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 passed; and in the

examination for the degree of L.C.E. there were 15 candidates, 10 of whom passed. During the year it was decided that the Spectroscopic Observatory which it was originally proposed to attach to the Elphinstone College at Bombay should be attached to the College of Science at Poona, as the atmospheric conditions of the latter city were more favourable to observation and to the preservation of the telescope. The erection of the Observatory was accordingly proceeded with at the latter place.

Secondary Schools.

Matriculation.

The University Entrance Examination was, as in the previous year, conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Karáchi, and out of 1,457 candidates sent up by the schools, 722 passed, while only 101 passed out of the 1,555 boys who went up without school certificates. The following table shows the percentage of success of the different classes of schools at the examinations both of the year under report and the previous year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Candidates sent up.		Candidates passed.		Percentage of success.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Government Schools	20	20	618	598	213	305	34	51
Native State Schools	9	10	153	122	65	65	42	53
Aided Schools	43	44	518	475	190	244	36	51
Other Schools	2	4	97	262	17	108	17	41
Private Students	...	...	1,066	1,555	42	101	4	6
Total ...	74	78	2,452	3,012	527	823	21	27

Secondary Schools.

Of the secondary schools 43 were Government institutions, with an average daily attendance of 7,844 children, against 46 schools with an attendance of 8,486 in the previous year: but the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,88,981 to Rs. 1,89,948. The number of District and Municipal Board schools fell from 108 to 103, but the attendance rose from 2,821 to 2,934, and the fee-receipts advanced from Rs. 18,777 to Rs. 24,065. In the Native States the number of schools rose from 62 to 65, the average attendance from 4,380 to 4,592, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 31,369 to Rs. 38,136. The number of aided schools for Europeans was 39 with an average attendance of 2,761, against 40 with an average attendance of 2,697 in the previous year, and the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 73,465 to Rs. 87,771. The aided English-teaching schools were 27 with an average attendance of 3,610, against 26 with an average attendance of 3,377 in the previous year; and the fees rose from Rs. 42,896 to Rs. 57,668. The number of aided Anglo-Vernacular schools remained the same (90) as in the previous year, but the average attendance rose from 8,240 to 8,639, and the fee-receipts from Rs. 99,886 to Rs. 1,27,492. The returns of unaided schools are not equally exact, but the figures are 31 schools and an average attendance of 2,152, against 16 schools and an attendance of 1,536 in the previous year, while the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 24,294 to Rs. 32,071.

High Schools: Presidency;

The attendance in the secondary schools teaching up to the Matriculation is shown in the following table:—

	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.																				
Central Division. Bombay City.	1	915	1	888	...	...	...	...	17	5,692	18	5,890	2	614	2	571	20	7,221	21	7,349
Central Division. Mofussil ...	6	1,835	6	1,708	...	...	...	...	7	2,613	6	2,381	...	...	...	...	13	4,448	12	4,089
Northern Division	5	1,528	5	1,499	6	1,479	6	1,511	2	790	2	849	...	...	2	504	13	3,797	15	4,363
Southern Division	4	1,062	4	1,050	3	903	4	1,060	1	418	1	408	...	...	...	...	8	2,383	9	2,518
Sind	3	871	3	878	...	...	...	...	6	1,032	6	958	...	...	...	...	9	1,903	9	1,836
Total ...	19	6,211	19	6,023	9	2,382	10	2,571	33	10,545	33	10,486	2	614	4	1,075	63	19,752	66	20,155
Girls' Schools.																				
Central Division. Bombay City.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	481	5	591	...	...	...	...	5	481	5	59
Central Division. Mofussil ...	1	69	1	57	...	...	...	...	3	428	4	443	...	...	...	...	4	497	5	50
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	153	2	145	...	...	...	...	2	153	2	14
Total ...	1	69	1	57	...	...	...	...	10	1,062	11	1,179	...	...	...	...	11	1,131	12	1,236
Grand Total ...	20	6,280	20	6,080	9	2,382	10	2,571	43	11,607	44	11,665	2	614	4	1,075	74	20,883	78	21,391

Central Division;

High Schools, Central Division.—In the Entrance Examination of the University the Elphinstone School was remarkably successful. The Poona School held its own in the

face of powerful competition. At Dhulia the three lower standards were made over to an aided school. The Sátára School was growing in numbers. The Government High School for Girls at Poona showed a decrease in the number on the rolls, but the school advanced to Standard 5, and as regards progress in studies the year was one of quiet steady growth. When the school was examined by the Divisional Inspector, the girls acquitted themselves as well as boys in a thoroughly good school of the same class would have done. The boarding-house attached to the school was opened during the year under report. The Education Society's School for girls was promoted to the rank of a high school. It was noted of the Cathedral Boys' School that it possessed much more of the spirit of an English public school than was to be seen in this country. Mrs. Sorabji's Victoria High School at Poona was arranging to build a more commodious school-house. The new English School, Poona, and the Poona Native Institution were expanding and strengthening their positions all round: the latter was incorporated under Act XXI of 1860. Amongst unaided high schools the Divisional Inspector makes special mention of Mr. Mánekji Cooper's Fort High School, which he found full of life and vigour and which in point of staff equipment and results was in the very first rank of schools in Bombay.

Northern Division;

High Schools, Northern Division.—A new private school was started in Surat, but the arrangements for securing efficiency were conspicuously inadequate. The Government High School at Broach abolished its lowest standard in favour of private enterprise. The high schools in the Native States of the Northern Division consist of the school at Bhúj and 5 schools in Káthiáwár. With regard to these latter, it is to be observed that there was a gratifying increase in the fee-receipts of the Rájkot High School, where the fee-rate now approaches that levied in Government schools; that in Bhávnagar also the State fully recognises the advantage of adequate fee-rates; and that there is every hope that in a few years the rates in all the high schools of the province will be such as will materially lessen the burden of maintenance which now falls heavily on the States.

Southern Division;

High Schools, Southern Division.—The English School at Sángli was raised to the rank of a high school, and for the whole Division the number of pupils rose from 2,383 to 2,518. Out of these 2,518 boys, 730 are said to belong to the towns where the schools are located, and 1,788 to the neighbouring towns and villages. The Government School at Dhárwár relinquished its lowest standard in favour of an aided school. The Government School at Kárwár also reduced its lowest standard in favour of a private school. As regards schools in Native States, a new Mission School was opened at Kolhápur, where the Rájárám School continues to flourish. At Miraj the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,246 to Rs. 1,410, but were still very poor for such a large school. The fee-receipts at Sángli were also low, and the teaching staff in both schools was underpaid. The report on the Sávantvádi School was, as usual, satisfactory.

And Sind.

High Schools, Sind.—The head-master of the Government School at Hyderabad was ordered gradually to reduce his middle school standards in favour of the numerous Anglo-vernacular schools in the city. The Karáchi Grammar School has added to its usefulness by opening a boarding-house for girls under the care of an English lady. The Convent schools at Karáchi made beneficent and successful efforts during the year to establish two classes for the training of European and native school-mistresses. The Sind Madrasa was growing, and will doubtless be largely developed under Mr. Wali Muhammad.

Middle Schools: Presidency,

The attendance in the middle schools was as follows:—

Division.	Boys' Schools.				Girls' Schools.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City ...	33	3,085	35	3,287	15	950	16	857
Central Division { Mofussil ...	59	2,403	63	2,782	11	243	13	339
Northern Division ..	75	4,759	80	5,049	6	442	6	473
Southern do. ...	84	3,850	74	3,851	4	83	6	142
Sind	22	1,166	21	1,206	4	121	5	161
Aden	1	79	1	85	...	..	..	...
Total ...	274	15,342	274	16,260	40	1,839	46	1,972

The total number of schools in 1887-88 was thus 320 against 314 in the previous year, and of scholars 18,232 against 17,181.

Central Division,

Middle Schools, Central Division.—The City Government School at Ahmednagar was transferred to the Ahmednagar Education Society. The more important changes under aided schools were the transfer of the Education Society's Girls' School, Byculla, to the list of high schools, the removal from the list of the Chandauvádi School, the school at Pimpalgaon Basvant, and the Private School at Ahmednagar, and the registration of 7 new schools. 8 new unaided schools were added to the list.

Middle Schools, Northern Division.—One of the Government schools at Ahmedabad was closed. New municipal schools were opened at Dohad. A small school was opened at Cambay by the State. The aided schools at Mahudha and Kathlál were closed, and a new school was opened at Nadiád. The addition of the Thána District to the Northern in consequence of the abolition of the North-East Division brought the large aided schools at Bándra within the former Division. Northern Division,

Middle Schools, Southern Division.—As regards District Board schools it is to be observed that a new English class was opened at Ankali in Belgaum, while the classes at Sadalgi, Hukeri and Sankeshwar in Belgaum, at Naregal and Haliyál in Dhárwár, and at Nágothna in Kolába were closed for want of sufficient contributions. The classes in the municipal schools at Bágalkot and Kumta were raised to the rank of independent schools. A change in the number of schools maintained by Native States was caused by the promotion of the Sángli School and by the inclusion of the Janjira School and of new classes at Kudál in Sávantvádi and at Gad Hinglaj in Kolhápur. The attendance in the aided schools increased, although several weak schools disappeared from the aided list. The unaided schools at Yedihalli and Honávar were closed. Southern Division

Middle Schools, Sind.—The Government School at Tatta was made over to the Municipality, and the Local Board class at Purana Hala and a class in Hyderabad were closed, while a new school was opened by the municipality at Kambar in the Shikárpur Collectorate. The 2 new girls' schools were a European school at Kotri and a Mission school at Hyderabad. Representations were made to the municipalities in regard to the raising of the fees in their English schools. And Sind.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.—The schools for Europeans have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, but the following table gives special particulars:—

Class of Institutions.	Aided Schools.				Unaided.				Total of Schools.	Total of Pupils on the 31st of March.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March learning			Classification of Pupils on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians and Portuguese.	Brâhmins.	Mahomedans.	Pârsis.	Jews.	
Boys	14	1,563	1,525	1,372	2	44	37	31	16	1,607	1,607	464	84	1,467	77	..	9	11	43	263 girls in boys' schools.
Girls	25	1,741	1,681	1,418	..	..	..	..	25	1,741	1,741	177	56	1,525	130	4	5	60	17	347 boys in girls' schools.
Total .	39	3,304	3,206	2,790	2	44	37	31	41	3,348	3,348	641	140	2,992	207	4	14	71	60	
Industrial Schools.	1	23	18	18	1	17	20	15	2	40	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..	40	3,327	3,224	2,808	3	61	57	46	43	3,388	3,388	641	140	3,032	207	4	14	71	60	

The expenditure on these schools was as follows:—

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	68,904
„ Municipal Funds	1,680
„ Fees	91,867
„ Endowments and all other sources	1,25,689
	2,88,140

The numbers of boys and girls respectively in the different stages of instruction as defined by the Government of India were as follow:—High stage, 218 and 136; middle stage, 349 and 342; upper primary stage, 450 and 476; lower primary stage, 674 and 703.

Primary Education.

The number of the primary schools for boys and of the pupils therein will be seen from the following table:— Primary Schools for boys.

Divisions.	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central Division. Bombay City.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5,199	44	5,290	...	...	...	...
Central Division. Mofussil ...	2	273	2	262	1,508	67,579	1,538	67,562	168	19,704	179	20,026	84	3,492	92	3,605
Northern Division... ...	3	352	3	319	1,136	64,351	1,162	66,246	119	17,699	120	17,662	1,076	61,192	1,118	64,872
Southern Division	1	145	1	160	1,203	71,957	1,183	67,461	112	13,277	110	12,822	472	25,819	525	28,418
Sind	1	70	1	60	242	10,251	273	11,031	64	7,644	61	6,958	...	...	...	...
Aden	3	269	3	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	1,109	10	1,039	4,094	214,138	4,156	212,300	508	63,523	514	62,758	1,632	90,503	1,735	96,895

Divisions.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Police Schools in British Districts.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.	Schools.	Boys.
Central Division. Bombay City.	59	4,624	52	4,407	5	899	7	930	...	...	...	...	109	10,722	103	10,627
Central Division. Mofussil ...	245	9,193	270	9,994	2	37	30	501	7	255	7	239	2,016	100,513	2,118	102,189
Northern Division ...	92	5,049	103	6,113	4	461	2	87	8	419	7	301	2,438	149,523	2,515	155,600
Southern Division ...	299	8,807	287	8,908	2	35	...	...	6	631	5	417	2,100	120,671	2,111	118,186
Sind	67	3,988	80	4,102	1	26	2	173	...	...	...	...	575	21,979	417	22,324
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	269	3	238
Total ...	762	31,661	792	33,524	14	1,458	41	1,691	21	1,285	19	957	7,041	403,677	7,267	409,164

Local Board Schools.

Local Boards.—There were several transfers of schools between the Local and Municipal Boards, the net result for both together being an increase of 68 schools, but a decrease of 2,603 boys. Most of this decrease was compensated for by the growth of aided schools. In the Local and Municipal Board schools the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,83,924 to Rs. 1,90,608 and in aided schools from Rs. 37,362 to Rs. 47,831. In the Northern Division Local Board schools prospered generally, and the year was a successful one, the Surat District being conspicuous as affording the largest increase of pupils. The notice given by the Government of India, that after 31st July 1889 no Local Board would be allowed to overdraw its balance at the Treasury, rendered it imperatively necessary to accumulate balances sufficient after the expiration of the notice for the payment of the expenditure on Local Board schools for the first nine months of each financial year, *i. e.* until the proceeds of the educational cess were received in January. This circumstance necessitated, in the Central Division, the refusal of building grants to supplement popular contributions, and of applications to open schools even in places where there appeared to be a good prospect of success. In the Southern it necessitated not only the refusal of similar applications, but the closing of some schools which were weak institutions, but which might have been transferred to other villages if funds had been available. However, the attendance at primary Local Board schools in the Central Division was somewhat better than in the previous year—a fact which is proved by an increase of Rs. 638 in the fee-receipts. Besides the need for economy, another circumstance contributed powerfully to bring about the large decrease of 25 schools and 4,496 boys in the Southern Division: it was the enforcement of the rule mentioned in the last report, under which the names of children who have absented themselves for more than 15 days without, and for more than 3 months at a time with, leave are removable from the registers. This rule also served to render the increase in the attendance in the Local Board primary schools in Sind appear much smaller than it really was. In the Upper Sind Frontier District the number of schools was doubled and the attendance largely increased, owing to the active part taken by Mr. Giles, the Deputy Commissioner, in their furtherance. It was found in the Central Division that the prominence given in the revised vernacular standards to Modi writing, mental arithmetic and some other matters, in which the best indigenous schools excelled and to which they owed their popularity, had raised the value of Local Board schools in the eyes of the people. The revised standards of instruction were also popular in Sind. Encouraging accounts are again given of the work done by the local school committees in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, who were more or less alive to their responsibilities. Where the educational officers were sensible and not too sensitive, their relations with the committees and with the Táluka Boards which generally supervised the schools, were generally satisfactory. Much is said to have been accomplished in Hyderabad by the personal influence and efforts of the local officers, in spite of the ignorance and indifference of the rural poplaution. 10 additional Táluka Boards in Sind agreed to levy low fees on condition that half the children might be exempted.

Municipal Schools.

Municipal Boards.—The net result for the Central Division was an increase of 10 municipal schools, 413 boys and Rs. 1,216 in school-fees. 9 of the additional schools belonged to the Poona Municipality. In the Northern Division a very serious decrease of 127 children at Máhím is noteworthy. In the Southern Division the decrease in attendance was due to the new rule mentioned in connection with the Local Board schools. In Sind the abolition of the municipalities at Naushahro, Bhiria and Kandiáro caused the transfer of 3 schools and 313 pupils to Local Boards. The schools at Hubli lost in efficiency, and those at Bijápur were deficient in several ways. A certain relaxation of discipline was observable in the Central Division arising from the facilities injudiciously afforded to junior masters to appeal against the authority of their head-masters to the members of the school committees; and in some cases the formation of factions in the committees interfered with the settlement of matters of discipline on their merits; but with this exception the schools in the Division generally worked smoothly, and in most places there was a gratifying degree of zeal and interest in their welfare. Several of the school committees in the Division had the practical good sense to elect experienced educational officers as chairmen, and where such was the case municipal management improved. In the Northern Division the Nadiád Board did good work in finally fixing the rate of all salaries and in its care for female education and for the infant classes: and generally as

regards the administration of schools in the Division by the Boards it is considered to have been proved that the existing state of efficiency would be fairly maintained, although deficiencies were observable in several places, and at Mehmadabad there was a general breakdown. The relations of the Inspectors of the Central and Southern Divisions with the Boards were satisfactory. The zeal displayed by the Municipal Committees of Vengurla, Chiplún, Mahád, Panvel, Bágalkot, Athni and Sirsi in the latter Division is especially commended. In Sind, fees were levied in the primary schools of all the municipalities except those at Bubak, Keti Bandar, Nasarpur, Tando Adam, Umarkot, Mitti, Ghotki and Ratodero. The highest praise has been given to the Karáchi Municipality for its liberality and good sense in the administration of its schools and school fund; and much credit has been given to the school committees at Hyderabad and Rohri, and especially to their chairmen; while some of the smaller municipalities have not been favourably noticed.

Schools in Native States.

Native States.—The increase of schools and pupils in the Northern Division was general, excepting the Surat Agency, Jawhár and Cutch; and Káthiáwár provided the lion's share of the increase—34 schools and 3,079 pupils. Adding to this that there was a considerable increase in the attendance of boys from the agricultural classes, Mahomedans, dépressed castes and aborigines, it would appear that the record of the schools in the Native States of the Division was very satisfactory. Most of the increase shown by the numbers for the Southern Division was due to the inclusion of figures for Janjira. Sávantvádi was, as usual, praised for the buildings, equipment and thorough efficiency of many of its schools. Deficiencies were observable in the schools belonging to the other Native States of the Division, except Savanúr.

Aided Schools.

Aided Schools.—In the Central Division the work of the American Mission in the education of the depressed castes was especially commendable. The efforts made in the Northern Division to bring rural indigenous schools within the pale of schools aided by the District Boards were not attended with any great success, for the reason, among others, that the people refused to pay fees as soon as such schools began to receive grants-in-aid. 61 indigenous schools aided by Kolhápur, Sángli and Sávantvádi do not appear to have been included among the aided schools of the Southern Division mentioned in the last preceding table.

Police Schools.

Police Schools.—The best of these schools were those at Sátára in the Central and Godhra and Dohad in the Northern Divisions. The schools at Dhárwár and Kolhápur were closed.

Night Schools.

Night Schools.—The Central Division showed an increase of 13 schools and 354 pupils. The Poona Municipality opened 8 schools for artisans, and the schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay continued to do good work. In the Northern Division there were 146 schools and 2,833 pupils, against 136 schools and 2,768 pupils in the previous year: 51 of them were under Local Boards, 11 were municipal schools, 1 was an aided school in a town, and 83 were schools in Native States. The Southern Division exhibited a large decrease in the number of night schools in British districts, but its returns for Native States showed that these institutions were still appreciated in places like Kolhápur. Sind reported the loss of 1 school and a decrease of 33 in the average daily attendance in the rest of the schools.

Unrecognized Schools.

Unrecognized Schools.—The Central Division showed a total of 606 schools and 19,146 pupils. Of the 606 schools, 12 were Persian or Arabic schools, 43 Korán schools, 37 Vedic schools and 514 vernacular schools, of which 4 were girls' schools. During the year, 11 of the old schools sought and obtained admission to the aided list. The Northern Division showed 767 schools with 26,664 pupils. Of the 767 schools 16 taught Persian or Arabic, 138 were Korán schools, and 22 were Vedic schools, while 591, including 2 girls' schools, were vernacular schools: and where they were not purely religious the town schools were generally feeders to the recognized schools. In the Southern Division there were 768 schools with 14,513 pupils. About 350 were either family schools or mosque schools and the rest were private schools with an attendance of 15 or more children. Sind showed 785 schools and 9,024 pupils. Out of the 785 schools, 57 taught Arabic or Persian, 690 were Korán schools, and 38, including 1 school for girls were vernacular schools. 34 new schools were registered in the Division for grants-in-aid.

Primary Schools for Girls.

The number of primary schools for girls and of the pupils therein will be seen from the following table:—

Divisions.	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupil	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division { Bombay City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	777	11	845	..	..	..	..
Central Division { Mofussil	1	116	1	107	26	1,067	27	1,115	45	2,632	46	2,583	9	215	7	194
Northern Division	2	146	2	155	46	2,380	50	2,584	27	2,763	28	2,819	99	6,242	104	6,384
Southern do.	..	..	..	..	44	2,130	42	1,897	28	2,010	28	1,961	38	1,832	44	2,189
Sind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,266	19	1,163	..	..	..	..
Total	3	262	3	262	116	5,577	119	5,596	131	9,448	132	9,371	146	8,289	155	8,773

Divisions.	Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.				Unaided.				Total.			
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Central Division. Bombay City ..	22	2,994	22	2,883	..	..	..	..	33	3,771	33	3,727
Central Division. Mofussil	24	1,227	28	1,380	1	58	2	92	106	5,315	111	5,476
Northern Division	25	2,231	27	2,387	..	..	..	..	199	13,812	211	14,329
Southern do.	6	263	6	263	..	..	..	..	116	6,235	120	6,310
Sind	3	241	10	457	1	20	..	..	24	1,527	29	1,620
Total ..	80	7,006	93	7,369	2	78	2	92	478	30,660	504	31,462

There are 276 boys in the schools for girls, so that the total for the year under report is reduced to 31,186. To this must be added 14,623 girls attending schools for boys, *viz.* 3,896 in the Central Division, 2,906 in the Northern Division, 7,657 in the Southern Division and 164 in Sind. For the whole Presidency the total of girls in primary schools is thus raised to 45,809, against 44,253 in the previous year. Progress in the girls' schools of the Central Division is generally slow, and it suffered during the year under report from the effects of the singular wave of re-action which has passed over native society, and which has not yet spent its force. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad showed a large increase; and it is noteworthy that some progress is generally being made both in British districts and in Native States. The aided schools in the Division and the Government school attached to the Mahálaxmi Female Training College were especially efficient. In the Southern Division there was an increase of 2,094 pupils, taking into consideration the number of girls in boys' schools. In the education of girls the Musalmáns of Sind were apparently in advance of the Hindus, and particular praise has been given to Khán Bahádur Kadirdád Khán's school at Kandiáro, where 71 girls attended with exceptional regularity and divided their time between the Sindhi standards and practical instruction in spinning and weaving.

The Education of Special Classes.

Rájkumár College.

During the year, 9 Kumárs, sons of Chiefs, left the college—3 of them for England—and 2 joined, so that at the end of the year the number on the rolls was 37 against 44 at the close of the previous year. The result of the annual examination was satisfactory, and so also were the health and general behaviour of the Kumárs. Out-door games and exercise were practised as usual.

Tálukdári Schools, &c.

The Wadhwán School was in its usual efficient condition, and was considered a model by the smaller Tálukdári schools, which, to some extent, still served as feeders to it. The Vajiria School in the Rewa Kántha was expected to become a useful agency in time. The Scott College at Sádra was housed in its new building erected at a cost of Rs. 51,000, and was gradually re-organized under Colonel Scott. There were 21 boys in the school, and physical exercise was amply provided for. The Victoria School at Pálanpur contained 14 pupils, but the attendance was irregular. The number of boys in the Sardárs' class at Kolhápur, which teaches up to the Matriculation Standard, rose from 3 to 7. There were several boys in the Sardárs' High School at Belgaum. The children—boys and girls—of Chiefs and their relatives were in some cases being educated by private tutors, and in many more cases they attended the ordinary schools. Thus there were altogether 299 sons and 36 daughters of Tálukdárs and Girássiás attending Local Board schools in Gujarát, and 63 children of Sardárs or their relatives attended primary schools in Kolhápur, Sángli and Miraj. With regard to Sind, the Divisional Inspector recommended that a special school for the sons of the Nawábs of Tájpur should be opened at Nasarpur, and that a second school should be opened for the relatives of His Highness Fatehkhán Tálpur of Mir-jo-Tando near Mirpur Khás.

Maráthás and Lingáyats.

The Dekkhan Association for the promotion of higher education among Maráthás, which commenced in 1885 by supporting 2 students, supported 48 students during the year under report—4 in colleges and 44 in high schools. The fund of the Lingáyat Association at Dhárwár amounted to Rs. 80,800, and 28 Lingáyat students receive aid from the fund—the scholarships rising from Rs. 2 in a school to Rs. 18 in a college. The Association started a second fund with the object of sending a Lingáyat to be educated in England, in order that he may compete for the Civil Service or be called to the Bar; and for this fund Rs. 15,294 are reported to have already been collected.

Mahomedans.

The number of Mahomedans in public institutions increased by 1,757. The increase occurred in all the Educational Divisions, but was greatest in the Northern (848) and considerable in the Central (560) Division. In the latter Division it was noticeable that the tendency was to the general and not to the special schools. The most important of the special schools in the Division were the Anjuman-i-Islám schools in Bombay, which made fair progress. The Poona Anjuman did good work in a modest way; and every district, except Sholápur, showed an improvement. This awakened interest in education was attributable to the establishment of special scholarships both by Government and by Khán Bahádur Kázi Shábhudin, C.I.E., to the publication of the new standards which

gave fresh importance to Urdu, and to the employment of Mahomedans as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in 4 of the 6 zilás (Mofussil districts) of the Division. As regards the Northern Division, it has already been mentioned that the Anjuman-i-Islám in Ahmedabad started an Anglo-vernacular school; and it is further noticeable that Mr. Ibráhim Sáyáni, the head master of the Nadiád High School, raised a fund from which he gave small scholarships to boys attending secondary schools, and that the Kázi Sháhbudin Scholarships offered further encouragement.

The Depressed Castes.

In the Central Division the number of children of the depressed castes at school rose from 3,979 to 4,546. These children were distributed between the general and the special schools. The best of the special schools were those at Ahmednagar and Yával. In the Northern Division the number of children rose to 2,715, the net increase being 218. Most of the children were in the ordinary schools, but there are 8 special schools. In the Southern Division there were 21 special schools or classes with an attendance of 554 children.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

In the Central Division the number of boys at school belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes was 837 against 856 in the previous year, but measures were initiated in the Poona District for encouraging the attendance of Kolis at schools, and it was suspected that a considerable number of them who attended had been classified as agriculturists.

In the Northern Division the number of pupils belonging to these tribes rose from 3,707 to 4,748, of whom 12 are girls. Broach made the largest contribution to this increase; and progress was also made in Surat, the Panch Maháls, Thána, Rewa Kántha and Jawhár.

Special Instruction.

Institutions for special instruction.

The institutions which come under the head of special instruction, their number and the pupils therein are shown in the following table. Certain mistakes which occurred in the numbers of pupils in 1886-87 as given in the report for that year have been corrected :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Normal Schools for Masters	7	634	7	629
Do. for Mistresses	4	98	4	126
Sir J. J. School of Art	1	264	1	256
Drawing Classes	28	126 (1,474)*	45 (1)	134 (2,740)
Medical Schools...	3	123	3	109
Bombay Veterinary College	1	69	1	80
Agricultural Classes	10	118 (217)	11	42 (458)
Forest Class, Science College, Poona	1	9	1	4
Engineering School, Hyderabad	1	11	1	6
Industrial Schools	13	773 (143)	18	856 (567)
Total ...	69 *	2,225 (1,834)	92 (1)	2,242 3,765

* The figures in brackets represent pupils already entered in the returns of schools for general education.

Normal Schools.

2,678 trained head-masters and 542 trained assistants were employed by Local and Municipal Boards and by Native States. The Training College at Poona for men maintained its numbers (185 against 188 in 1886-87), and sent out 146 teachers. The number of masters whose wives were under training as school-mistresses rose from 9 to 10. The Training College for women numbered 30 other students, of whom 4 obtained certificates. The attendance at the Normal School of the Christian Vernacular Society at Ahmednagar rose from 58 to 64. From the Ahmedabad College for masters, the results of the annual examination of which were very satisfactory, students were sent out as teachers. More than 300 candidates appeared for admission to the college, and 33 were selected from this number, while 17 masters were admitted for a further course of training, and 3 of these men placed their wives in the Mahálaxmi College for instruction as school-mistresses. In all there were left in the college on the 31st March 1888 102 men preparing to serve in British districts, and 31 who were supported by Native States. The Rájkot College for masters was prosperous: the examination results were satisfactory, 40 new men were selected from a very large number of candidates, and there were 71 men on the rolls at the end of the year. The Mahálaxmi College at Ahmedabad contained 26 stipendiary pupils and 26 free students. Among the stipendiary pupils there were 3 mistresses supported by Native States. The examination results were satisfactory, and 7 mistresses were sent out. The Barton Female Training College at Rájkot made decided progress during the year: the number of women under training rose from 18 to 24, and 3 women were sent out as school-mistresses. The Thákor of Gondal gave scholarships to 2 women sent up to the college from his State, and the Chiefs contributed Rs. 320 for the annual prizes, which were distributed by the Jámbái Sáhib of Vánkáner in the presence of 200 of the leading ladies of Rájkot. There were 108 men on the rolls of the

Training College at Dhârwâr for men: 11 third-year, 19 second-year and 46 first-year men passed the examinations. The training school for masters at Kolhápur passed 20 men for a second-year certificate, and had 13 men left on the rolls at the end of the year. The training school for women at Kolhápur contained 10 students, and the seniors passed in the third-year's course. Since the close of the year under report the Training School at Hyderabad has been raised to the rank of college, and an efficient staff has been appointed. The number of students has been raised from 39 to 55, and 12 men passed for the first-year, 12 for the second-year and 6 for the third-year certificate. For the training of school-mistresses in Sind the Divisional Inspector relies upon the efforts of the Karáchi Convent Schools mentioned above in connection with high schools.

Sir J. J. School of Art.

There were 256 students on the rolls of the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhái School of Art at the end of the year, against 264 at the end of the previous year, and the fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 3,455 against Rs. 3,569. The elementary or drawing school contained 237 students, of whom 136 were examined and 39 obtained certificates of different grades. In the Architectural Drawing Class there were 28 students, of whom 19 sat for examination, and 7 were awarded certificates. In the Painting Atelier, composed of 26 pupils, the students did excellent work, and the examiners noted with satisfaction that the high standard of the previous year had been fully maintained. In the Sculpture Atelier, which consisted of 8 students, and was actively employed in supplying modelled designs of ornamental details for various public buildings in Bombay, the examiners reported considerable improvement.

Drawing Classes.

New drawing classes were opened in 18 different schools, including 2 in Native States and 3 in the Central Provinces. In the schools in the Presidency there were 2,874 pupils against 1,600 in the previous year. 1,326 candidates were examined, 326 passed, and 165 prizes were awarded.

Medical Schools.

The fee-receipts in the 3 Government medical schools at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad amounted to Rs. 567. The decrease in the number of pupils from 148 in 1885-86 to 123 in 1886-87 and 109 in the year under report has been made the subject of special enquiry. 11 third-year pupils were examined at Poona, and all were found to be qualified. 2 hospital nurses were examined in midwifery, and 1 of them satisfied the examiners. At Ahmedabad 19 third-year men were examined, and 16 passed. And at Hyderabad 8 third-year men were examined, and all passed.

Bombay Veterinary College.

The first examination of the Bombay Veterinary College was held in April 1887, at which 43 candidates appeared for their first professional examination, of whom 34 were successful. No students were as yet qualified for appearance for the second or higher standard. A supplementary examination was, however, with the approval of Government, held in September, at which 2 Hospital Assistants from Central India were permitted, as a special case, to appear for the second examination without having gone through the usual curriculum, whilst 17 candidates presented themselves for the first examination. The 2 Hospital Assistants passed, as also did 8 of the latter. There were, therefore, at the close of the year undergoing instruction 2 seniors who had passed the second examination; 40 intermediates who had passed only the first examination; and 38 juniors who had as yet appeared for none except that required on entrance. Of these 80 students 31 were Hindus, 27 Párs, 12 Portuguese, 4 Europeans and Eurasians, 5 Mahomedans, and 1 Jew. There were 15 free Government and Municipal students. The tendency of the Native States of the Presidency to avail themselves of the education given at the college is worthy of notice: there were in the institution 21 students sent from foreign territory, the Chiefs of Sángli, Bhávnagar and Gondal having been added during the year under report to the list of those who took action in the matter. The Committee of Management of the college met only twice during the year, difficulty having been experienced in obtaining a quorum on other occasions. A practical examination shed was constructed, and a commencement made of a chemical laboratory: the equipment of the dissecting room and forge was considerably improved, while numerous additions were made to the museum and library. The grounds around the buildings were also put in better order, and designs for quarters for resident students were drawn up and submitted to Government. The duties connected with the repression of cattle-disease were again during the year carried on from the college, and visits of inspection were paid by the Principal, his Assistants and in one case by 2 students to Ratnágiri, Broach, Bijápur, Ahmedabad, the Panch Maháls and Sholápur. The results are said to have been satisfactory. The receipts and expenditure of the college (excluding building charges and examiners' fees) for the year amounted, respectively, to Rs. 5,130 (Rs. 2,630 from fees and Rs. 2,500 from the municipal grant) and Rs. 20,277. The grade pay of the 2 Assistant Surgeons, lent to the college as lecturers, which amounts to Rs. 3,000 per annum, has, however, to be added to the debit side of the account: nor is it clear whether the fees credited were all recovered within the financial year. Arrears of fees are an unsatisfactory feature of the accounts, and the attention of the Managing Committee has been called to them.

Agricultural Classes.

Out of 112 first-year and 34 second-year students who presented themselves at the annual examination, 50 of the former and 27 of the latter passed the examination. In the previous year the figures were 100 first-year and 18 second-year candidates, of whom 70 and 12 respectively passed the examination. The farm at Sholápur was transferred to the District Board, and arrangements were being made to bring in Kunbi boys from the tálukás and to give them a practical course of instruction. The farms at Ahmed-

nagar and Násik were refused by the Boards, and were to be abolished. The farms at Dhulia and Belgaum were to be offered to the District Boards. At Hyderabad the high school class was closed, but the vernacular class numbered 10 students.

Engineering School, Hyderabad.

At the annual examination of the engineering school at Hyderabad, conducted by the Public Works Department, 12 students in the second-year course presented themselves, and 8 passed, of whom 4 were appointed by Government 1st grade sub-overseers on probation.

Apprentices' Home, Byculla.

The Government grant to the Apprentices' Home, Byculla, amounted to Rs. 1,335, against Rs. 1,300 in the previous year. Drawing, especially mechanical drawing, was introduced into the Home, in which there were 23 lads on the 31st of March 1888 against 18 reported in the previous year. Most of them were apprenticed to the leading railway and shipping companies in Bombay.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

The number of boys on the rolls is now 232, against 222 in the previous year. The new rules worked well; the boys passed a fairly good examination in book knowledge; and the work of all departments gave evidence of good general management.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

A brief history of the inception and elaboration of the scheme for the formation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was given in the last report. During the year under report the Ripon Fund Committee agreed to transfer the Fund to the Institute on condition that the latter should comprise a department designated the Ripon Textile School, and a building was provided for the Institute through the liberality of Sir Dinshah Mánekji Petit, Knight, who placed at the disposal of Government his property in the Fort of Bombay known as the Hydraulic Press, valued at three lákhs of rupees, to be utilized for the purposes of the Government Central Press, in order that the new building for the Press constructed in the Fort might be made available for the Elphinstone College, and the College Building at Parel—a centre of technical industry in the city of Bombay—be rendered free for the accommodation of the Institute. The programme of the Institute was thus explained by the Managing Board:—"The Institution will at present give instruction in machine "drawing, in steam, in mechanics, theoretical and applied, in physics, *i. e.*, electricity and "magnetism, sound, light and heat. The machine-drawing classes are applicable to all the "important industries of the district where machinery of any form is employed. Students "will be taught to draw to scale the constructive details of various machines; when "thoroughly conversant with these and the principles of theoretical and applied mechanics, "in which instruction will be given, they will be able to design machines as occasion arises "in daily practice. The principal features of the instruction, as now proposed to be given, "are (with which end in view the laboratories have been so designed) to afford students "facilities for the experimental study of the relations which the principles taught in the "lecture room bear to the problem met with in actual practice. Thus the object to be "aimed at is quite as much to train the pupils in habits of exact reasoning and in the clear "description of phenomena perceived through their own senses, as to store their minds "with information important both from a scientific and a practical point of view. As far "as possible, pupils will handle the instruments and apparatus employed, and make experiments with them. * * * * Considerable care has been taken * * "to keep the cost of instruction as low as possible, so that a day-student, inclusive of fees, "will require during the first Session Rs. 86-8-0, during the second Session Rs. 101-14-0, "and during the third Session Rs. 200-3-0 (for books and instruments); and at the end of "this period a student with ordinary intelligence ought to be a fair mechanical engineer "capable of taking charge of engines or machinery."

Industrial School, Ratnágiri.

The attendance in the Ratnágiri School of Industry rose from 149 to 201. At the annual examination it was found that the work done in the shops and in the drawing school reflected great credit on the Superintendent and the teaching staff.

Fardunji Párekh School of Industry.

At the annual examination it appeared that in practical work the Fardunji Párekh School of Industry at Surat had not lost ground since the last inspection, although it had suffered by frequent changes in the teaching staff, and the appliances for teaching were deficient.

Small industrial schools.

The Free Church Orphanage at Poona earned Rs. 320 for 16 boys who passed in printing, the Panch Howds Mission in Poona Rs. 140 for 7 boys who passed in carpentry, the Sirúr Mission Rs. 720 for 36 boys who passed in carpentry or fibre-weaving or as farm apprentices, and the Robertson School at Pandharpur Rs. 500 for 25 boys who passed as carpenters or blacksmiths. School workshops were started by the Byculla Education Society and by the Poona Native Institution. In Sind, owing to the exertions of Khán Bahádur Kádirdád Khán, 3 new schools were opened during the year—1 at Moro with 111 pupils, 1 at Naushahro with 164 pupils, and 1 at Kandiáro with 156 pupils. A new school was also opened at Umarkot with 57 pupils. At Moro the craft taught is turnery; at Naushahro the embroidery and needle-work for which Sind is famous; at Kandiáro, where more elaborate arrangements have been made, joinery and cabinet-work, smithery in iron, silver-work and electroplate, pottery, embroidery and needle-work. The Industrial School at Umarkot was started with private subscriptions; the crafts taught were carpentry, tailoring, smithery in iron and shoe-making; and the pupils divided their time between the work-shop and the local municipal school. The Hyderabad Municipality gave considerable attention to the question of technical education: they opened classes in their primary-schools for instruction in turnery and needle-work, in both of

which crafts there is an effective demand for instructed apprentices, and they also laid the foundations of a municipal workshop.

Miscellaneous.

Public Service Examinations.

The rules for the examination of candidates for the revenue and judicial branches of the public service were revised by Government. The new rules not only recognized the holders of 1st and 2nd class certificates issued by the Educational Department under the old rules, but also provided (i) that students who had passed the Bombay University School Final Examination with Maráthi, Gajaráti, Kánarese or Sindhi (and Urdu for employment in Urdu offices) for their second compulsory subject, and with certain specified optional subjects, should be considered to have passed an examination of the first or highest grade; (ii) that students who had passed the Government of India Final Examination for European schools with one of the vernacular languages mentioned above as their second language or optional subject, should also be considered to have passed an examination of the first or highest grade; (iii) that 2nd and 3rd grade certificates qualifyng their holders for admission into English or vernacular offices according to the languages in which they had passed, should be given to candidates who passed certain specified alternative examinations; and (iv) that the Matriculation, Previous and First Arts Examinations of the Bombay University should be held to qualify for the public service if passed before September 1889 only. The examinations for 1887-88 were held under the old rules. 1,236 candidates for 1st and 5,488 for 2nd class certificates were examined, and 350 were found to be qualified for the former and 1,011 for the latter.

Abolition of a Division.

On the abolition of the North-Eastern Division the 3 districts belonging to it, *viz.* Khándesh, Ahmednagar and Násik, were added to the Central Division, from which Thána was transferred to the Northern Division, and Kolába and Ratnágiri to the Southern Division. This arrangement enabled Government to establish the new Professorship in the Elphinstone College of which mention has been made above. The educational divisions now agree with the revenue divisions, and each of the 3 Inspectors of the Presidency proper has charge of 6 districts, and takes a share of the work in the city of Bombay.

Public Libraries.

New public libraries were opened at Kelve Máhím, Bándra and Dharampor. There were, at the end of the year, 32 libraries in the Central Division, 49 in the Northern, 21 in the Southern and 8 in Sind. The Educational Museum and Library at Bombay was of great practical use.

Encouragement to Literature.

Rs. 3,020 were spent by Government in the distribution of books to schools and registered libraries. The Vernacular Committees assisted by the Government Translators disposed of a large number of books submitted for patronage or for approval as school-books. The Dakshina Prize Committee disposed of 16 works, and awarded prizes to 8 authors, the aggregate value of the prizes being Rs. 780. The total expenditure from the Dakshina grant was Rs. 20,682, which amount was distributed thus:—allowances to Bráhmins Rs. 802, allowances to teachers and students Rs. 14,125, payments to authors Rs. 5,034, Dakshina Prize Committee Rs. 124, pension to the widow of Ráo Bahádur Kero Luxuman Chhatre Rs. 597.

Education Commission.

Government were pleased to sanction a scheme of scholarships tenable in secondary and special schools. 66 scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each per mensem, tenable for 4 years, are under the scheme offered annually, 3 in each district of the Presidency except Bombay and the Sind districts, for which 2 are provided. The first scholarship in each district is open to general competition, and the second and third are reserved for candidates belonging to classes backward in English education. In districts for which two close scholarships have been provided, one is reserved for Mahomedans and the other for other backward classes. The number of Mahomedans serving as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors was raised from 5 to 10, with satisfactory results. The effect given to the recommendations of the Education Commission by the reduction of 3 schools has already been noticed in the section on secondary schools.

Literature and the Press.

LITERATURE.

Classification of publications.

The total number of publications registered in 1887 was 1,793, or 11 less than in the previous year. They may be divided into 1,252 books and 541 monthly or quarterly issues of periodicals. They may also be divided into 1,601 or 89 per cent. works in the oriental languages and 192 or 11 per cent. works in English. The 1,601 oriental works included 283 books and 119 periodicals in Maráthi, 379 books and 269 periodicals in Gujaráti, 80 books in Urdu, 95 books and 17 periodicals in Sanskrit, and 359 works in the other spoken and classical languages of the Presidency, such as Kánarese, Hindi, Márvádi, and bilingual, trilingual and quadrilingual combinations.

English works.

Of the 192 English publications, 107 were books and 85 were numbers of monthly and quarterly periodicals. Of the former, 81 were original works published for the first time, and 26 were new editions, re-publications, and translations. 52 of the books were either composed or edited by Europeans and the remaining 55 by natives. The most important of the publications in English were, *The Civilization of the Eastern Iránians in Ancient Times,*

The Age of the Avesta and Zoroaster and *Irânian Art*, being translations of German works, by Dárâb Dastur Peshotun Sanjána, B.A.; *Egypt or the Double Land and its Stone Records* by W.E. S. T.; *Atkinson's Commentaries on the Laws of British India, Volume I; The Avifauna of British India and its Dependencies*, Parts I and II, and *The Zoology of Beluchistán and Southern Afghánistán*, by James A. Murray; *The Bombay Materia Medica and their Therapeutics* by Dr. R. N. Khory; *Pársiism and its Place in History* by Professor James Darmesteter; *The Zoroastrian and some other Ancient Systems* by Dhanjibhái Jamshedji Medhora, and *The Journal of the Anthropological Society*, Bombay. Besides these, a few pamphlets on social and religious subjects, such as "The law for the restitution of conjugal rights" by V. S. A'pté, M.A., "Social and Religious Reform in Western India" by Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar, "A Lecture on Woman, Her Place and Power" by Diván Bahádur R. Raghunáthráv, and "English Impressions" by N. G. Chandávarkar deserve special mention.

English periodicals.

The English periodicals started in the year under report were *The Indian Annals and Magazine of Natural Science*, *The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, and *English Opinion on India*, a compilation of extracts from newspapers and periodicals published in England.

Maráthi books.

The total number of Maráthi books published was 283, against 419 in the previous year. Of the 3 works under the head of *Arts*, one was on photography, one on native music, and one on native culinary art. Under the head of *Biography*, there were 2 biographies of Her Imperial Majesty, published in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee. Under the head of *Drama and Fiction* is noticeable the *Bháratbhaishajya Prabhávadigdarshan*, or the glorious achievements of Indian medical science, advocating the cause of Indian medical science and decrying European therapeutics. Among the *Historical* works was a "History of the Native States, Chapter I," containing much useful information. The works under *Language* were glossaries, with the exception of the *Sangit Laghu Vyákaran Bodh*, or "Elements of Maráthi Grammar in verse." The *Medical* and *Poetical* works were small pamphlets of indifferent merit. The books on *Science (Mathematical* and *Natural)* were multiplication tables, geographical primers, and a Science Primer on Botany. Under *Politics* is noticeable the *Lekhana Ratnamála*, or "a collection of precious letters," being a reprint of letters alleged to have been written by Báláji Janárdhan Bhánu *alias* Nána Farnavis, Prime Minister of the Peshva Savái Mádhavráv, at the time when a war was in progress between the Maráthás and the English and a treaty was about to be concluded through Mahádji Sindia (1780). Nána considered the English "treacherous" and warned Sindia to be cautious in making the treaty: and the editor in his introduction has described the English as a designing people whose rule has made the natives vicious and penniless. The *Purvekadil Tára* was a translation of the English pamphlet "The Star in the East," which vigorously advocated the rights of the natives of India. Under the head *Miscellaneous* are noticeable essays read by educated Hindus before the Hindu Union Club. In one of these the marriageable age for Hindu girls was asserted on the authority of the *shástras* to be from 11 to 14 years, and in another from 16 to 20 years in the light of modern physiology. Another essayist lamented the social, moral, and political degeneration of India, ventilated some of the stock grievances of the native press, and suggested remedies. The works under *Philosophy* were all reprints of old works. The publications on *Religion* comprised 6 tracts on Christianity, 2 on Hinduism, and 1 on Brahmoism or Indian deism. Under the head of *Travels* there were three accounts of Hindu pilgrimages, and one of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem by a Bene-Israelite.

Maráthi periodicals.

7 new Maráthi periodicals were started during the year, raising the total number from 15 to 22.

Gujaráti books.

The total number of Gujaráti books published during the year was 379 (against 373 in the previous year), of which 83 per cent. were either written or edited by Hindus, 13 per cent. by Pársis, and 4 per cent. by Mahomedans. Of the 6 works on *Arts*, 2 were on musical instruments, one on engine-driving, one on weaving, one on agriculture, and one on miscellaneous subjects. The *Biographical* works comprised translations of the lives of Sir William Wallace and a few eminent Romans and Greeks, a life of the Emperor Akbár, an original biography of Karsandás Mulji, an earnest worker in the cause of education and reform who attracted considerable notice by his exposure of the practices of the Vallabhian Maháráj's in Bombay, and 3 biographies of Her Imperial Majesty published in commemoration of the Jubilee. Among works on the *Drama and Fiction* there were translations of Gulliver's Travels and Johnson's Rasselas, mythological legends, and publications describing the social evils of early marriage, bigamy and gambling. Two of the dramas were translations from the Bengáli of Bábu Jotindranáth Tágor. One of them, the *Ashrumati Nátak*, or the Drama of the Princess Ashrumati, depicts the patriotism and struggle for independence of Pratápsinh, Rána of Meywár in the time of Akbár, who stoutly opposed Mahomedan invasions, disdained marriage connections with the House of Delhi, and having found that his own daughter Ashrumati was in love with Prince Selim bade her on his deathbed to become a recluse—an injunction which she heroically obeyed. The other, the *Puru Vikram Nátak*, or the Drama of Puru Vikram, is founded on the historical incidents of the war between Alexander the Great and King Porus. *Pramada*, or the virtuous daughter-in-law, was a translation of another Bengáli production; while Rájput history furnished the groundwork of yet another drama—*Udepurna Mahárána ane Vimaldevi*. *Dukhiyári Bachun*, or the unfortunate girl Bachun, Part V, was the concluding portion of an excellent adaptation to Pársi life of Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynn." *Sarasvati Chandra*, or the story of Sarasvatichandra, Part I, was an incomplete love tale describing the intrigues prevalent

in Native States and among the subordinates of the political officers in charge of those States. Under the head of *History* the publications were all school manuals, with the exception of *Avastájamánáni gharsansári Bábat*, a prize essay on the social life of the Zoroastrians as described in the Zend Avasta, and *Mevádni jáhojaláli*, an historical account of the kingdom of Meywár. Of the books on *Language* the most important was the *Gujaráti Shabdárth Kosh*, or a vocabulary of Gujaráti words used in common parlance by agriculturists, artisans, and merchants. Under the head *Miscellaneous* the following publications are noticeable:—*Viramandal* or Circle of Heroes, Part II, a brief notice of the virtues and meritorious acts of several European patriots, philanthropists, and religious preachers; *Home Power*, a translation of a portion of Chapter II of Smiles on "Character," by a Gujaráti lady; a translation of Herbert Spencer *On Education;* and *Pavitra Pramada* or the Pious Lady, a condemnation of the efforts made by educated men and women to secure to Hindu women the amount of liberty enjoyed by European women. The works on *Poetry* call for no special remarks. There were 2 publications under the head of *Politics:* one a reprint, and the other a prize essay explaining the aims and objects of the local self-government scheme as embodied in Bombay Acts Nos. I and II of 1884, particularly as applicable to Gujarát. The publications on *Philosophy* were all reprints, with the exception of the *Mukta (mukti) shástra* or the doctrine of salvation, an exposition of the views of a follower of Vedántism, and the *Dnyán Prakásh Prakaran Sangrah*, a collection of sermons on Jainism. The publications on *Religion* comprised a collection of the songs of the Salvation Army, Jain prayers and hymns, a translation of the *Khordeh Avesta* from the French of Baron de Harlez and another of the *Dasátir, Commentaries on the Zoroastrian Religious Ceremonies as compared with the present medical science*,—an effort to show that the ceremonies are in consonance with hygiene, and contribute to preserve health. The publications on *Mathematics* and *Natural Science* were all school manuals. The single work on *Travels* was an account of a pilgrimage.

Gujaráti periodicals.

3 new Gujaráti periodicals were added to the old ones, *viz.* the *Kasarat Sambandhi Sharir Kelavani*, or Physical Education, *Bálasubodh*, or instruction to children, and *Kavita Vilás*, or the sport of poetry. The total number was thus raised from 26 to 29.

Urdu works.

In Urdu 80 books were published against 71 in 1886. There were no publications under the heads of *Biography, Law, Medicine, Politics, Philosophy, Science* and *Travels*. The 2 works under *Arts* were translations of English works on military topics. The *Dramatical* works were small pamphlets intended for the stage. The *Poetical* compositions were in the majority of cases on religious and love subjects. The only Urdu works worth mention are (i) *Hidáyate Ishaviche Jánemann*; *javábahe risha lonk airish misan* or "my friend, this is a guide to Christians, being a reply to tracts issued by the Irish Mission," and (ii) *Tuhfa-i-Jubili* or the Jubilee present, a short biography of Her Imperial Majesty and a brief account of the celebrations of the Royal Jubilee in England.

Books in other modern languages.

The remaining spoken languages of this Presidency are Hindi, Kánarese, Brij, Márvádi, Hindu Sindi, Arabic Sindi, and Árvi, and they are still in a backward condition as regards literature. The total number of books published in these languages in the year under report was 67 against 103 in the previous year. The following books deserve notice:—*Menarhayáni chopái, tatha silaro rás*, or verses in Hindi about Menarhaya and a song about chastity, a beautiful old Jain legend in Márvádi verse; *The Art of Photography* in Arabic Sindi; and a translation into Hindu Sindi of the Bhágavadgita.

Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew and Zend books.

Of books in classical languages the largest number was, as usual, in Sanskrit: 95 against 153 in 1886. 6 only of the 95 were original publications—small tracts not requiring especial notice. The rest were reprints. There were 14 works each in Persian and Arabic, 9 in Zend, and 2 in Hebrew. The Zend and Hebrew works were only reprints of religious works. Of the few books in Persian and Arabic the following only deserve notice:—*The Tárikhe Sifárate Háji Khalil Khán va Muhomed Nabi Khán va Hindustán, 1802-1805*, gives an account in Persian of the work performed by the two Persian ambassadors in India in those years. *The Kitáb Sultan námáh*, also in Persian, was a history of the Turkish Empire up to the close of the last Russo-Turkish war. The *Tavsife Malikae Inglistán va Kaisare Hindustán Viktoria* contained Persian verses in praise of Her Imperial Majesty, written in commemoration of the Jubilee. The *Tárikhe-Bagdád*, or the history of Bagdád, in Arabic, contained an account of the administration of the province of that name by the different governors who have ruled over it since the time of Sultán Mahomed of Turkey, *i.e.* for the last forty-two years. *Kalila va Damna*, or "two jackals," was an Arabic version, made about the year 760 A.D., of the Sanskrit Panchatantra.

Sanskrit periodicals.

The *Kávya Mála*, or collection of poems, and *Grantha Ratna Mála*, or series of valuable books, two Sanskrit periodicals which publish useful and rare old poetical works, were issued during the year.

Books in more than one language.

Of the books in more than one language a few deserve special mention. The series intituled the *Upanishad Sangraha*, or collection of the Upanishads, continued to publish the texts of the Upanishads with Sanskrit commentaries and a Maráthi translation. The *Chhándogyopanishat* treated the Sámaved in the same manner. The *Yogasutráni Samádhipádah*, or the aphorisms of *yoga* or fixing the mind in abstract contemplation, explained the means by which man may attain complete union with the Supreme soul. The *Sánkhya Divákar*, or the light of the Sánkhya philosophy, gave the original Sanskrit text of Kapila, the founder of the Sánkhya system of phliosophy, with a Hindi

commentary which appears to be a translation of a Sanskrit work. Of late few original works written in prose have appeared on Vedántism: but the *Dvaitakhandan-purvak advait pratipádak Vedánt sár*, or substance of the Vedánt philosophy, published during the year, was a work of this nature. The *Ancient Iránian and Zoroastrian Morals* contained extracts from the Jávedán Kherad, or the maxims of Hosheng, selections from the Dasátir, a book of the prophets of ancient Irán, and extracts from the Zend Avasta. The English translation of the Jávedán was by Mr. E. H. Palmer, and that of the Avasta prayers by Mr. Bleek; the English and Zend texts were accompanied by their Gujaráti translation; and the compiler added a short paper in English, with its translation in Gujaráti, on the nature of God and the duties of man. The *Pramán sahasri*, or a thousand authoritative precepts, was a collection of more than a thousand Sanskrit doctrines or authoritative utterances from the Shrutis, Smritis, and other sources on—I. Creation of the universe, II. Conduct conformable to religious and legal institutes (Shrutis and Smritis), and III. Studious contemplation. The *Kautuk Chintámani*, or the marvellous celestial gem yielding every thing wanted, contained the Sanskrit text with its Maráthi translation. The book contained "practical" recipes for various purposes: from the bewitchment of the sight to the defeat of an army or the immortalization of the soul. The *Gaudavaho, an historical poem in Prákrit by Vákpati*, contained the text of the poem based upon four manuscripts written in the Devanagari character, a learned introduction, and valuable notes and appendices.

Progress and general tone.

So far as intellectual progress and literary activity could be gauged by the quantity and quality of publications, the year 1887 had no improvement to show upon the preceding year, but was barely on a footing of equality with it. The important subjects of *Arts and Science* were still neglected. Light literature and religion were, as usual, well attended to. Of the spoken languages of the Presidency, the greatest literary activity was naturally observable in Maráthi and Gujaráti. Among the classical languages, Sanskrit was the greatest favourite; but still there were very few attempts worth the name at original composition in that language. The year under report being the Jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's reign, her life was published in almost every language, nearly 25 works of the kind having been registered in all. As in former years, very few books were written by University graduates, only 67 out of a total of 1,793 publications having been produced by them. The total number of publications under review may be classified into 1,161 original productions, 368 republications and 264 translations. Of this total 1,155 works were printed at Bombay in 68 presses, 369 printed in Gujarát at 34 presses, 250 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 32 presses, and 19 in Sind at 6 presses.

The number of works registered for copy-right during the year under report was 294, of which 238 were private and 56 Government publications.

The tone of the publications was on the whole unobjectionable, both morally and politically, although occasionally objectionable works like the *Chhote Kanthako Khyál aur Lávni* or the song about the child husband, the *Khyál Syámiko aur Chhalle-pani-háriko* or the song about the religious ascetic and the dashing female water-carrier, and the letters of Nána Farnavis mentioned above, were noticeable.

The Native Press.

Number of newspapers and periodicals,

At the end of the year under report (1887) there were in all 118 newspapers and 31 periodicals against 111 newspapers and 37 periodicals at the end of the previous year. During the year the publication of one English newspaper, *viz.* the *Indian Workman*, ceased after a very short existence, and the number of English newspapers conducted by natives was reduced from 4 to 3. The Anglo-Maráthi papers lost 2 of their contemporaries, *viz.* the *Sanmárga Dipika* and the *Shetakaryáncha Kaivári*, which reduced their number to 8. The purely Maráthi newspapers received an accession of 3 and sustained a loss of 5, so that the total number was raised to 52. The strength of the Anglo-Gujaráti newspapers was increased to 6 by the publication of 2 new newspapers of that class, *viz.* the *Dnyán Sudha* and the *Gujarát Gazette*, both published at Ahmedabad. The purely Gujaráti papers of 1886 lost one of their number, but on the other hand there was an addition of 4 new ones, which raised their number to 34. A new Kánarese paper named the *Ketaki* was started, but it was discontinued soon after its birth, and 2 of the old Kánarese papers changed their purely vernacular character and became Anglo-vernacular, so that the number of Kánarese papers was reduced to 3. The Urdu, Persian and Sindhi newspapers showed neither increase nor decrease, their numbers being respectively 2, 1 and 3. A new Arabic paper under the title of *Nukhbat-el-Akhbár*, and a bi-lingual Urdu and Persian paper called the *Khayir Kháhe Islám*, were started at Bombay. One tri-lingual weekly newspaper in English, Maráthi and Hindi, and one bi-lingual weekly in Maráthi and Gujaráti, continued to be published. Of the magazines, one was a quarterly publication in English and the remaining 30 were monthly publications in Maráthi (8), Gujaráti (21) and Kánarese (1).

Their circulation

The *Kesari* continued to be the most widely circulated journal. The other journals enjoying a circulation of 1,500 copies or more followed in this order:—The *Jagadhitechchhu* the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Rást Goftár*, the *Din Bandhu*, the *Gujaráti* and the *Kásid-e-Mumbai*.

General character of the Native press.

Generally speaking, it may be said that excepting the English papers, *viz.* the *Indian Spectator*, the *Marátha* and the *Sind Times*, and some of the Anglo-vernacular and vernacular papers, such as the *Indu Prakásh*, the *Native Opinion*, the *Dnyánodaya*, the *Subodh Patrika*, the *Dnyán Prakásh*, the *Bombay Samáchár*, the *Jáme Jamshed*, the *Rást Goftár*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, the *Kesari*, the *Pársi Punch* and a few others, the Native press is conducted by persons who are not by their education or position qualified to represent public opinion. Out of the 63 newspapers started in 1885, 1886 and 1887, 24 or over 40 per cent. were edited by men either dismissed from the Government service, or convicted of theft, breach of trust and similar offences, or notorious for loose character, or of unknown social status and limited education, or by schoolboys, religious mendicants and the like. These papers are either filled with crude notions or with stale matter, frequently drawn from their elder and better conducted contemporaries—the local column alone containing original matter. Their circulation is very limited, and their subscription very paltry. There are many weekly papers the annual subscription of which ranges from annas 8 to Re. 1 and whose circulation does not exceed 200 copies: of some papers even less than 100 copies are issued. Their income is, therefore, very limited. Such papers manage to live for a short time somehow or other, and then ceasing to excite either fear or interest are heard of no more.

Topics discussed: The Jubilee,

At the beginning of the year the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' reign and its celebration occupied largely the attention of the native newspapers. The private and public virtues of Her Majesty were dwelt upon at great length, feelings of loyalty and affection entertained by the people of India for their Sovereign for the benefits reaped by them under Her Majesty's rule were freely expressed, and numerous suggestions were made as to the best way in which the Jubilee might be celebrated. It was suggested that Her Majesty should order the land revenue to be reduced, the killing of cows for human food to be stopped, the salt duty to be abolished, the Indian Civil Service Examination to be held simultaneously in India and England, and many other things to be done with a view to commemorate the Jubilee in a way befitting a sovereign. None of these suggestions having, however, met with acceptance from the authorities, a tone of disappointment and somewhat of abuse followed.

The Public Service Commission,

The appointment and work of the Public Service Commission was another important subject that occupied the attention of the press for a long time. Many of the papers expressed satisfaction at the constitution of the Commission and praised the manner in which it did its work. The evidence recorded before the Commission was criticised very warmly, and in a few cases bitterly. His Excellency Lord Dufferin was praised in terms of high encomium and it was hoped that he would do justice to the natives of India before his departure from India.

Dhulip Sing,

The arrest at Aden of Dhulip Sing's voyage to India and his subsequent treatment by the British Government gave rise to much acrimonious writing in the vernacular newspapers.

The Finance Committee,

The Finance Committee and its work engaged much of the attention of the press, and innumerable suggestions were made as to how retrenchment should be effected in the public expenditure. Prominent among these was the proposal to reduce the number and salaries of European officers and to employ a larger number of the natives of India than at present.

A'bkári,

The ábkári policy of Government was much censured and the Government was charged with the spread of drunkenness among the natives. It was alleged to be the mischievous policy of the revenue officials to favour the ábkári contractors by allowing them to open new shops. The temperance movement in the Konkan and Gujarát was much applauded and the Government officials were suspected of attempting to thwart the aims of the leaders of this movement. The Collector of Kolába was the subject of much adverse criticism for the proclamation he had issued.

The Forest Commission,

The recommendations of the Forest Commission were generally approved, and it was believed that if they were adopted there would be less friction between the executive officers of Government and the people in the matter of pasture lands and the cutting of wood and grass for *ráb* and other purposes.

Education,

His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at the opening of the Sind College was highly applauded as expressive of His Excellency's liberal educational policy. The slow progress of the scheme of technical education was much complained of, and the proposal of the Bombay Government to transfer the Dekkhan College, Poona, to private agency gave rise to a long and bitter discussion of the educational policy of Government. The Dekkhan Education Society was earnestly pressed not to take over the college under its management, and strong recommendations were made to Government to abandon their proposal.

Native States,

The offers of pecuniary assistance made by His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and other Native Princes for the defence of the North-West Frontier of India were declared to be good evidence of their loyalty to the British Government, and it was recommended that the Paramount Power should thankfully decline the offers. A great deal of resentment was expressed with reference to the loan drawn by the British Government from the treasury of His Highness the Scindia, particularly because of the minority of the prince. His Highness the Mahárája Holkar was adversely criticised for the manner in which he administered his territories and treated his officers.

The Bombay Municipal Bill was severely canvassed on the ground that it was said to aim at a curtailment of the powers of the Municipal Corporation. The opposition to it in the Native press continued notwithstanding the assent of the opponents in the Council to its modified provisions. The appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta and the re-appointment of Mr. K. T. Telang to the Legislative Council elicited high encomiums regarding His Excellency's happy choice in making appointments. The appointment of the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Raymond West to the Executive Council was also received with satisfaction. And miscellaneous matters.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

11 new resident members were elected during 1887; 12 resigned the membership, 4 died, 3 retired, and 5 were transferred to the list of non-resident members. 1 new non-resident member was elected; 1 resigned; 3 retired; 1 died; and 1 has become a resident member. The total number of resident members at the close of the year was 140 against 157 at the end of the previous year, while that of non-resident members was 65 against 66. Members.

The issues during the year were 14,010 vols. of new books, including periodicals, and 6,318 of old books, against 15,093 vols. of the former, and 5,991 of the latter in 1886. The number of books purchased during the year was 631 in 719 volumes against 572 works in 698 volumes purchased in 1886. 191 works, in 229 volumes, were received as presents to the Society against 205 works, in 237 volumes, presented in the year previous. Besides books, maps were presented to the Society; and journals and transactions were received by it from 36 literary and other institutions, chiefly in exchange for its journal. 190 newspapers and periodicals were either subscribed for by or presented to the Society against 181 in 1886. Library.

42 silver and 2 gold coins, presented by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, were added to the numismatic collection. Museum.

Two numbers of the Journal, 45 and 46, were published. The contents of No. 45 were described in the last report. No. 46 contained a continuation of Dr. R. G. Bhandárkar's Philological Lectures, and the following papers:—Cutch and Káthiáwár Coins, by Dr. O. Codrington; the Suktimuktávali of Jalhana, by Dr. Peterson; Visit to the Vienna Congress, by Dr. R. G. Bhándárkar; Alleged Practice of Next-of-Kin Marriages in Old Irán, by Dastur Dáráb Peshotan Sanjána; and the Marriage of Infanta D. Catharina, by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha. Journal.

A hitherto undiscovered cave was found and excavated at Elephanta during the year, under the auspices of the Society. There was reason to believe that, in addition to the two small chambers at the back of the hill, which were cleared out many years ago, a third one existed, completely filled up with rubbish and the falling earth. The Society having brought the matter to the notice of Government, the latter placed at their disposal a sum of Rs. 500, with which a third cave, exactly resembling the other two, was cleared. Explorations at Elephanta.

The subscriptions collected during the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 8,620, against Rs. 9,513 in 1886. The invested funds of the Society amounted to Rs. 7,500. Finance.

THE GUJARÁTI DNYA'N PRASA'RAK MANDLI.

The total number of members at the close of 1887-88 was 154 against 163 at the end of the previous year. The income realised during the year, exclusive of the interest on Government promissory notes which had not been recovered, was Rs. 905, and the expenditure Rs. 958. The reserve fund amounted to Rs. 6,025. Seven useful and interesting lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Society, most of which were well attended, and were illustrated by diagrams, specimens, copper-plates, &c. The following is a list of them:—Poetry from an Indian Stand Point of View, by Pandit Gattulálji Ghanshyámji; The Colours of Flowers, by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar; The Early History of Western India as derived from Copper-plates and Stone-Inscriptions (A.D. 400—1300), by Mr. Ratirám Durgárám Dave, B.A.; The Conditions of Healthy Respiration, by Mr. Dáráshá Ratanji Chichgar; The Art-ware of Cutch, by Ráo Sáheb Dalpatrám Pránjivan Khakhar; The Ear, and Ear-Diseases, by Dr. Krishnáráo B. Bullel; and Physical Geography—the Earth as a Planet, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

12 meetings of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society were held during 1887. The total number of members was 93 against 95 in the previous year. 27 papers consisting of either notes on clinical cases or original observations were read by 15 different contributors, the chief among whom was the President of the Society, Dr. Carter. 17 illustrations and photographs, including pathological specimens, were presented to the Society. 2 volumes of transactions were published.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The number of members fell from 531 in 1886-87 to 487 in 1887-88, owing probably to the opening of new libraries. The number of books was 10,785, or 639 more than in the previous year, exclusive of patents. Of these 639 new books, 61 were presented to the Institute, and the rest purchased by it. On the last day of the year, the 31st March 1888, 1,275 books were in circulation. The volumes of patents have all been bound, arranged and indexed. 96 newspapers and periodicals were received in the Institute during the year. Members and Library.

The following 4 lectures were delivered, and were very largely attended:—Some Characteristics of the Natives of India, by Mr. J. Young; Folk-Lore of Indian Plants, by Dr. K. R. Kirtikar; A. B. C., by Mr. W. E. Hart; Education in Germany and India, by Professor G W. Forrest, B. A. Lectures.

Finance.

The Lecture Hall Building Fund amounted to Rs. 15,319, having increased during the year by Rs. 944. It was resolved not to move Government for a grant-in-aid until the fund was substantially increased. The current income amounted to Rs. 10,456 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,553, against Rs. 12,239 and 12,056 respectively in the previous year. The endowment fund amounted to Rs. 6,939.

Arts and Sciences.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

History.

The Victoria and Albert Museum at Bombay was from its commencement never intended to be a Natural History Museum. It was expressly established as an Economic Museum. For many years it contained a collection of raw products, models of agricultural and other implements, as well as some specimens of manufactures. When the present Curator, Dr. D. MacDonald, was appointed, the curatorship was conjoined with the professorship of biology in the Elphinstone College. The total grant to the Museum for all purposes at this time amounted to Rs. 500 annually; but as the Curator was very anxious to form a Natural History Department in the institution, he made applications to Government for grants of money for the purpose, and Government were pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 100 a month and in addition the employment of two men on small salaries as skinners, &c. The old collections were then completely overhauled, and they have since, as far as possible, been renewed and extended as opportunity and the scanty funds permitted. As a result, there were in the Museum, during the year under report, the following collections:—(1) A nearly full collection of the economic products of the whole of India—gums and resins, dyes and tans, fibres, oil-seeds and oils, medicinal products, food substances, spices, &c.; (2) A fair collection of the textile manufactures of the Presidency; (3) A small collection of the models of local and foreign agricultural implements; (4) A growing collection of the different kinds of artware of the Presidency; (5) A miscellaneous collection, which includes a collection of figures of the different classes of natives of Western India, and specimens of manufactures and art-ware from various parts of India; and (5) a Natural History collection. When the formation of this last-mentioned collection was commenced it was hoped that the Museum would benefit by the work of the Natural History Society, which had just been formed, and whose meetings were then held in the Museum. But the Museum was soon found to be very inconvenient as a place of meeting, and the Society hired rooms elsewhere and transferred its collection to them. Depending entirely as it does, in regard to finances, on the small grant of Rs. 100 per mensem made by Government and continued by the Municipality since the transfer of the Museum to the charge of that body, the Natural History collection of that institution cannot compare with the Society's collection; but while the Society's rooms are practically open only to the European community and the wealthier natives, the Museum is visited by many thousands of the very poorest people who appreciate the privilege of seeing what is, to them, strange and wonderful, and the collection, such as it is, is a boon to many thousands of people instead of to a privileged few.

Work of the year in

The year under report was not a remarkable one in any way. The usual routine work necessary in order to keep the various collections in a state of preservation and to protect them from insects, &c., was performed, and additions were made to the collections as opportunity and funds permitted.

(*a*) The Natural History Division, and

In the Natural History Division several valuable additions were made during the year. The Department of Mammals received 7 additions, one of which was a curiously deformed double fœtus of a domestic cat from Mhow. The Department of Birds did not receive any important additions, excepting three crow pheasants from the island of Ghárápuri, one snakebird from Karjat, and 15 eggs. To the Department of Reptiles and Batrachians were added 32 specimens, mostly snakes. The Department of Fishes, Crustacea and Molluscs received 167 specimens of fishes, 48 specimens of crustacea and molluscs and a small collection of shells representing 103 different species. The Department of Entomology received additions of nearly 350 specimens of butterflies and moths of 47 different species from Mátherán, Poona, and Thána, and 38 beetles of seven different species from the island of Sálsette. The Geological Department received a few fossilized shells.

(*b*) The Anthropological Division.

The most important addition in the division of Anthropology was the collection of Indian drugs and economic products received from Calcutta. The collection was made by the Bombay Government, in conjunction with the Government of India, for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held at London in 1886, and was returned to the Victoria and Albert Museum in accordance with a promise made in 1884. The collection contained nearly 2,300 specimens of gums and resins, dyes and tans, fibres and oil-seeds, food substances, spices and medicinal products, representing their commercial varieties in present use in India. The division of Anthropology did not receive any other additions excepting 2 Kashmere shawls, a parcel of silk cotton, and 3 silver coins and 37 copper coins.

Visitors.

During the year the Museum was open to the public for 313 days, and the total number of visitors was 586,228, showing an average daily attendance of 1,872. In the previous year the Museum was open for 295 days and the total number of visitors was 674,327, showing an average daily attendance of 2,285. There was thus a decrease in the total number of 88,099 and in the average daily attendance of 413, attributable to certain changes in the Museum hours during the five months from 1st June to 31st October 1887.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE Archæological Survey Party of Western India commenced field work on the 2nd November 1887 and carried it on till the 17th May 1888 under the superintendence of the Head Assistant, Mr. Henry Cousens. The magnificent monuments of the Adil Sháhi kings of Bijápur and their nobles, so far as they have escaped the ravages of time and the destructive hands of the Maráthás, almost exclusively engaged the attention of the Party. These remains, unrivalled throughout Western India for their extent and variety by any other relics of Muhammadan power except those at Ahmedabad, are scattered over the city of Bijápur, and its suburbs and the villages surrounding it, such as Torwe, Afzulpur, Dargáh, Ainápur, Ibráhimpur and Kumatgi. Of these the principal are the tombs of Ali Adil Sháh I, Ibráhim II, Muhammad Sháh, Ali Adil Sháh II, Khawás Khán, Abdul Razath Khadir and his spiritual preceptor Pir Shekh Ahmad Khadri, Sháh Karim, Sayad Abdul Rehmán, Pir Sayad Háji Husen, Amin Pir, Jehán Begam, and Ain-ul-Mulk; the cenotaph of Afzul Khán; the Jama, Janjeri, Bokhára, Yákub Dábuli's, Mulla, Mustafa Khán's and scores of other nameless mosques; the Mehta, Asar, Gagan, Adálat, Arash, Anand, Chini, Yukul Dábuli's, Sangat, Fateh Khán's, Khawás Khán's and Mustafa Khán's Maháls or palaces, of which the last three are in ruins; and such miscellaneous works as the fortifications of the town with their gates, bastions and guns, the Haidar Burj, the water-works of the town, the great Táj Báuri, the Chánd Báuri, and the Dekkhani and Aurangzebe's Idgáhs. 120 drawings of these and other remains were made by the survey, 114 impressions were taken of Arabic, Persian, Devnagari and Kánárese inscriptions, and 86 photographs were executed, in addition to collecting in the shape of notes and otherwise all available information for compiling an exhaustive account of the archæology and architecture of Bijápur.

During the Christmas holidays the Head Assistant visited Elephanta, examined and reported upon the newly excavated cave there, as well as the remains and indications of other ruins in the fields below the caves, and also made a preliminary inspection of certain Buddhistic remains not far from the Borivli Railway Station in Sálsette. In April-May 1888 he proceeded from Bijápur to Konnur in the Dhárwár District under the instructions of Government, and inspected and reported upon the groups of dolmens near that village.

After the termination of the field work, the Party was engaged, at its head-quarters at Poona, in finishing the details of the work and in preparing the manuscript of a report on the Chálukyan architecture of the Dhárwár District.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

State-aided Churches.

THERE are in the Presidency 3 branches of the Christian Church receiving State aid:—the Established Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Established Church of Scotland.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Clergy and members of the Church.

The total number of the clergy of the Established Church of England attached to the diocese of the Bishop of Bombay during 1887-88 was 65. They may be classified as follows:—

Classification.	No.	Remarks.
Chaplains	26	3 vacancies by retirement. 6 absent on furlough, special leave or sick leave. 5 joined for the first time.
S. P. G.	12	10 Europeans and 2 natives.
C. M. S.	13	11 Europeans and 2 natives.
Society, St. John the Evangelist ...	10	8 Europeans and 2 natives.
Railway Chaplains	3	
Master of High School	1	Priest doing parochial duty as well as school work.
Total ...	65	

8 clergymen besides the Government Chaplains were in receipt of allowances from Government. Owing to incidental circumstances, the effective strength of the Government Establishment could not be maintained as steadily as was to be desired. The number of persons belonging to the Church of England was approximately 4,000 natives and 13,427 others.

Churches

The church at Kolhápur was consecrated during the year. The railway church at Igatpuri having become unsafe, was dismantled.

Visitation tour.

The following places were visited during the year by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay:—Poona, Kirkee, Deesa, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Mount Abu, Abu Road, Dápoli, Asirgarh, Koregaon, Ahmednagar, Khedle, Sonai, Male Chinchuri, Miri, Chande, Wámburi, Bhávnagar, Poona and Kolhápur.

Cemeteries.

All cemeteries inspected in the course of the Right Reverend the Bishop's tour were found to be in good order.

Schools.

The middle-class schools in Bombay and Poona were maintained during the year.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Hierarchy in India.

The establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India, of which an account was given in the last report, has been accomplished.

Arch-diocese of Bombay.

During the year 1887-88, in the Arch-diocese of Bombay, the old chapel at Baroda was replaced by a new one. In Quetta the chapel was enlarged, and a school commenced. In Karáchi additions were made to the Convent. In Bombay a new college building, in connection with St. Xavier's College, was commenced on the Esplanade, and a Home for European boys was opened.

There were in the Arch-diocese 30 churches and 8 chapels, served by 14 European and 18 native priests, and 2 congregations of religious ladies (European) numbering 22 and 34 respectively. The Roman Catholic Christians numbered 17,430, of whom 2,220 were Europeans and 1,230 Eurasians. The educational establishments were St. Xavier's College, taught by 20 priests and 23 assistant masters; St. Mary's College, taught by 15 priests and 4 assistant masters; and 15 primary and middle class schools. The teaching power consisted of 49 masters and 60 mistresses. The number of children taught amounted, in round figures, to 2,700 boys and 1,020 girls. There were 2 boarding schools for boys and 3 for

girls, an orphanage for European boys, another for native boys, and a third for native girls, a Normal School at Karáchi, a school for deaf-mutes, a Foundling Hospital, a Home for poor native women, a Home for European widows, and a Leper's Home.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Establishment.

There was no change in the strength of the establishment of the Established Church of Scotland during 1887-88. It consisted of 2 Senior Chaplains and 2 Junior Chaplains and, in addition, 3 ministers (at Mhow, Belgaum and Nasirábád) who received allowances from Government.

Churches.

There were no changes in respect of church buildings during the year. The numbers of persons who attended the services were 1,950 Europeans and 46 natives.

Schools.

The schools in connection with the Church of Scotland or with her and the Free Church of Scotland conjointly, were the Byculla Scottish High School, the John Connon High School, the General Assembly's Institution (an Anglo-vernacular high school) and the Bombay Scottish Orphanage (a high school), all of which are situated in Bombay; 3 schools maintained respectively at Poona, Bhámburda and Hadapsar by the Scottish Ladies' Association for the advancement of female education in India; and 5 Sabbath schools—2 at Bombay, 1 at Poona, 1 at Karáchi and 1 at Mhow.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Free Churches.

The number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Presidency during 1887-88 was 228 Europeans and 36 natives, total 264; that of the Baptist Church was 28 Europeans and 5 natives, total 33; and that of the Free Church of Scotland was 462 natives and 400 others, total 862. The number of ministers of the last mentioned Church was 11, and of churches or buildings designed or used for worship 4.

Stationery.

Receipts, issues and balances.

The value of stock at the beginning and end of 1887-88, calculated at "estimated rates," was Rs. 1,98,302 and Rs. 2,24,476 respectively. The receipts of and issues from the stationery stores were as follow:—

	Receipts. Rs.	Issues. Rs.
Stores from England	1,86,985	1,66,050
Indian stores	1,31,715	1,26,477
Total ...	3,18,700	2,92,527

Consumption of printing paper.

The value of paper supplied to the various printing presses was Rs. 2,16,560 against Rs. 1,89,861 in the previous year, an increase having been found necessary in every case except two. This increase was particularly large (from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 39,854) in the case of the Postal Printing Press, Bombay.

Pen-knives and scissors of country manufacture.

Pen-knives manufactured in the Gujarát district of the Panjáb were, as stated in the last report, brought into use in the previous year. Scissors manufactured in the same district were ordered during the year under report to be brought into use. It has since been found that pen-knives of a superior quality and at almost the same price, and scissors also of a better quality can be purchased at Kanchannagar, and enquiries are in progress with a view to obtaining supplies of them.

Country-made blue-black ink.

The country-made blue-black ink manufactured by Abdul Karim, of which the substitution for Stephens' ink was ordered in the previous year, appears to have given satisfaction in the year under report; but a still greater saving to Government will, it is expected, be effected by the substitution, ordered shortly after the close of the year, of the much cheaper though equally good ink made by Messrs. Sherafalli Badrudin and Hormasji Rustamji of Bombay.

Reay Mills paper.

Inquiries were made during the year regarding the paper manufactured at the Reay Mills at Poona, with very satisfactory results. Many sorts, chiefly printing and packing papers of the estimated yearly value of Rs. 1,79,815, hitherto obtained from England could, it was found, be supplied by those Mills, and orders were given accordingly to purchase them. Inquiries have been in progress since the close of the year regarding the possibility of obtaining from the Reay Mills some of the varieties of writing paper hitherto obtained from England, and also regarding the ability of the managers to supply a better kind of blotting paper than that hitherto issued from the stationery stores.

Country-made woollens.

It is probably too early to form a definite opinion as to the success of the trial given to cloth made at the Egerton Mills for peons' clothing and for covering office desks. The question of the possibility of obtaining in India cloth for clothing the Police is still engaging the attention of the Superintendent of Stationery; and as Bombay is the only province which still obtains such cloth from England, it may reasonably be expected that the Superintendent's inquiries will have the desired result.

Postage scales and red tape.

The postage scales made at Aligarh, and referred to in the report of 1886-87, have not hitherto been found satisfactory, and the inquiries made during the year regarding red tape seem to show that it cannot at present be conveniently purchased in India.

Total purchases of country-made stationery.

The value of country-made stores (excluding those which have not been substituted for European stores) purchased during the year was Rs. 1,21,988 against Rs. 82,946 in the previous year; and in the year 1888-89, as a consequence of the new arrangements for obtaining printing papers, much larger purchases may be expected. The gain to Government during the year from the substitution has been estimated at Rs. 58,291.

General Miscellaneous.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BOMBAY.

Earnings, expenditure and plant.

The gross earnings of the Government Central Press, Bombay, during the year 1887-88 were Rs. 3,00,457 (including Rs. 24,268 cash receipts and adjustments) and the expenditure, including wear and tear of plant, was Rs. 2,61,864. In 1886-87 the earnings amounted to Rs. 3,37,615, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,65,828.* The decrease of Rs. 37,158 in the earnings was due to a reduction in the rates charged by the Press, and to the disappearance, for the first time, from the Press accounts of the charge for the detention of proof-sheets, while the decrease of Rs. 3,964 in the expenditure was due to the absence of the permanent Superintendent on leave and to the fact that less work was done by the piece-work compositors. The value of the Press plant on the 31st March 1888 was Rs. 1,63,129.

Value of work done.

The value of work done for the various departments and officers is shown below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Secretariat Departments	1,15,130	5	1
Government of India, Public Works Department	18	1	4
Ditto Financial Department	11	11	2
Ditto Revenue and Agricultural Departments ...	5	9	6
Government Offices at the Presidency	46,911	15	10
Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer	200	11	9
Revenue and Magisterial Officers	37,876	4	4
Judicial Officers...	14,659	13	1
Police Officers	10,862	3	6
Forest Officers	11,716	4	5
Survey and Settlement Officers	349	15	10
Medical Officers	4,723	9	9
Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay	17,478	12	8
Archdeacons and Chaplains	223	13	7
Sanitary Commissioner, including Vaccination officers	2,491	8	6
Political Officers...	1,101	2	1
Educational Officers	8,440	1	1
Director of Land Records and Agriculture	1,414	5	8
British Delegate for the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty	552	11	1
Collectors of Income Tax	546	10	9
Bombay Extension Committee	544	13	5
Miscellaneous Officers and cancelled forms	8,030	8	3
Total ...	2,83,291	0	8

Committee of inquiry: retention of the Press.

An important question regarding the comparative cost of printing at a Central Press and in the open market was referred to a Committee during the year under report: and Government after full consideration of the Committee's report resolved on the retention of the Central Press, though in a building other than that previously intended for it. The requisite alterations in the "Hydraulic Press" building were accordingly taken in hand, and the removal thereto of the Central Press was effected immediately after the end of the year.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND'S PRESS, KARÁCHI.

Earnings and expenditure.

The earnings of the Commissioner in Sind's Press were nearly the same as in the previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Vernacular Forms	7,052	6,291
Do. Books	3,674	4,570
Sind Sudhár	8	.....
English Forms and Books ...	12,499	12,387
Sind Official Gazette	3,340	3,672
Packing charges	450	464
Total ...	27,023	27,384

* Includes house-rent and correct water-rate charges, and therefore differs from the figure given in the last report.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,467, so that the profits amounted to Rs. 4,917, against Rs. 4,705 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

Out-turn of work.

The out-turn of work of the Government Photozincographic Office, Poona, during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Paid Work.		Unpaid Work.		Total.	
	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.	Number of copies of forms and maps issued.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1885-86	77,573	20,991	11,44,890	35,543	12,22,463	56,534
1886-87	95,052	31,140	18,69,665	37,183	19,64,717	68,323
Increase ...	17,479	10,149	7,24,775	1,640	7,42,254	11,789

The figures indicate a general increase, both in the amount of work performed and the value of such work. The increase is specially noticeable under the head of "paid work" or work done for private persons, as distinguished from work done for Government departments, the cost of which is met by adjustments in the accounts.

Earnings and expenditure.

The total earnings, including the value of official and paid work as well as the amounts realised from the sale of maps, &c., amounted to Rs. 72,126 against Rs. 64,439 in the previous year; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,584 against Rs. 45,921, and the profits to Rs. 19,541 against Rs. 18,518. There has been a regular and marked improvement in the net financial result of the operations of the office since 1878-79, when the receipts amounted to Rs. 30,880, the expenditure to Rs. 36,715, and there was thus a loss to Government of Rs. 5,835.

Map of the Bombay Presidency.

The map of the Bombay Presidency on a scale of 8 inches = 1 mile was completed during the year, and will be a valuable addition to the standard maps.

PART III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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CHAPTER I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the Government of Bombay in 1888.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total Area in Square Miles.
British Possessions directly administered.	
Northern Division	14,003
Central Do.	37,437
Southern Do.	24,564
Sind Do.	48,326
Town and Island of Bombay	22
Total directly administered ...	124,352
Native States.	
Group 1 : North Gujarát.	
Cutch	6,500
Pálanpur	7,775
Mahi Kántha	9,300
Káthiáwár	20,559
Cambay	350
Rewa Kántha	4,827
Nárukot	143
Group 2 : South Gujarát.	
Dharampor	794
Bánsda	215
Sachín	42
Group 3 : North Konkan.	
Marátha.	
Khándesh Political Agency	3,840
Jawhár	534
Group 4 : South Konkan.	
Marátha.	
Janjira	324
Sávantvádi	926
Group 5 : Deccan.	
Sátára Feudatories	3,314
Akalkot	498
Kolhápur	2,816
Group 6 : Southern Marátha States.	
Southern Marátha Feudatories	1,836
Sángli	1,083
Savanúr	70
Group 7 : Sind.	
Khairpur	6,109
Group 8 : Aden	70*
Somáli Coast	.....
Total Native States ...	71,935
Grand Total ...	196,287

* Exclusive of Perim, the area of which is 5 square miles.

CHAPTER I.—

B.—Political Relations—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Cutch	Subsidiary Alliance.	2,00,000 Sicca Rs. for the expenses of a British Force.	British Government.	512,084	Ague, chronic rheumatism, eye-diseases, inflammation of ears, bronchitis, dyspepsia, intestinal diseases, abscess, eczema, ulcers and other diseases of the cutaneous system.
Pálanpur Agency—					
Pálanpur	.....	50,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	576,478	Small-pox and fever ...
Rádhanpur	.....	.....	.....		
Nine other States	.....	5,127	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Mahi Kántha—					
I'dar	Tributary ...	30,340	His Highness the Gáikwár.	517,485	Fever, cough, bronchitis, guinea-worm and liver complaint.
Sixty-three smaller States ...	Do. ...	1,13,406	His Highness the Gáikwár, the British Government and the I'dar Darbár.		
Káthiáwár—					
Junágad	Do. ...	65,604	British Government and His Highness the Gáikwár.	2,343,899	Cough, fever and skin-diseases.
Navánagar	Do. ...	1,20,093	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad.		Fever, skin-diseases, &c. ...
Bhávnagar	Do. ...	1,54,499	Do. ...		Fever ... ...
Dhrángadra	Do. ...	44,677	British Government and Junágad.		.....
Morvi	Do. ...	61,559	British Government, His Highness the Gáikwár and Junágad. ...		Fever ... ...
Gondal	Do. ...	110,721	Do. ...		.....
Porbandar	Do. ...	48,504	Do. ...		Fever ... ...
Seven Second Class States ...	Do. ...	135,019	Do. ...		Fever and skin-diseases ...
Six Third Class States ...	Do. ...	65,021	Do. ...		Fever, cough and diarrhœa.
Eleven Fourth Class States ...	Do. ...	70,883	Do. ...		Fever, cough, small-pox and skin-diseases.
Cambay	Feudatory...	21,924	British Government.	86,074	Malarious fever, respiratory affections and skin-diseases.
Baroda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rewa Kántha—					
Rájpipla	Subsidiary alliance.	65,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.	543,452	Fever ... ...
Chhota Udepur	Do. ...	10,500	Do. ...		
Báriya	Do. ...	10,099	British Government.		
Lunávada	Do. ...	12,000	Do. ...		
		6,000	His Highness the Gáikwár.		
Bálásinor	Do. ...	4,000	Do. ..		
		12,996	British Government.		
Sunth	Do. ...	7,000	Do. ...		
Nárukot	Tributary ...	Rs. 41 in *Bábásái* coin = British Rs. 35-12-5.	His Highness the Gáikwár.	6,440	Do. ... ...

POLITICAL.

NATIVE STATES.

Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
19,49,028	Mounted ... ... 204 Foot ... ... 452 (a) 937	Not levied ...	Wheat, bájri, jowári and other grains of inferior quality :—cotton, silver articles, coarse cotton, cloth, silk stuff, alum and saltpetre.	(a) 281 of the Police are Arabs.
12,50,000	294 Horse ... .. 697 Foot ... ... 248 Horse ... ... 362 Foot ... ... 80 Horse ... ... 50 Foot	Do.	... Wheat, cotton and gram. ... Wheat, cotton, bájri, jowári and mug.	
11,50,844	Mounted ... 386 Foot ... 1,164	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, bájri, barley, mug, bávta, sursow, vari, castor-seeds, til, mutt, jowári, urid, jowár, kodra, cotton, chilly, rice, sugarcane, marble and chalk quarries, mines of red and white ochre, manufacture of country soap ; cloth dyed and exported to Siam.	
1,46,14,602	3,103 3,448 3,319 309 472 1,136 405 1,619 1,327 1,131	Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ... Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, wool, dungri and stone. Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth. Grain, cotton, salt, cloth, oil, copper and brass vessels, and cotton thread. Grain, cotton and salt ; copper and brass vessels, stone and stone-ware, embroidery. Grain, cotton, Cambay stone and akik pebbles. Grain, cotton and stone quarries. Silk-clothes, stones, salt, dungri cotton and ghi. Grain, cotton, salt, ghi, country soap and dungri cloth. Grain, molasses, cotton, sugarcane, soap, stone boxes and carpentry. Grain, cotton, wool and stone quarries.	
6,08,368	550	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kodra, paddy, wheat, cotton, pulses, til, chins, gram, kang and tobacco, agate, cornelian and agates, black cloth, cotton dhotars, and dupetas, carpets, sádis and silk-cloth ; three ginning factories.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the immediate supervision of the Government of India.
20,70,754	Savárs and sibandi 443 Do. do. 307 Do. do. 288 Do. do. 472 Do. do. 237 Do. do. 313	Not levied ... Do. ... Levied ... Not levied ... Do. ... Do. ...	Cotton, cereals, timber ; cornelian mines.	Correspondence for the abolition of transit duties is going on with Government.
6,835	None	Levied ...	Kodra, banti, bávta, maize, rice, bájri, timber and bámbus.	The State is administered by British officers, half of the revenue being credited to Government and the other half to the Chief.

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Surat Agency—					
Sachín	.....	.....	.....	18,036	Fever, cough, gout, dysentery and bowel complaints.
Bánsda	.....	154	British Government.	31,807	Fever and cough ...
Dharampor	.....	9,000	Do. ...	101,289	Fever, dysentery, itch, cough, eye-diseases, &c.
Khándesh—Dangs	.....	.....	.....	60,270	.....
Jawhár	Not tributary.	.....	.....	48,556	Malarious fever ... ...
Janjira	Do. ...	.....	.....	76,361	.....
Sávantvádi...	Do. ...	.....	.....	174,433	Fever and dysentery.
Sátára Jágírs—					
Bhor	Subsidiary alliance.	4,646	British Government.	145,876	No disease prevalent.
Phaltan	Do. ...	9,600	Do. ...	58,402	Fever, ague, skin-diseases, worms, ophthalmia, &c.
Aundh	.....	.....	.....	58,916	Fever, dysentery and bowel complaints.
Jath	.....	11,247	British Government.	49,486	Fever, round worms, scabies and ulcers.
Daphlápur	.....	.....	.....	6,007	....
Akalkot	Feudatory..	Rs. 14,592 commuted payment in lieu of contingent of horse.	British Government.	58,040	Malarious fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, ulcer and diseases of the cutaneous system.
Kolhápur	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	800,189	Malarious fever, stomach and bowel complaints, intestinal worms and affections of the eye and of the skin.
Kolhápur Jágírs	Feudatories of Kolhápur.	19,489	Kolhápur State.		

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues or not.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
1,59,408	25 Arabs ... ... 18 Sepoys (Kasbátis). 5 Police Constables. 9 Mounted men. 4 Guns (2 serviceable).	Not levied ...	Jowári, rice, sugarcane, bájri, wheat, molasses, cotton, cotton yarn, country cloth and dhoti.	
2,02,756	25 Arabs and Makránis... 78 Sepoys. 24 Mounted Police. 7 Elephant Drivers. 1 Gun (serviceable).	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, pulses, kodra, sugarcane, tape, woollen carpets, mats, winnowing fans, baskets and earthen vessels. Stones being the minerals of the State.	
3,74,554	45 Arabs ... ... 35 Makránis. 91 Rajputs, Gujarátis, Gosáis, Hindustáni, &c. 40 Savárs. 4 Guns (1 serviceable).	Do. ...	Rice, pulses, sugarcane, mangoes, mowra flowers, timber and bámbus; molasses, mats and ropes of palm leaves, wicker work such as baskets, fans, boxes, &c. Catechu of kherwood, earthen pots, black and chunam stones.	
1,06,702	.....	.....	.....	
92,573	.....	Not levied ...	Rice, nágli and timber.	
4,31,920	.....	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, vari, harik, til, cocoanut, betel-nut, timber, hemp and fish.	
4,23,268	Sávantvádi Local Police Corps 400.	Do. ...	Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts; ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus fancy articles and embroidery.	
9,40,884	535	Do. ...	Rice, nágli, sáva, &c.	
	None	Do. ...	Jowári, bájri, kardi, wheat, oil cakes and cloth made on country looms.	
	Foot Police 19 ... Mounted Police 22 Armed followers 274	Do. ...	Wheat, gram, jowári, ghi, rough sugar, oil, &c.	
	.....	Do. ...	White turbans, dungri cloth, cumblies, cotton carpets and woollen floor cloths.	
	.....	.....	Wheat, gram, shálu, cotton and bájri.	
2,61,600	1 Jamádár... ... 2 Havildárs. 3 Náiks. 40 Sepoys.	Not levied ...	A purely agricultural country. Jowári, rice, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and kardi. Sádis, shelás, dupetás, cholis, and turbans are manufactured by weavers, and carpets are manufactured in the Jail.	
31,25,046	Infantry ... 548 European officers... 2 Risála ... ... 156 Police and Laskarfad ... ... 1,093 Police and sibandi peons 287	Do. ...	All the common grains, rice and jowári being the most extensively grown. Vegetables, sugarcane and tobacco in considerable quantities; also cotton and chillies, kusamba, ground-nut, &c. Coarse cotton and woollen clothes, articles of pottery and hardware, coarse sugar, glass bangles and paper. Iron is found in small quantities in laterite stones.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(1).—Statement showing Political Relations with

State.	In Subsidiary Alliance or Feudatory.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population, 1881.	Prevailing Diseases.
		Amount.	To whom payable.		
		Rs.			
Southern Marátha States—					
Sángli	Feudatory...	1,35,000	British Government.	196,832	Cholera and small-pox ...
Miraj (Senior Branch)	Do. ...	12,558	Do. ...	326,921	Cholera ... ...
Do. (Junior Branch)	Do. ...	6,413	Do. ...		
Kurundvád (Senior Branch) ...	Do. ...	9,613	Do. ...		
Do. (Junior Branch) ...	Do. ...	The tribute on account of the shares in the estate of these Chiefs is included in the amount paid by the elder Chief.	Do. ...		
Jamkhandi	Do. ...	20,841	Do. ...		
Mudhol	Do. ...	2,672	Do. ...		
Rámdurg	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...		
Savanúr	Subsidiary alliance.	.....	.....	14,763	Fever ... ...
Sind—Khairpur	.....	.....	Not levied ...	129,153	.....

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Native States in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues.	Principal Articles of Production and Manufacture.	Remarks.
Rs.				
10,97,099	54 Savárs and 433 Sepoys.	Not levied ...	Jowári, wheat, rice, gram, cotton and sugarcane; coarse country cloth, lugdis and native musical instruments.	
15,90,515	53 Savárs and 499 Sepoys.	Do. ...	Do. do. do.	
	25 Savárs and 246 Sepoys.		Do. do. do.	
	9 Savárs and 258 Sepoys.		Do. do. do.	
	18 Savárs and 309 Sepoys.		Do. do. do.	
	53 Savárs and 883 Sepoys.		Do. do. do.	
	20 Savárs and 423 Sepoys.		Do. do. do.	
	9 Savárs and 449 Sepoys.		Do. do. do.	
73,742	State Police— I.—Mounted ... 2 II.—Foot ... 43	.....	Cotton, millet, rice, jowári, wheat, pulse, castor-oil seeds and sugarcane.	
6,94,168	Mounted 115 ... ... Foot 191.	Not levied ...	Cotton, woollen cloth, grain seeds, ghi, mung, vegetables, tobacco, indigo, sulphate of soda, leather, &c., ivory works, swords, cutlery, metal work, loom work, muif work and lacquered wood works.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individuals, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CUTCH.					
His Highness Mahárája Dhiraj Mirza Mahá Ráo Shri Khengarji Sawai Bahádur, G.C.I.E.	Bhúj ...	Reigning Sovereign.	Jádeja Rajput ...	21¾	Private education ...
PÁLANPUR.					
His Highness Sher Mshomed Khánji Lohání.	Pálanpur ...	Diván or Chief of Pálanpur.	Pathán, Mahomedan.	36	Do. ... ...
His Highness Bismilla Khán, Bábi ...	Rádhanpur ...	Naváb or Chief of Rádhanpur.	Do. ...	46	Do. ... ...
MAHI KÁNṬHA.					
His Highness Sir Kesrisingji Jawánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jodhpur family.	I'dar ...	Ruler ...	A Ráthod Rajput of the Solar Race, Hindu.	26	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
KÁTHIÁWÁR.					
His Highness Naváb Bahádur Khánji Mohabat Khánji, Bábi family.	Junágad ...	1st Class Chief: Ruler.	Bábi Mahomedan.	33	Do. ... ...
His Highness Jám Sir Vibháji, K.C.S.I., Jádeja Rajput.	Navánagar ...	Do. ...	Rajput, Hindu...	62	Private education ...
His Highness Ráwal Sir Takhatsingji, G.C.S.I., Gohel Rajput.	Bhávnagar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
His Highness Rájá Sáheb Sir Mánsingji, K.C.S.I., Jhála Rajput.	Dhrángadra ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	51	Private education ...
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Wághji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Morvi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
His Highness Thákor Sáheb Sir Bhagvatsingji Sagrámji, K.C.I.E., Jádeja family.	Gondal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	23	Do. ...
Rána Shri Vikmátji, Jethva family ...	Porbandar ...	3rd Class Chief .	Do. ...	69	Private education ...
CAMBAY.					
His Highness Jáfar Ali Khán Sáheb, Naváb of Cambay, Mominkhán family.	Cambay ...	Naváb (Ruler) ...	Mogal Mahomedan, Siah.	40	Do. ... ...
BARODA	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
REWA KÁNTHA.					
Maháraná Gambhirsingji, Rája of Rájpipla.	Nándod ...	.....	Gohel Rajput, Hindu.	41	Private education ...
Maháráwal Motisingji, Rája of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur.	Ruler ...	Chowán Rajput, Hindu.	29	Do. ... ...
Maháráwal Mánsingji, Rája of Báriya...	Báriya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
Maháraná Wakhatsinji, Rája of Lúnáváda.	Lúnáváda ...	Do. ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	28	Do. ...
Manwarkhánji, Bábi of Bálásinor ...	Bálásinor ...	Do. ...	Musalmán ...	44	Private education ...
Maháraná Pratápsingji, Rája of Sunth...	Sunth ...	Do. ...	Powár Rajput, Hindu.	27	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
NÁRUKOT.					
Dipsing Jagatsing	Kaliawár, near Jambughoda.	Chief ...	Hindu, Báriya ...	48	Private education ...
SURAT.					
Naváb Sidi Abdul Kádar Mahomed Yákub Khán.	Sachín ...	Naváb ...	Musalmán, Suni.	23	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
Mahárával Shri Pratápsingji Gulábsingji, Vansadia dynasty.	Bánsda ...	Rája ...	Solanki Rajput, Hindu.	23	Do. ...

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Yes	Yes	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	Principal male members—his cousins, Mahárája Jagatsingji of Suvar and three others.
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Yes.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Not	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
.....	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Ráná was exercising the powers of a Third Class Chief, but having been deposed, the State has been placed under a British Administrator, who exercises the powers of a First Class Chief.
Ruling his State ...	Yes	It does not appear settled what is the prevailing custom of succession in his family.	No.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	This State is under the direct supervision of the Government of India.
.....	Yes	Yes	Five sons.	
Ruling his State ...	No	Do.	One son.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Two sons.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	One brother.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
.....	No	Do.	One son.	
Has resigned his *gádi* and consequently does not take part in the administration of his State.	Yes	Do.	Do.	
Ruling his State ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State, and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SURAT—*continued.*					
His Highness Mahá Rána Shri Náran-deoji Rámdeoji, Solar race.	Dharampor ...	Rája ...	Sisodia Rajput (Hindu).	47	Private education ...
JANJIRA.					
Naváb Sidi Ahmed Khán Sidi Ibráhim Khán Yákub Khán.	Murúd ...	Chief of Janjira.	Sidi Surul Khán, Suni Musalmán.	26	At the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
JAWHÁR.					
Rája Patangsháh of Jawhár	Jawhár ...	Rája	Koli, Hindu ...	34	Poona High School ...
SÁVANTVÁDI.					
Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha, Hindu.	26	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.
SÁTÁRA.					
Shriniwásráo Pandit Pratinidhi ...	Aundh ...	Pant Pratinidhi Jágirdár of Aundh.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	55	Private education ...
Mudhoji Ráo Náik Nimbálkar, Desh-mukh and Jágirdár.	Phaltan ...	Náik Nimbálkar Deshmukh and Jágirdár.	Kshatriya, Hindu	50	Do. ... ...
Shankarráo Chimnáji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv, Jágirdár of Bhor.	Bhor	Pant Sachiv, Jágirdár of Bhor.	Bráhman, Hindu religion.	34	Do. ... ...
Amratráo Rámráo Chawán, Dafle Deshmukh, Jágirdár.	Jath	Chief of Jath ...	Marátha, Hindu.	54	Do. ... ...
Ráni Bái Sáheb Dafle, Deshmukh of Daphlápur.	Daphlápur ..	.....	Marátha, Hindu.	54	Do. ... ...
AKALKOT.					
Sháháji Máloji *alias* Bába Sáheb Ráje Bhonsle.	Akalkot ...	Minor.	Marátha, Hindu.	20 years and 4 months	At Kolhápur ... ...
KOLHÁPUR.					
His Highness Sháhu Chhatrapati Mahá-rája of Kolhápur, Bhonsle family.	Kolhápur ...	.Do.	Do. ...	14	Rájkumár College, Rájkot
SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES.					
SA'NGLI.					
Dhundiráo Chintáman *alias* Tátya Sáheb of Sángli.	Sángli ...	First Class Sar-dár.	Bráhman, Hindu.	50	Private education ...
MIRAJ.					
Gangádharráo Ganpat *alias* Bála Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Senior Branch).	Miraj	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	Rájárám College, Kolhá-pur.
Lakshmanráo Harihar *alias* Anna Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Miraj (Junior Branch).	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	Do. ... ...

—*continued.*

NATIVE STATES—*continued.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—continued.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Ruling his State ...	Yes	Yes	Three sons.	
Do. ...	No.	Not necessarily	No.	
Do. ...	Do.	Yes	Has 2 male heirs.	
.....	Yes	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his Jágir.	Do.	Do.	Has 4 male heirs.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers her Jágir.	(*a*)	Do.	.....	(*a*) The question is disputable,
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Do.	Has a daughter.	
Under tuition ...	Do.	Do.	No.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Is a Patwardhan Chief; there is no fixed rule in his family about primogeniture.	Do.	
Do. ...	Do.	Yes	Do.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	

POLITICAL

B.—Political Relations—

(2).—Statement showing Ruling

Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN MARÁTHA STATES—*continued.*					
KURUNDVA'D.					
Chintámanráo Raghunáth *alias* Bála-Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Senior Branch).	Kurundvád ...	1st Class Sardár	Bráhman, Hindu.	38	Has passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.
Ganpatráo Harihar *alias* Bápu Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	Private education ...
Hariharráo Vináyák *alias* Dáji Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundvád (Junior Branch).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37	Educated at the Kolhápur and Poona High Schools.
JAMKHANDI.					
Rámchandráo Gopál *alias* Appa Sáheb Patwardhan, Chief of Jamkhandi.	Jamkhandi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	55	Educated in the Belgaum Sardárs' High School.
RA'MDURG.					
Venkatráo Yogiráo *alias* Bála Sáheb Bháve, Chief of Rámdurg.	Rámdurg ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	Rájárám College at Kolhápur.
MUDHOL.					
Venkatráo Balwantráo Ráje Ghorpade *alias* Bála Sáheb, Chief of Mudhol.	Mudhol ...	Do. ...	Marátha ...	27	Do. ... ...
SAVANU'R.					
Abdul Tabrez Khán Daler Jung Bahádur.	Savanúr ...	Naváb ...	Pathán, Mahomedan.	23	Dhárwár High School and Rájárám College, Kolhápur.
KHAIRPUR.					
His Highness Mir Ali Murád Khán ...	Khairpur ...	Mir ...	Tálpur Mahomedan.	75	Private education ...

—*concluded.*

NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*

Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency—concluded.

How employed.	Has Patent authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Yes	Has a male heir.	
Do. ...	No.	No.	Do.	
Assists his cousin in the management of the State.	Do.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Yes	Yes	No.	
Being educated ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Administers the affairs of his State.	Do.	Do.	Has a male heir.	
Do. ...	No.	Do.	No.	
Do. ...	.....	.....	Has male heirs.	

C.—(1)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Districts.	Executive Districts.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	No. of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	No. of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	8	3,821	856,324	Ahmedabad ...	124,767	862	9	21	52	10	1,172	12,92,020	20,17,993	27,93,427	
	Kaira	7	1,609	804,800	Kaira	12,640	589	5	19	20	8	721	8,67,296	32,45,641	37,64,804	
	Panch Mahúls ...	5	1,613	255,479	Godhra	13,342	691	5	11	35	11	786				
	Broach	6	1,363	326,930	Broach	37,281	408	5	16	40	12	407	4,45,992	32,98,096	36,86,780	
	Surat	8	1,662	614,198	Surat	107,154	853	6	19	48	13	768	9,55,154	27,95,076	39,80,392	
	Thána	10	3,935	807,367	Thána	14,456	1,984	8	32	(a) 7 (b) 20	(a) 13 (b) 20	871	7,87,444	13,55,016	24,09,246	(a) From Civil Courts. (b) From Criminal Courts.
Central Division.	Násik...	12	5,940	781,206	Násik	24,101	1,696	7	32	...	14	760	7,63,702	17,85,540	22,85,174	
	Khándesh	22	9,944	1,237,231	Dhulia	18,449	3,334	11	45	46	8	1,033	12,29,072	36,75,513	50,19,771	
	Ahmednagar ...	11	6,666	751,228	Ahmednagar ...	32,903	1,371	11	28	44	9	694	7,50,407	19,15,587	22,26,435	
	Poona	12	5,369	900,621	Poona	99,622	1,204	13	26	99	53	1,130	20,07,615	15,78,618	26,24,193	
	Sholápur	7	4,531	582,487	Sholápur ...	59,890	717	7	19	32	10	533	5,22,698	12,18,010	15,79,608	
	Sátára	11	4,987	1,062,350	Sátára	28,601	1,356	11	31	30	15	1,009	9,71,077	23,33,121	26,92,312	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	7	4,657	864,014	Belgaum ...	23,115	1,133	11	25	32	1	708	6,74,769	20,74,482	27,26,368	
	Dhárwár	14	4,534	882,907	Dhárwár ...	26,520	1,473	5	31	20	8	843	8,86,143	30,33,618	38,21,835	
	Bijápur	8	5,669	638,493	Bijápur	11,424	1,176	4	22	50	25	664	5,19,775	17,48,254	20,81,309	
	Kánara	11	3,910	421,840	Kárwár	13,761	1,272	5	26	50	10	661	5,54,436	9,65,039	12,65,121	
	Ratnágiri	9	3,922	997,090	Ratnágiri ...	12,616	1,336	9	21	40	14	523	7,73,815	9,47,546	13,49,795	
	Kolába	6	1,872	482,830	Alibág	6,376	1,344	8	17	24	11	440	4,34,673	10,49,996	15,56,764	
Sind.	Karáchi	3	14,176	478,688	Karáchi... ...	68,332	773	5	39	60	6	1,423	12,37,130	11,57,948	17,12,052	
	Shikárpur	4	9,629	852,986	Sukkur	42,496	1,118	6	36	40	3	1,125	9,03,484	35,58,252	41,41,180	
	Upper Sind Frontier.	4	2,762	124,181	Jacobabad ...	7,365	297	1	11	28	16	249				
	Hyderabad	4	9,030	754,624	Hyderabad ...	45,195	1,397	5	...	40	6	895	12,45,625	30,89,040	36,33,022	
	Thar and Párkar ...	3	12,729	203,344	Umarkot ...	2,828	70	16	18	60	15	556				
	Bombay	...	22	773,196	Bombay... ...	773,196	...	11	3	...	...	1,612	60,483	2,39,677	9,98,409	
	Total ...	192	124,352	16,454,414	.....	1,606,430	26,454	184	548	...	...	19,583	1,78,82,810	4,30,82,063	5,63,47,997	
	Native States, as per Table C (2) ...	136	71,935	6,976,109	... ...	345,552	10,809	206	249	...	...	14,145	31,42,932	1,01,23,854	3,15,87,141	
	Grand Total ...	328	196,287	23,430,523	.....	1,951,982	37,263	390	797	...	...	33,728	2,10,25,742	5,32,05,917	8,79,35,138	

Note—Figures in columns 14, 15 and 16 for as regards British territory were obtained from the Accountant General's Office.

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C.—(2).—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY UNDER POLITICAL CONTROL.

Division.	Executive Districts.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Imperial Revenue.		*Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Cutch	3	6,500	512,084	Bhuj	20,661	(a)1,078	20	1	25	8	656	10,93,355	5,95,181	19,49,028	(a) Exclusive of 8 towns.
	Pálanpur	10	7,775	576,478	Pálanpur	17,547	1,106	32	36	33	10	6,196	4,25,000	8,00,000	12,50,000	
	Mahi Kántha ...	34	9,300	517,485	Rádhanpur ...	14,722										
	Káthiáwár ...	...	20,559	2,343,899	Sádra	6,223	1,798	39	31	33	4	1,134	1,36,161	7,83,901	11,50,844	(b) Mounted 204, Foot 452.
	Cambay	...	350	86,074	Rájkot	15,139	269	...	...	...	...	330	1,68,922	5,06,218	1,46,14,602	
	Rewa Kántha ...	36	4,837	543,452	Cambay	36,007	89	3	3	10	6	610	2,20,365	3,87,152	6,08,368	
	Nárukot	1	143	6,440	Nándod	10,777	2,967	22	28	200	106	1,145	1,26,253	13,35,006	20,70,754	
	Bánsda	...	215	31,807	Jámbughoda ...	354	53	3	3	9	5	41	6,497	5,615	6,835	
	Sachín	...	42	18,036	Bánsda	2,447	Information not supplied.								2,02,756	
					Sachín	932	19	2	2	19	6¾	86	26,838	1,21,025	1,59,408	The amount of Revenue in column 15 is the income up to 30th April 1888.
	Dharampor	...	794	101,289	Dharampor ...	5,176	Information not supplied.								3,74,554	
	Jawhár	3	534	48,556	Jawhár	1,461	108	2	4	10	6	25	14,431	45,148	92,573	
	Janjira	3	324	76,361	Murúd	5,163	283	3	6	20	7	132	1,63,874	2,17,029	4,31,920	
	Khándesh Agency.	...	3,840	60,270	Dhulia	18,449	Information not supplied.								1,06,702	
	Bhor	5	1,491	145,876	Bhor	4,572	495	3	5	30	10	198	13,416	3,19,904	4,24,007	
	Jath	...	884	49,486	Jath	5,036	114	3	5	35	16	86	17,559	1,01,997	1,52,570	
	Daphlápur ...	...	95	6,007	Daphlápur ...	1,620	6	1	1	30	22½	28	2,773	18,178	20,597	
	Phaltan	...	397	58,402	Phaltan	10,842	72	3	4	18	10	90	8,946	99,780	1,25,262	
	Aundh	...	447	58,916	Aundh	2,595	71	6	10	24	12	55	44,847	1,89,391	2,18,448	
	Akalkot	...	498	58,040	Akalkot	5,836	105	3	5	23	10	59	58,823	1,93,811	2,61,600	
	Kolhápur	10	2,816	800,189	Kolhápur	38,599	1,079	19	28	37	15	660	63,839	16,00,039	31,25,046*	*Inclusive of Feudatories.
	Sávantvádi ...	3	926	174,433	Sávantvádi ...	8,584	223	5	8	25	8	139	1,60,496	2,70,340	4,23,268	
	Sángli	7	1,083	196,832	Sángli	13,272	307	4	17	37	10	487	56,009	7,32,269	10,97,099	
					Miraj	20,616										
					Kurundvád ...	7,138										
	Southern Marátha Jághírs.	19	1,836	326,921	Jamkhandi ...	10,409	381	21	36	188	10	1,418	1,17,575	11,37,520	15,90,515	
					Mudhol	6,060										
					Rámdurg	6,810										
	Savanúr	...	70	14,763	Savanúr	7,640	25	1	1	15	10	45	10,024	53,841	73,742	
	Kháirpur	1	6,109	129,153	Kháirpur	6,005	254	5	9	28	20	306	22,920	6,10,509	6,94,168	
	Aden	1	70	34,860	Aden	34,860	7	6	6	15	5	219	1,84,009	...	1,74,534	
	Somali Coast ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1,87,941	
	Total ...	136	71,935	6,976,109		345,552	10,809	206	249	...	...	14,145	31,42,932	1,01,23,854	3,15,87,141	

D.—(1)—POPULATION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ..	199,996	301,437	288,133	137,957	128,797	856,324	224·10	559	53	916	729,493	82,942	652	38,472	1,996	241	153,897	285,497	Gujaráti.	
	Kaira	191,282	287,468	258,912	139,313	119,107	804,800	500·00	21	13	1,007	720,866	72,954	131	9,603	194	11	188,400	238,381	Do. ..	Emigrants 758 and immigrants 1,577.
	Panch Mahâls ..	50,970	82,684	78,125	48,478	46,192	255,479	158·38	18	..	26	159,624	16,060	30	1,869	77,840	12	59,831	71,331	Do. ..	Emigrants 3,778 and immigrants 5,723.
	Broach	72,235	120,521	111,234	47,961	47,214	326,930	225·00	42	17	56	222,838	67,248	3,042	3,770	29,896	21	70,587	97,895	Do.	
	Surat	119,892	200,839	207,117	105,176	101,066	614,198	369·55	196	30	395	415,031	55,547	12,593	11,674	118,664	68	110,990	195,025	Do.	
	Thána	154,493	301,219	280,547	167,017	159,765	908,548	214·12	182	28	39,335	806,805	42,391	3,315	2,521	13,078	893	204,428	203,808	Maráthi. ..	Emigrants 24,792 and immigrants 29,288.
Central Division.	Khándesh ..	208,995	411,507	385,746	220,961	219,017	1,237,231	124·41	288	87	771	958,128	92,297	158	10,021	175,349	132	272,487	359,981	Do.	
	Násik	122,816	251,804	259,118	145,600	142,684	781,206	131·51	1,240	78	1,326	683,579	35,294	288	7,611	51,687	103	165,698	231,706	Do.	
	Ahmednagar ..	105,386	256,772	243,732	124,830	125,894	751,228	112·69	1,138	18	3,665	684,184	39,592	179	15,503	6,876	73	164,865	216,737	Do. ..	Emigrants 26,123 and immigrants 27,935.
	Poona	153,401	302,539	296,855	152,562	148,665	900,621	168·40	4,335	811	4,354	834,843	42,036	1,574	10,958	1,058	652	173,201	281,900	Do.	
	Sholápur	81,203	208,138	201,262	86,626	86,411	582,487	128·84	158	68	399	530,121	43,967	157	7,515	..	102	134,722	160,092	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Sátára	151,173	348,430	356,645	184,095	173,180	1,062,350	212·98	407	19	460	1,008,918	36,712	99	15,685	..	50	241,163	291,362	Do. ..	78,959 emigrants and immigrants.
Southern Division.	Belgaum	154,806	299,841	296,699	134,644	132,830	864,014	185·53	1,178	81	5,063	746,286	66,262	64	44,991	..	89	205,400	229,085	Maráthi, Kánarese and Hindustáni.	
	Dhárwár	161,150	313,027	309,743	129,008	131,129	882,907	194·68	79	73	2,204	769,349	100,622	31	10,531	..	18	206,513	235,522	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Bijápur	114,533	231,312	233,094	86,299	87,788	638,493	110·90	29	17	579	568,096	67,066	26	2,680	..	..	165,345	152,266	Kánarese, Maráthi, and Musalmáni.	Emigrants 869 and immigrants 250.
	Kánara	68,832	157,392	135,414	65,613	63,421	421,840	107·85	45	22	14,442	381,328	24,282	17	1,679	..	25	97,381	125,624	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
	Ratnágiri ..	177,814	294,577	350,314	178,746	173,723	997,090	254·22	94	27	3,154	921,046	71,051	16	1,701	..	1	203,289	269,764	Maráthi ..	About 8,000 persons annually migrate to Bombay and the Dekkhan during the fair season, most of whom however return for the monsoon.
	Kolába	71,930	121,286	123,328	70,666	66,349	381,649	255·11	14	4	287	360,117	17,891	33	1,164	..	2,139	82,916	109,036	Do.	
Sind.	Karáchi	87,059	173,755	137,549	92,233	5,151	478,688	33·9	2,437	131	2,106	68,975	390,067	969	12	3,050	10,941	82,468	183,520	Sindhi.	
	Thar and Párkar.	36,412	72,087	58,933	40,313	32,011	203,344	15·9	7	..	7	43,755	109,194	..	1,038	48,440	903	44,676	67,724	Sandhi, Persian, English, Urdu, Gujaráti, Birohi and Márwári, &c.	
	Hyderabad ..	150,488	273,435	232,639	133,808	114,742	754,624	83·3	200	3	225	89,114	594,485	21	144	27,460	42,072	158,635	248,608	Sindhi, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.	
	Shikárpur ..	137,702	299,774	253,792	161,259	138,161	852,986	85·2	362	111	263	93,341	684,275	64	6	5,892	68,672	164,408	296,625	Sindhi ..	About 5,000 emigrants and immigrants.
	Upper Sind Frontier	21,923	45,155	34,607	25,011	19,408	124,181	58·0	121	34	75	9,894	109,183	9	..	1,198	3,667	23,407	46,759	Sindhi and Beluchi.	
	Total ..	2,794,431	5,854,779	5,115,538	2,678,176	2,532,725	15,681,218	126·00	13,150	1,725	81,115	11,805,731	2,862,413	23,468	199,148	562,678	131,785	3,374,707	4,658,248		
	Town and Island of Bombay ..	28,310	361,789	217,020	102,974	91,413	773,196	33,662·00	10,451	1,168	30,708	502,851	158,713	48,597	17,387	..	3,321	2,351	462,412		
	Total ..	2,822,741	5,716,568	5,332,558	2,781,150	2,624,138	16,454,414	132·2	23,601	2,893	111,823	12,308,582	3,021,131	72,065	216,535	562,678	135,106	3,377,058	5,120,660		
	Native States ..	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	96·6	...	...	6,837	...	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782	
	Grand Total ..	4,174,108	7,859,810	7,389,839	4,210,263	3,935,751	23,395,663	119·2	23,601	9,730	111,823	17,834,985	3,774,360	73,973	498,766	931,894	136,531	4,872,631	7,197,442		

D.—(2)—POPULATION OF NATIVE STATES.

Commissionerships.	Districts.	Inhabited Houses.	Population (1881).						Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Northern Division.	Cutch	102,007	159,318	156,914	100,933	94,919	512,084	78·782	..	96	..	325,478	118,797	42	66,663	959	49	85,232	175,019	Cutchi and Gujaráti.	
	Káthiáwár	479,435	724,901	676,022	493,902	449,074	2,343,899	114·008	..	605	..	1,942,658	303,537	489	96,141	..	469	397,481	821,322	Do.	
	Pálanpur	125,237	169,529	156,889	132,021	118,039	576,478	72·059	..	225	..	494,737	53,197	207	28,111	..	1	117,788	183,762	Do.	2,073 emigrants and 2,048 immigrants.
	Mahi Kántha	117,112	158,344	151,381	108,222	99,538	517,485	46·835	..	4	..	461,974	22,408	5	13,905	19,184	5	109,909	156,657	Gujaráti, Mewári, Marwári, Maráthi and Hindustáni.	
	Rewa Kántha	109,780	152,898	148,776	127,310	114,468	543,452	113·408	..	2	..	368,069	21,401	220	1,040	152,70	..	135,252	144,956	Do.	
	Nárukot	1,313	1,810	1,777	1,427	1,426	6,440	45·035	..	..	..	4,216	57	10	..	2,157	..	1,707	1,530	Do.	540 emigrants and 663 immigrants.
	Cambay	21,702	28,100	27,558	15,918	14,498	86,074	245·926	..	8	..	70,708	12,417	119	2,809	13	..	14,479	29,539	Persian, Urdú and Gujaráti.	
	Bánsda (Surat Agency.)																				
	Sachin (Surat Agency.)	27,894	41,590	42,336	33,043	31,163	151,132	123·878	..	2	..	31,645	4,727	740	95	113,916	7	41,573	36,060	Mixed Gujaráti and Maráthi Gujaráti. Gujaráti .. Gujaráti, and Maráthi.	2 emigrants and 60 immigrants.
	Dharampor (Surat Agency.)																				
	Jawhár	8,307	13,899	12,855	11,275	10,527	48,556	90·928	..	62	..	6,869	501	29	..	41,095	..	11,232	13,942	Maráthi.	
	Janjira	14,421	21,512	23,118	16,270	15,461	76,361	234·956	..	47	..	60,811	13,912	2	27	972	590	25,049	12,733	Maráthi and Hindustáni	220 emigrants and 330 immigrants.
Central Division.	Dáng States	11,313	17,347	15,957	14,352	12,614	60,270	15·695	..	..	..	24,081	831	30	1	35,327	..	17,173	14,526	Maráthi.	
	Sátára Feudatories.	45,646	95,237	96,002	65,790	61,658	318,687	96·163	..	14	..	304,271	9,157	5	2,068	2,873	299	72,335	88,692	Maráthi, Hindustáni and Kánarese.	
	Akalkot	8,493	18,812	18,499	10,658	10,071	58,040	116·546	..	2	..	49,971	7,590	..	477	..	..	13,458	16,012	Maráthi and Kánarese.	
Southern Division.	Kolháp ur	129,148	253,312	243,232	157,335	146,310	800,189	284·122	..	1,253	..	719,164	33,022	1	46,744	..	5	262,503.	148,144	Maráthi, Kánarese, Musalmáni and Hindustáni.	
	Sávantvádi	30,444	49,731	55,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	193·814	..	4,213	..	166,080	3,970	1	169	..	..	38,532	47,529	Maráthi.	
	Southern Marátha Jághirs	90,799	158,712	167,735	101,424	95,882	523,753	191·570	..	304	..	458,078	41,420	8	23,943	..	..	126,716	133,420	Maráthi Musulmani, and Kánarese.	
	Savánur	2,646	4,444	4,584	2,903	2,832	14,763	210·900	..	..	..	10,366	3,859	..	38	..	..	2,838	4,509	Kánarese, Hindustáni and Maráthi.	
Sind	Khairpur	25,720	70,746	58,407	..	..	129,153	21·141	..	..	..	26,727	102,426	..	..	..	..	22,316	48,430	Sindhi, Persian and Beluchi.	
	Total	1,351,367	2,143,242	2,057,281	1,429,113	1,311,613	6,941,249	96·6	..	6,837	..	5,526,403	753,229	1,908	282,231	369,216	1,425	1,495,573	2,076,782		

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.—SETTLEMENTS.

(1).—Statement showing the date on which the current settlement in each district of the Bombay Presidency expires, i.e., the date on which each district becomes open to re-settlement.

No.	Districts.	Year in which first Settlement took place.	Year in which district becomes open to re-settlement.
1	Ahmedabad	1856-57... ...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
2	Kaira	1862-63... ...	1892-93.
3	Panch Mahâls	1870-71... ...	Three tálukas have had revision settlement introduced into them and two are under original settlement.
4	Broach	1870-71... ...	1895-96.
5	Surat	1864-65... ...	1895-96.
6	Khándesh..	1854-55... ...	Re-settlement operations in progress.
7	Násik	1840-41... ...	Do. do.
8	Thána	1854-55... ...	Do. do.
9	Kolába	1856-57... ...	Do. do.
10	Ahmednagar	1843-44... ...	Do. do.
11	Poona	1838-39... ...	Do. do.
12	Sholápur	1839-40... ...	Do. do.
13	Sátára	1855-56... ...	Do. do.
14	Ratnágiri	1865-66... ...	Revised settlement in progress by consent in supersession of original settlement.
15	Kánara	1863-64... ...	Original settlement in progress.
16	Belgaum	1848-49... ...	Re-settlement operations completed.
17	Dhárwár	1843-44... ...	Do. do.
18	Bijápur	1843-44... ...	Do. do.
	Karáchi Tálukás.		
19	Johi	1877-78... ...	1887-88.
		1880-81... ...	1890-91.
20	Dádú	1880-81... ...	1890-91.
21	Sehwan	1877-78	1887-88.
22	Mánjhand	1885-86... ...	1895-96.
23	Kotri	1876-77... ...	1886-87.
24	Tatta	1882-83... ...	Irrigational settlement till such time as a regular settlement is introduced.
25	Sijáwal	1883-84... ...	Do. do. do.
26	Mirpur Batoro	1883-84... ...	Do. do. do.
27	Jati	1887-88... ..	Do. do. do.
28	Shâhbandar	1887-88... ...	Do. do. do.
29	Ghorábári...	1888-89... ...	Do. do. do.
30	Mirpur Sákro	1888-89... ...	Do. do. do.
	Hyderabad Tálukás.		
31	Guni	1883-84... ...	Do. do. do.
32	Hála	1884-85... ...	Do. do. do.
33	Hyderabad	1886-87... ...	Do. do. do.
34	Badin	1886-87 & 1887-88	Do. do. do.
35	Mohbat Dero	1887-88... ...	Do. do. do.
36	Tando Bágo	1887-88... ...	Do. do. do.
37	Mirpur Khás	1870-71... ...	1880-81. Original settlement continued until a revised settlement is introduced.
38	Tando Alahyár	1872-73... ...	1882-83. Do. do. do.
39	Sákrand	1878-79... ...	1888-89.
40	Kandiáro	1881-82... ...	1891-92.
41	Naushahro	1881-82... ...	1891-92.
42	Moro	1881-82... ...	1891-92.
43	Shahdádpur	1882-83	1892-93.
	Shikárpur Tálukás.		
44	Sukkur	1876-77... ...	1886-87.
45	Rohri	1881-82... ...	1891-92.
46	Lárkhána...	1882-83... ...	1892-93.
47	Labdarya...	1882-83... ...	1892-93. Irrigational settlement.
48	Mehar	1882-83... ...	
49	Kakar	1882-83... ...	
50	Kambar	1882-83... ...	Irrigational settlement until a revision settlement is introduced.
51	Rato-dero...	1882-83.. ...	Do. do. do.
52	Nasirabad	1883-84 & 1887-88.	Do. do. do.
53	Naushahro Abro... ...	1884-85... ...	Do. do. do.
54	Shikárpur	1885-86... ...	Do. do. do.
55	Ghotki	1885-86... ...	Do. do. do.
56	Mirpur Máthelo	1886-87... ...	Do. do. do.
57	Ubauro	1886-87... ...	Do. do. do.
	Frontier Districts.		
58	Shahdádpur	1883-84... ...	Do. do. do.
59	Thul	1885-86... ...	Do. do. do.
60	Jacobabad	1885-86... ...	Do. do. do.

(2).—Statement showing the total Cost of re-settlement operations in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the total Revenue demand consequent on re-settlement as it stood in the year 1887-88.

Name of Collectorate.	Total number of Villages revised.	Total Revenue of the Villages realized in the year before the introduction of the revision survey.	Revised demand consequent on re-settlement.	Total cost of revision.	Difference between old and revised revenue.	Percentage Increase.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Poona	710	7,37,751	9,70,459	5,63,325	2,32,708	31·5	
Sholápur	453	5,43,983	7,60,573	4,35,332	2,16,590	39·8	
Násik	710	5,91,379	8,31,646	4,80,661	2,40,267	40·6	
Ahmednagar	848	8,04,121	10,14,070	8,53,581	2,09,949	26·1	
Khándesh	232	2,63,299	3,48,986	83,344	85,687	32·5	
Bijápur	898	7,29,016	9,77,589	5,12,308	2,48,573	34·1	
Dhárwár	1,284	12,94,305	18,66,500	4,68,298	5,72,199	44·2	
Belgaum	555	6,47,305	8,54,009	4,87,008	2,06,704	31·9	
Panch Mahâls	222	1,10,428	1,11,935	27,660	1,507	1·3	
Sátára	36	1,03,467	1,32,128	37,046	28,661	27·7	
Total ..	5,948	58,25,050	78,67,895	39,49,063	20,42,845	35·0	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION. A.—LEGISLATIVE (ACTS).

(1).—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1887-88 (between 1st April 1887 and 31st March 1888), and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of sanction.
Act No. II of 1887. An Act to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the ports of Bombay and Karáchi.	The Honourable Sir M. Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th February 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 11th May 1887.
Act No. III of 1887. An Act to amend the law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir M. Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the Appendices of the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 13th August 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 4th October 1887.
Act No. IV of 1887. An Act to consolidate and amend the law for the prevention of gambling in the Presidency of Bombay.	The Honourable Sir M. Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Do. do. ...	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th October 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 20th December 1887.
Act No V of 1887. An Act to amend Bombay Act No. VI of 1863.	The Honourable Sir M. Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Do. do. ...	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 26th October 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 20th December 1887.
Act No. VI of 1887. An Act to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to Matádárs.	The Honourable Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 21 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1884-85.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 17th August 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 14th January 1888.
Act No. VII of 1887. An Act to declare and amend the law relating to Toda Giras Allowances.	The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	The object and character of this Act have been described at page 22 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's assent, 17th August 1887; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General's assent, 5th April 1888.

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS).

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1887-88.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 6 of 1885. A Bill to provide for the Revenue Administration of Estates held by certain superior landholders in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and the Panch Mahals, and to limit the further operation of Bombay Act VI of 1862.	The Honourable Sir J. B. Peile, K.C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been described at page 21 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1885-86.	16th December 1885.	...	Read a first time on 14th July 1886 and referred to a Select Committee. (The Select Committee's report and the Bill as amended by them were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on 23rd August 1888. The report to be presented to the Council and the Bill to be read a second time.)

B 684—6 *ap*

A.—LEGISLATIVE (BILLS)—*concluded.*

(2).—Statement of Bills proposed and pending in the Legislature of the Presidency of Bombay in 1887-88—concluded.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of the Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what stage.
Bill No. 5 of 1886. A Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.	The Honourable Sir M. Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	The object and character of this Bill have been described at page 22 of the Appendices to the Administration Report for 1886-87.	30th July 1886.	...	Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. (The Governor General's veto was communicated to the Government of Bombay in May 1888. The Bill is being reconsidered.)
Bill No. 4 of 1887. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay.	The Honourable J. R. Naylor.	The primary object of this Bill is, first, to consolidate the existing municipal law for the City of Bombay which is distributed in eleven separate enactments to which it is difficult to refer, and secondly to recast and amend its provisions in harmony with the requirements of so large and important a city as the Bombay of the present day. A further object is to make certain changes in the municipal constitution. The Bill proposes to repeal all the eleven Acts above referred to; and the provisions of these Acts, so far as they are still requisite, are re-inserted in the Bill, with such modifications, expansions and improvements as the experience of the last twenty years and the wants of the present day seem to suggest and to require. The necessity for resorting to the machinery of the Local Authorities Loan Act in order to raise a loan having recently proved very troublesome and disadvantageous, this opportunity has been taken to confer upon the Municipal Corporation borrowing powers, such as the Municipality of Calcutta possesses. The Bill further proposes to enact that in Bombay, as elsewhere, work affecting the drainage or water-supply of the city shall be executed only by persons licensed in that behalf; and, in the interests of house-owners, in regard especially to the building provisions of the Act, and in order to prevent their being a prey, as is now too often the case, to unscrupulous plan-makers or their being driven to employ practitioners with no professional training, to license surveyors for the purposes of the Act. This procedure, which is an approach to that obtaining under the London Metropolitan Building Acts, will, it is believed, save house-owners from much official interference, which unavoidably causes friction and discontent, and it will, at the same time, relieve the municipal executive from work which might be much better left to private agency. The jurisdiction for the hearing of election-petitions, appeals against assessment, disputes regarding expenses and compensation and other similar matters which has heretofore vested in the Chief Presidency Magistrate, it is proposed to transfer to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes; as the Court of a Civil Judge appears to be a more suitable tribunal for the decision of such purely civil matters than that of a Magistrate.	28th April 1887.	...	Read a third time on 28th March 1888. (Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in May 1888.)
Bill No. 5 of 1887. A Bill to amend the Sind Village Officers' Act, 1888.	The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	The object of the Bill is to remove all doubt as to inclusion of kotars in the village officers in Sind, to render it legal to defray from the proceeds of the cess leviable under the Sind Village Officers' Act the contingent expenditure of village officers, &c., to provide for the appointment of different village officers otherwise than by the Commissioner in Sind, and for the payment of pensions, &c.	14th November 1887.	...	Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. (Since published as Bombay Act II of 1888.
Bill No. 1 of 1888. A Bill to further amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, and the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884.	The Honourable J. B. Richey, C.S.I.	The Bill proposes to amend Bombay Acts I and II of 1884 so as to enable Government, whenever necessary, to extend by not more than six months the term of office of the members of any Local or Municipal Board beyond the period of three years, for which they would otherwise hold office.	25th February 1888.	...	Submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. (Since published as Bombay Act I of 1888.)

B.—POLICE.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(1).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

District.	Cases.																					
	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in Column 2 not investigated under Section 157, Clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in Columns 2, 4 and 5 decided.	Number of cases in Columns 2, 4 and 5 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in Columns 10 to 12 and those investigated by Police in Column 5.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under Section 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
									Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a.* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b.* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	16a		17	18	19	20
NORTHERN DIVISION.																							
Ahmedabad	2,352	189	18	9	1,619	1,253	76·70	77·44	1,749	63	6	1,253	365	16	68·92	77·44	353	...	...	24	61	2,819	80
Kaira	1,383	138	11	33	846	681	61·04	80·49	807	30	14	641	165	26	80·02	80·49	27	...	...	63	1	1,210	65
Panch Mahâls	500	...	9	7	404	346	79·37	85·64	399	4	1	343	52	6	84·90	86·83	10	...	...	13	12	646	34
Broach	696	65	4	12	472	364	68·71	77·12	461	.....	20	356	89	19	74·01	80·00	52	1	...	29	...	750	88
Surat	1,637	16	15	14	1,291	1,067	97·00	82·6	1,597	1	5	1,035	220	36	64·50	82·40	260	...	...	20	14	1,815	48
Thâna	2,718	2	53	17	2,143	1,432	63·55	66·82	1,751	5	5	1,246	354	17	70·75	78·86	166	136	16	49	...	2,295	1,312
Total ...	9,286	410	110	92	6,774	5,143	73·62	75·92	6,764	103	51	4,914	1,225	120	71·03	80·04	858	137	16	198	88	9,445	1,661
CENTRAL DIVISION.																							
Násik	1,395	...	7	13	1,080	817	65·97	75·64	903	22	...	714	126	12	77·18	85·00	73	2	...	18	2	1,183	583
Khándesh	2,728	35	28	44	1,317	867	64·00	66·00	1,687	72	...	867	438	53	49·60	66·00	433	12	...	81	22	2,108	265
Ahmednagar	1,345	3	18	1	1,023	892	85·50	87·10	1,119	37	10	852	86	9	73·00	90·80	62	3	...	5	1	1,171	380
Poona	4,913	15	48	20	3,632	2,855	90·00	79·00	4,059	401	...	2,855	762	17	64·00	79·00	846	14	1	33	1	3,880	688
Sholápur	1,254	7	178	4	1,171	359	77·00	31·00	1,016	84	1	295	128	4	27·00	70·00	610	...	...	8	...	659	350
Sátára	1,856	8	367	3	708	524	80·00	74·00	1,745	30	1	524	184	12	30·00	74·00	744	...	2	14	5	847	625
Total ...	13,491	68	646	85	8,931	6,314	79·13	70·69	10,529	646	12	6,107	1,724	107	54·59	77·98	2,768	31	3	159	31	9,896	2,891
SOUTHERN DIVISION.																							
Belgaum	1,356	...	32	4	1,029	816	74·80	79·30	985	41	13	816	210	14	78·50	79·50	3	...	...	15	2	1,341	68
Dhárwár	1,275	262	41	8	467	332	75·30	71·09	950	26	16	303	102	15	30·50	74·80	282	...	...	10	...	677	299
Bijápur	763	...	33	12	551	351	79·20	63·80	521	102	8	352	199	17	55·70	63·80	72	...	...	44	1	935	305
Kánara	566	...	4	13	350	236	52·00	67·00	291	5	...	167	62	10	56·00	72·00	59	...	...	28	...	403	213
Ratnágiri	645	2	61	18	513	421	67·40	82·06	453	23	...	309	56	35	64·90	84·60	20	1	...	46	...	583	424
Kolába	815	1	19	2	652	500	72·54	76·68	578	27	...	453	91	5	74·87	83·27	64	4	...	17	...	871	443
Total ...	5,420	265	190	57	3,562	2,657	71·99	74·59	3,778	224	37	2,400	720	146	59·42	76·92	498	5	...	160	3	4,810	1,752
SIND.																							
Karáchi	2,065	9	17	54	1,482	1,123	90·53	75·77	1,855	28	2	1,051	243	47	55·75	81·22	284	...	...	57	3	2,125	484
Hyderabad	2,362	17	37	51	1,841	1,351	85·20	73·38	2,470	.....	...	1,204	285	41	48·74	80·36	251	...	...	74	13	2,251	901
Shikárpur	3,555	4	11	59	1,938	1,337	95·28	70·53	3,304	94	...	1,321	453	63	38·87	74·46	760	...	...	103	8	3,047	686
Thar and Párkar	681	2	9	9	375	244	90·43	65·70	615	9	...	219	87	22	35·90	71·57	174	...	...	10	1	516	212
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	691	1	10	7	376	282	83·65	75·00	577	1	...	195	64	16	33·40	75·29	82	...	...	25	1	547	297
Total ...	9,354	33	84	180	6,012	4,367	90·1	72·63	8,821	132	2	3,990	1,132	189	44·55	77·89	1,551	...	...	269	26	8,486	2,580
RAILWAYS.																							
G. I. P. Railway	217	...	1	7	165	139	100·00	84·00	225	.....	...	139	25	9	62	84·00	1	...	...	7	...	262	3
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roho... ...	174	...	3	2	115	98	100·00	85·00	176	1	...	98	16	1	55·00	86·00	2	...	...	5	...	156	33
S. M. Railway	191	...	...	1	104	76	100·00	73·00	199	2	...	76	28	1	40·00	73·00	39	...	...	2	...	166	1
Total ...	582	...	4	10	384	313	100·00	81·51	591	3	...	313	69	11	52·69	81·92	42	...	...	14	...	584	37
Bombay City and Island ...	23,640	...	7	28	22,635	22,190	80·34	98·02	19,720	.....	...	18,229	289	27	92·43	92·43	11	...	...	38	5	22,940	4,134
Grand Total ...	62,273	776	1,041	452	48,209	40,984	81·2	84·86	50,203	1,108	102	35,953	5,159	600	69·92	87·45	5,728	173	19	838	153	56,161	13,055

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME—*continued.*

(1).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen—contd.

	District.	CASES.			PERSONS.												PROPERTY.					
							Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).					Number pending at end of year.								
														Before appearance before a Magistrate.								
		Total of Columns 17 to 20.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in Columns 28 and 29 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
																						Rs.	Rs.	
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Ahmedabad	2,984	1	283	10·03	2,696	851	34	1,732	39	1,740	61·72	66·51	...	...	4	40	...	902	720	79·82	53,376	37,057	69·42
	Kaira	1,339	1	74	6·11	1,262	323	25	863	16	846	69·91	70·67	2	2	...	31	2	584	417	71·40	27,734	13,008	46·90
	Panch Mahâls	709	...	24	3·71	685	160	1	513	4	509	78·79	78·67	...	...	...	7	...	304	226	74·34	10,112	3,913	38·69
	Broach	867	...	41	5·46	820	325	12	432	20	444	59·20	60·65	...	2	4	27	4	330	226	68·48	22,344	11,970	53·57
	Surat	1,897	...	124	6·80	1,765	433	6	1,247	15	1,227	67·60	71·40	3	...	8	61	...	397	332	83·60	24,793	17,100	68·99
	Thâna	3,596	...	41	1·85	3,553	1,627	36	1,821	32	1,509	68·43	68·37	1	...	2	23	13	972	731	75·20	51,427	16,287	31·67
	Total ...	11,392	2	587	6·21	10,781	3,719	114	6,608	126	6,275	66·43		6	4	18	189	19	3,489	2,652	76·01	1,89,786	99,335	52·34
CENTRAL DIVISION.	Nâsik	1,786	2	52	4·39	1,723	548	21	1,056	42	887	74·97	77·80	3	6	3	51	2	626	444	70·92	58,049	16,246	30·62
	Khândesh	2,474	3	290	14·00	2,172	850	20	1,149	49	1,130	54·00	59·00	6	...	9	88	10	1,613	1,018	63·00	1,78,196	27,134	15·00
	Ahmednagar	1,657	3	28	2·20	1,625	590	18	989	12	927	72·90	74·40	1	1	...	15	...	400	289	72·20	46,828	14,872	31·70
	Poona	4,552	1	71	2·00	4,480	1,328	28	3,030	65	2,860	75·00	75·00	3	...	...	16	10	901	617	68·00	72,353	28,827	40·00
	Sholâpur	1,017	1	61	9·00	936	408	17	472	33	373	57·00	64·00	2	...	19	3	1	299	240	80·00	23,276	10,724	46·00
	Sâtâra	1,491	...	45	5·00	1,446	589	35	763	25	691	71·00	73·00	...	...	...	26	8	541	433	80·00	69,966	33,358	48·00
	Total ...	12,977	10	547	5·52	12,382	4,313	139	7,459	226	6,778	68·43		15	7	31	199	31	4,380	3,041	69·42	4,43,668	1,31,161	29·55
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	Belgaum	1,426	...	36	2·60	1,390	367	36	917	19	936	69·70	70·80	18	...	...	29	4	489	325	66·40	51,135	20,885	40·80
	Dhârwâr	986	2	23	3·30	948	393	27	478	8	384	56·70	59·10	2	1	12	38	2	550	366	66·56	68,415	36,360	58·10
	Bijâpur	1,285	...	68	7·20	1,208	533	19	594	13	552	59·00	61·10	1	1	8	47	...	327	285	87·10	24,348	14,751	60·50
	Kânara	644	...	11	3·00	633	295	8	294	12	223	56·00	54·00	...	...	...	23	1	272	174	64·00	24,432	9,274	38·00
	Ratnâgiri	1,053	3	28	4·70	1,018	378	3	551	4	372	63·80	62·60	...	...	4	81	1	275	224	81·40	21,031	14,892	70·80
	Kolâba	1,331	...	17	1·95	1,314	505	4	781	15	632	72·56	72·56	1	...	...	3	5	351	292	83·19	16,128	7,340	45·51
	Total ...	6,725	5	183	3·80	6,511	2,471	97	3,615	71	3,099	64·42		22	2	24	221	13	2,264	1,666	73·58	2,05,489	1,03,502	50·36
SIND.	Karâchi	2,669	8	346	16·28	2,309	830	10	1,408	11	1,312	61·74	71·39	2	...	6	44	4	845	638	75·50	55,849	31,347	56·13
	Hyderabad	3,239	9	185	8·21	3,044	1,124	55	1,701	49	1,524	67·70	71·58	1	1	...	114	...	1,520	956	62·89	66,260	36,603	55·33
	Shikârpur	3,844	5	409	13·42	3,411	1,454	30	1,781	41	1,693	55·56	62·12	2	2	17	99	4	1,609	1,079	67·06	68,352	34,928	51·10
	Thar and Pârkar	739	8	61	11·58	668	277	8	349	3	289	54·84	63·38	2	...	2	29	...	315	209	66·35	16,992	9,714	57·17
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	870	12	38	6·95	815	330	14	422	2	274	50·09	52·80	...	4	1	45	2	466	324	69·53	18,200	9,205	50·58
	Total ...	11,361	42	1,039	12·24	10,247	4,015	117	5,661	106	5,092	60·		7	7	26	331	10	4,755	3,206	67·42	2,25,653	1,21,857	54·
RAILWAYS.	G. I. P. Railway	272	...	21	8·00	251	66	...	166	2	168	62·00	63·00	1	...	2	6	8	173	124	71·00	6,647	1,673	25·00
	B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R.-M. Railway from Sâbarmati to Roho ...	194	4	13	8·00	171	42	1	126	...	118	75·00	85·00	1	...	6	1	...	117	82	70·00	8,939	6,377	71·00
	S. M. Railway	169	4	18	11·00	145	46	...	94	2	95	57	66·00	2	1	1	...	1	97	63	65·00	9,810	3,040	31·00
	Total ...	635	8	52	8·90	567	154	1	386	4	381	58·39		4	1	9	7	9	387	269	69·50	25,396	11,090	43·66
	Bombay City and Island ...	27,117	81	18	...	27,018	598	5	26,346	25	22,407	97·72	97·91	14	...	6	22	1	2,480	1,856	74·83	2,34,007	1,41,983	60·67
	Grand Total ...	70,207	148	2,426	4·31	67,506	15,270	473	50,075	558	44,032	78·33		68	21	114	969	83	17,755	12,690	71·47	13,23,999	6,08,928	45·99

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(2).—General Statement of Crime, showing the Results of Police and Magisterial Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen.

District.		Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
		Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Number of Cases in Column 5 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of Cases in which process issued.	Number of Persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
											By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	3,338	4,939	....	4,939	295	4,635	8,607	8,778	1,845	3,546	15	3,345	6	21	
	Kaira	1,696	2,236	....	2,236	95	2,193	4,401	4,402	606	3,187	9	599	1	....	
	Panch Mahâls	455	607	....	607	6	598	1,028	1,054	195	471	....	374	....	14	
	Broach	826	981	....	981	7	981	2,217	2,160	367	1,096	....	692	5	....	
	Surat	1,548	2,210	....	2,210	161	2,132	4,229	4,188	2,081	1,606	9	1,063	1	28	
	Thâna	2,659	4,582	1	4,583	22	4,452	9,590	9,590	800	7,881	10	889	9	1	
	Total	10,522	15,555	1	15,556	586	14,991	30,072	30,172	5,894	17,187	43	6,962	22	64	
Central Division.	Nâsik	2,371	2,988	1	2,989	10	2,839	6,088	6,085	519	4,653	6	582	4	21	
	Khândesh	2,371	403	5	4,044	32	3,941	8,185	8,227	4,218	2,991	5	887	2	124	
	Ahmednagar	1,685	3,803	....	3,803	41	2,495	4,543	4,498	910	2,201	3	1,348	....	36	
	Poona	4,618	4,953	324	5,277	199	5,189	9,673	9,751	1,949	5,957	1	1,818	2	24	
	Sholâpur	1,093	1,651	17	1,668	137	1,417	3,179	3,247	528	2,338	....	363	....	16	
	Sâtâra	1,704	2,232	152	2,384	187	2,040	4,490	4,155	853	2,510	....	783	1	8	
	Total	13,842	16,030	499	20,165	606	17,921	36,158	35,963	9,277	20,650	15	5,781	9	231	
Southern Division.	Belgaum	1,116	1,242	310	1,552	105	1,252	2,623	2,601	638	1,315	4	634	....	10	
	Dhârwâr	977	1,284	11	1,295	59	1,225	2,459	2,329	521	1,340	4	444	4	16	
	Bijâpur	904	956	11	967	39	967	2,227	2,237	1,324	606	4	258	5	....	
	Kânara	669	764	....	764	34	750	1,397	1,337	230	772	2	312	1	20	
	Ratnâgiri	767	1,308	65	1,373	147	1,237	2,794	2,701	1,151	1,234	....	310	....	6	
	Kolâba	1,588	2,034	4	2,038	69	1,926	4,108	4,100	1,457	2,304	2	315	7	16	
	Total	6,021	7,588	401	7,989	453	7,357	15,608	15,305	5,321	7,571	16	2,313	17	67	
Sind	Karâchi	555	3,571	4	3,575	38	3,344	7,055	6,912	2,356	2,649	3	1,795	....	109	
	Hyderabad	2,426	3,253	13	3,266	16	3,213	8,136	8,150	735	6,522	....	735	....	158	
	Shikârpur	2,484	3,286	3	3,289	11	2,997	6,994	6,921	4,719	1,332	....	822	....	48	
	Thar and Pârkar	358	402	....	402	54	400	793	798	178	398	2	196	....	52	
	Upper Sind Frontier	335	543	2	545	29	434	865	885	129	482	4	230	1	38	
	Total	6,158	11,055	22	11,077	148	10,388	23,843	23,666	8,117	11,383	9	3,778	1	405	
Railways.	G. I. P. Railway	91	96	....	96	31	64	71	104	....	7	....	97	....	....	
	B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R. M. Railway from Sabarmati to Roha	100	113	3	116	115	76	97	139	21	1	....	116	....	1	
	S. M. Railway	....	17	14	31	17	14	19	44	9	11	1	20	2	1	
	Total	191	226	17	243	163	154	187	287	30	19	1	233	2	2	
Bombay City and Island		....	8,699	....	8,699	94	8,275	10,921	6,722	855	1,408	1	4,426	5	24	
Grand Total		36,734	59,153	940	63,729	2,050	59,086	116,789	112,115	29,494	58,218	85	23,493	56	793	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(3).—Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal purposes and other professional Crimes.

Division.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Returns.											
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned and cases in Columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered		
												1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17		
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division ...	...	10	2	8	36	31	26	9	8	9	10	...	...	31	...	...	26	...	...	9	...	...	3,899 11	...	...	474
Central do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do. ...	7	12	1	9	85	8	8	1	7	...	84	39	12	1	39	12	1	33	5	1	1,227	256	948 0	992	483	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	525 0	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway including R. M. Railway from Sábarmuti to Roha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. M. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	23	4	17	121	47	42	10	15	17	94	39	12	40	39	12	35	33	5	10	1,227	256	5,372 11	992	483	474
Bombay City and Island...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7	23	4	17	121	47	42	10	15	17	94	39	12	40	39	12	35	33	5	10	1,227	256	5,372 11	992	483	474

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the Place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad. Daskroi ...	Sookrai Mahádev at Wastral	1	3,200	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sháháwári	1	4,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sitla Satam at Sháhibág	1	7,000	...	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Janma Astami at Sháhibág	1	9,000	...	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dharo Asatami at Sháhibág	1	12,000	...	...	5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nilkant Mahádev, Asarwa	1	10,000	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Achárji fair, Asarwa.	1	11,000	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shrawak's fair at Jamálpur Gate ...	1	8,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hinglaj Máta, Nowrangpur	1	3,000	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nursiji fair, Gomtipur	1	12,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mulek Sába's fair, Rukhial	1	5,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sháh Alum fair, Dani Limbra	1	20,000	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mohoram fair, City...	1	22,000	...	...	12	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dudheshwar fair ...	1	2,500	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dasara fair, Kakiria Tank	1	20,000	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Swámi Náráyen fair, City	1	8,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bahuchraji fair, Nawápura	1	12,000	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dhanak Dhári Máta, Sahijpur	1	3,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shivrátri fair. (Sábarmati River)	1	22,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rámnavami. (Sábarmati River)	1	1,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nirjala Ekádashi ... (Sábarmati River)	1	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Devshayani Ekádashi ... (Sábarmati River)	1	3,000	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dholera ...	Bukhari Sáheb fair, Bhadiad	4	2,500	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Viramgám ...	Mondays' fair, Hasalpur	4	5,000	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhandhuka ...	Bhimnath Mahádev fair	3	12,000	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sánand ...	Ganjbukas fair, Makerba	3	8,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dholka ...	Waootha fair, Waootha	4	80,000	...	...	4	26	...	...	...	...	39	38	8 8 9	7 3 3	
Viramgám ...	Special fair—Bhoini	2	30,000	...	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	2	2	125 0 0	125 0 0	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(4).—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs*—continued.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly, where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such Assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kaira. Dákor	Poshi Punem...	3	2,500	1	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mágh do. ...	3	20,000	1	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fágan sud Agiárash .	1	9,000	1	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fágan Punem ...	3	21,000	1	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chaitri do. ...	3	22,000	1	4	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vaishák do. ...	3	7,000	1	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jeth Punem	3	7,000	1	4	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rath Jatra	1	5,200	1	4	3	11	...	...	...	...	2	1	54 15 3	54 15 3	
	A'shád Punem ...	3	1,700	1	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	50 0 0	50 0 0	
	Shráwan do. ...	3	4,200	1	4	5	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	9 15 6	1 3 8	
	Janmástami	1	4,600	1	4	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhádarwa Punem ...	3	3,700	1	4	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dasara	1	42,000	1	4	16	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manekthárl Punem ...	5	61,000	1	4	16	78	...	...	...	...	2	1	26 3 1½	26 3 1½	
	Ankot	1	5,200	1	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kártaki Punem ...	3	6,400	1	4	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Magshur do. ...	3	3,800	1	4	3	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	0 10 0	0 10 0	
	Poshi do. ...	3	1,200	1	4	3	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	0 0 3	0 0 3	
Panch Mahals ...	Fair at Pávágad ...	4th to 6th Mar.	3,060	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	31st Mar. to 2nd Apr.	4,000	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	28th Nov. to 2nd Dec.	1,500	1	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	25th to 30th Dec.	600	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána. Broach	Sukaltírth fair ...	11 days.	60,000	...	...	3	40	...	...	...	...	2	1	75 2 3	15 2 3	The other case is reported to be struck off.
Thána. Jambusar	Kávi, Punitive Post...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána. A'mod...	Manjola do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána. Broach	Tenkaria do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána. Dáhánu	Máhalaxmi	15 days.	2,596	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thána. Bhiwndi	Vijreshwari	30	10,000	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	2*	...	276 4 0	0 12 0	*One of them was struck off by order of the Magistrate and the other is under enquiry.
Thána. Bassein	Nirmal...	6	7,000	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	5 10 6	5 10 6	
Thána. Petha Bándora	Mount Mary	3	4,000	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Akola ...	Mahaladevi	1	1,200	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Ráhuri	Kolhar...	15	20,000	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Shevgaon	Madhi	2	25,000	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Kopargaon	Mayigaon	2	10,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Shrigonda	Mandawgan	15	5,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Bhingár	Bhingár	1	6,000	1	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Nevása	Toka	15	7,000	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar. Shevgaon	Páthardi	7	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Owing to feeling of animosity between Mahomedans and Hindus whose respective festivals (Mohorum and Dasara) fell on same date.
Khándesh. Amalner	Amalner	25	12,000	1	9	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Do. ...	Patonda	5	5,000	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Páchora	Máhiji	4months	25,000	...	...	10	40	...	...	...	...	6	1	38 8 0	23 4 0	
Khándesh. Sháháda	Sarangkheda	12 days.	15,000	...	1	2	13	...	...	...	...	6	2	474 10 0	64 2 0	
Khándesh. Shirpur	Shirpur	8	8,000	3	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Chopda	Chhahardi	5	4,500	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Petha Yával	Sakli	15	6,500	1	4	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Bhusával	Khadke	1	9,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Do.	Oojni	3	6,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Do.	Bodwad	1	4,000	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khándesh. Jámner	Shendurni	15	5,000	3	6	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	3 8 0	3 8 0	
Khándesh.	Shongole	15	10,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Násik City	Rámnavmi	10	11,000	5	39	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Násik City	Mohorum	5	8,000			6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Násik, tálúka Trimbak.	Niwrutti	4	8,000	2	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Násik, tálúka Trimbak.	Rathotsawi	3	10,000	2	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Dindori	Wani, Devi	15	6,000	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Dindori	Bhanwad Bahiroba ...	12	4,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Chándor	Pimplad, Devi ...	2	800	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Chándor	Wadner Bhairoba ...	2	1,500	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Chándor	Chándor, Urus of Nanawalli	5	3,000	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Niphád	Naitale, Matoba ...	15	5,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	5 4 6	5 4 6	
Násik. Niphád	Chándor, Khandoba...	2	400	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Niphád	Ahirgaon, Urus of Pir	15	4,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Bokte, Bhairoba ...	3	4,200	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Rájápur, Urus of Pir .	1	700	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Nagarsul, Khandoba .	1	500	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Ankai Devi	1	500	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Raghujibua	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Ramjan Id	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Bakri Id	1	1,400	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Násik. Yeola	Mohorum	1	2,500	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.									Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Násik—*continued.* Sinnar ...	Muralbud-ruk. Khandoba.	4	3,700	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Devpur ... Baba Bhagwat.	3	3,600	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pathré ... Khandoba.	3	3,4[illegible]0	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhojapur... Urus of Pir.	3	3,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manegaon. Khandoba.	2	1,700	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manori ... Do ...	2	1,700	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sinnar ... Wákhoobua.	3	3,500	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. ... Ganlibua.	2	1,500	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Igatpuri ...	Pimpri Sadardin, Urus of Pir	8	1,450	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Borli, Santoba ...	2	700	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sakur, Urus of Pir ...	2	900	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khede, Bhairoba ...	2	1,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taked, Sarwatirtha ...	3	3,250	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Málegaon ...	Chandanpuri, Khandoba	4	20,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nándgaon...	Saigaon, Devi... ...	1	3,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nastarpur Shani ...	1	8,000	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bolthan, Waghoba ...	1	5,000	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sattána ...	Sattána, Khandoba ...	8	5,000	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaikheda ...	Námpur Devi... ...	15	8,000	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhilwad, Maugia Toongia	3	3,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mulher, Udhooswani.	1	5,000	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gorane Pawdya Dev...	1	2,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalvan ...	Saptshring Devi in Chaitra	8	17,000	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ablone Martand ...	4	700	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sulé Mahádev ...	4	1,000	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Saptshring Devi in Ashwin	9	900	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peint	Peint, Khandoba ...	15	1,500	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poona	Bhimá Shankar ...	6	10,000	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	A'landi...	9	40,000	...	...	...	...	3	37	...	...	3	2	33 7 0	33 7 0	
	Morgaon	3	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Koudanpur	15	23,500	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	27 8 0	27 8 0	
Sátára	Khatáv... Khatgaon.	6	15,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mán ... Singnápur	11	23,000	1	8	1	6	...	...	...	...	3	2	10 12 3	10 12 3	
	Do. ... Mhasvad.	13	9,500	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. ... Do. ...	13	7,000	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Karád ... Pál ...	6	35,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sholápur. Pandharpur ...	Ashadhi	13	76,837	1	9	8	37	...	...	...	...	2	2	17 0 0	17 0 0	
	Kartiki...	13	71,150	1	9	8	23	...	...	...	...	9	9	50 3 9	45 12 9	
Belgaum	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bijapur	Punitive Post at Guledgudd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhárwár ...	Yemmur fair	5	100,000	...	...	5	20	...	80 Village Police	...	...	2	2	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Guddguddápur ...	4	7,693	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kánara	Ulvi	8	10,000	...	3	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gokarn	10	30,000	1	3	4	31	...	...	...	...	5	2	31 5 5	15 13 5	
Kolába	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ratnágiri	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karáchi... ...	Amir Pir (Dádú) ...	2	8,000	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	*188 6 0	...	...	...	...	*Rs. a. p. 168 0 0 Pay. 20 6 0 Percentage for European supervision and clothing, &c.
	Lalsháhbáz	3	25,000	7	20	...	...	3	27	...	69 0 0	3	3	9 0 0	9 0 0	
	Amir Pir (Khoja) ...	10	1,000	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Fatehsháh	2	400	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lakho Lutfulah ...	2	400	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhimpir	2	800	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shaikh Sumar ...	2	300	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manora	3	30,000	3	4	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pir Patho	3	1,500	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Udero Lál	2	400	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gumbal	1	200	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sháh Yekik	5	4,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shal Kamal	3	500	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shaikh Radhan ...	2	250	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Suttion	3	650	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pirsháh Syed... ...	1	250	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Syed Ali Mekali ...	1	370	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shaikh Ali	1	145	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mugherbins	5	3,000	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhoke	6	886	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pir Manghe	10	2,000	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(4).—*Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs*—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of Fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.									Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Hyderabad ...	Lál Odero	8	40,000	1	2	4	28	...	55	...	93 6 0	4	4	1 11 0	1 11 0	
	Kocho Sajan Sawai ...	9	5,000	...	...	1	10	...	5	...	9 0 0	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	
	Bulri	8	3,630	...	3	1	16	...	14	...	16 8 0	1	1	3 4 0	3 4 0	
	Sháh Ghurio	8	7,650	...	...	3	9	...	3	...	5 0 0	1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	
	Sháh Kadri (Badin) ...	24	33,375	...	...	1	18	...	10	...	11 12 0	1	1	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Do. ...	24	32,375	...	...	1	18	...	6	...	110 0 0	3	2	5 14 6	2 9 6	
	Shaik Bhirkio ...	6	12,000	...	...	4	21	...	14	...	19 4 0	...	...	...	...	
	Bhitsha	4	10,000	...	...	3	10	...	13	...	13 6 0	3	3	16 1 9	16 1 9	
	Halani	3	30,000	...	...	3	16	...	10	...	9 12 0	2	1	1 5 0	0 7 0	
	Mian Morio	3	500	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	
	Bilawalsha	3	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thar and Párkar...	Punitive Post at Bithara, Kinghaiji, Savri and Dareyli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shikárpur ...	Cheti and Visakhi ...	9	15,000	...	...	4	21	1	12	...	38 12 6	...	...	...	...	
	Punitive Post at Dubar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Sind Frontier.	Punitive Post on 5 villages of Bungwars.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railways. G. I. P. Railway... ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railways. B. B. & C. I. Railway including R. M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roha ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railways. S. M. Railway.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bombay Town and Island. Upper Colába Road ...	Shaik Hassan Gajáli ...	1	3,000	...	...	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Giaban Sháh Vali ...	1	1,000	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower Colába Road ...	Shaik Ismáil Gajáli...	1	3,000	...	3	8	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bora Bázár Street ...	Bhimnáth Temple ...	1	4,000	...	...	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Esplanade ...	Pársi Fair	1	5,000	...	...	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do ...	Ditto	1	3,000	...	...	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tandel Street.	Mahomed Sháh Shahid	5	15,000	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Bengálpurá Cross Lane	Bává Goar	1	4,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old Mehmanvádá Street.	Pir Bada Miyan ...	5	10,000	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dongri Street.	Ahak Sháh	1	3,000	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bálája Shámsett Street...	Mutra Devi	3	6,000	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Páydhuni Road ...	Káliká Devi	3	2,000	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Champá Galli.	Champá Devi... ...	1	2,000	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kálbádevi Road ...	Káliká Devi	1	6,000	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Old Sonápur Lane ...	Syad Alvi	1	3,000	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Karrelvádi ...	Hasan Sháh Kadri ...	3	4,000	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Syed Gulab Sháh ...	1	2,500	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Navivádi ...	Maheshwari	5	18,000	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bápu Khote Street ...	Syad Ismáil Sháh ...	1	2,500	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second Bhoivádá ...	Rámdev	2	2,000	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kiká Street ...	Ditto	1	3,000	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhuleshvar Road ...	Ranchhod	1	4,000	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khojá Street .	Mahádevi	1	2,000	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erskine Road ...	Madar Sháh	1	3,000	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Bhandar Galli ...	Jumá Sháh	1	1,500	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Hanumán Lane .	Hanumán	1	2,000	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wálkeshwar Road ...	Ashádhi Ekádashi ...	1	3,000	...	9	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Kártiki do. ...	4	5,000	...	9	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Tripuri Purnima ...	5	60,000	...	9	5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Mahá Shivrátra ...	1	120,000	...	9	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mahálakshmi Village ...	Chaitra Purnima ...	4	40,000	...	9	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Dhakleshwar Temple.	2	5,000	...	3	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tárdeo Road .	Shankarsett Temple .	4	15,000	...	2	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grant Road ...	Charandás Udási Temple	5	2,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangelvádi ...	Pir Sháh Navaz ...	2	1,000	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mumbádevi and Mahálakshmi ...	Dasará	3	20,000	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wálkeshwar Road ...	Pithori Amvasia ...	4	60,000	...	9	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghorapdev Road ...	Shideshwar Temple ...	3	2,000	4	32	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gunpowder Road ...	Mánkeshwar Temple .	3	5,000	4	32	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ...	Ditto 2nd ...	3	5,000	4	32	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parel Road, Byculla ...	Mánkeshwar Temple .	3	5,000	4	39	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(4).—Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property at Fairs—contd.

District.	Names of Fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of Persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to Columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under Columns 9 and 10.		Number of Offences against Persons or Property during such assembly.		Property.		Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which Conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Days.														
Bombay Town and Island—*continued.* Bellasis Road	Nág Panchmi	1	10,000	5	56	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mount Road	A'gá Khán *alias* Hasan Ali	3	15,000	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dádar	Pir Fatiali	1	1,000	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mahálakshmi	Races	7	20,000	...	2	18	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parel	Vageshvari	4	4,000	...	2	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhárávi	Syad Pir Kadri... ...	1	800	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mátunga	Vithobá's Temple ...	1	50,000	...	1	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mahálakshmi	Bási Id	1	25,000	...	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Máhim Hajámi	Bakri Id...	1	15,000	...	2	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mátunga	Shaik Misri	1	1,500	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Máhim	Hasan Pir	1	1,500	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto	Pir Magdum Sháh ...	12	28,000	...	6	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto	Vitobá's Temple ...	2	5,000	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lower Máhim	Parbhádevi	1	5,000	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Native Town	Holi	3	50,000	...	...	16	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Almost the whole force was out on duty.
Esplanade and Chaupáti	Cocoanut Fair	1	400,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Native Town and Fort	Diváli	4	500,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Ditto	Moharam	10	600,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Esplanade	Queen's Jubilee ...	3	600,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(5).—Statement of Additional Police quartered as a Punitive Measure for the Protection of Persons and Property.

District.	Names of Fairs or Places of large Assembly where additional Police have been collected during the year.	Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of Offences committed in or traced to a Village or Place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Division.					Rs. a. p.			
Kaira—Dákor	Poshi Punem ...	.....	1	6	935 12 0 annual cost.	1½ year...	3	
,, ,, ...	Jeth do. ...	.....	2	4	1,396 13 0	1 year	1	
Broach—Jambusar	Kavi	Misconduct of the inhabitants.	2	12	2,003 0 0	2 years from 13th August 1885.	.....	Discontinued from 1st August 1887.
,, A'mod	Manjola ...		1	3	624 8 0	1 year from 1st November 1886.	.....	Discontinued from 1st November 1887.
,, Broach	Tankaria ...		2	8	1,520 14 0	1 year from 1st March 1887.	4 (one of which was murder, one grievous hurt, one unlawful assembly or rioting and one unlawful restraint).	Incidence per head Re. 0-8-0.
Southern Division.								
Bijápur	Punitive Post at Guledgudd.	1	2	10	1,290 0 0	5 years from 1st May 1884.	22 offences were committed, of which 15 were detected, 5 struck off, and 2 remained undetected.	
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	...	...	.....	1st January to 31st December 1887.	.....	This guard was furnished under Section 14 of Act VII of 1867 in December 1885 to a Khot of a village in the district who is on bad terms with his tenants. It has been kept up since on the application of the Khot himself.
Sind.								
Thar and Párkar	Punitive Post at Bithara, Kinghaiji, Savri and Dareyli, Cheti and Visakhi.	.....	2	7	2,775 7 1	1 year	12	
Shikárpur	Punitive Post at Dubar.	.....	1	6	Rs. 77 per mensem or 924 per annum.	Do.	1	This Punitive Police Post has been established at Dubar on account of the bad conduct of Jagiramis. To cease on 19th August 1888.
Upper Sind Frontier... ...	Punitive Post on 5 villages of Bungwars.	29	...	8	385 5 3	7 months and 20 days.	12	Rs. 41-4-9 (12 per cent. recovery) and Rs. 344-0-6 on account of pay from 12th May 1887.
Railways.								
G. I. P. Railway	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R.-M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roha ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
S. M. Railway	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	13	59	11,855 11 4	.....	.....	
Bombay City and Island ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	13	59	11,855 11 4	.....	.....	

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

B.—POLICE

(6).—*Statement showing Strength, Cost,*

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.										Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. 3).	Other expenses of Column 8.	
	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.				Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.														
Ahmedabad	...	2	3	222	101	894	...	1,222	...	...	...	6,963	2,300	5,120
Kaira	...	1	1	135	35	550	...	722	...	...	...	5,667	1,853	3,971
Panch Mahâls	...	2	2	110	36	641	...	791	...	...	...	5,475	1,500	3,987
Broach	...	1	2	77	22	326	...	428	...	...	...	6,500	1,883	3,072
Surat	...	1	2	137	32	590	...	762	1	21	...	9,577	2,579	3,843
Thâna	...	2	2	130	...	668	...	802	...	...	...	8,584	3,071	5,534
Total ...	...	9	12	811	226	3,669	...	4,727	1	21	...	42,766	13,186	25,527
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	...	1	2	110	26	560	...	699	3	19	...	9,600	2,400	2,604
Khándesh	...	3	3	255	83	1,354	...	1,698	...	2	...	16,394	5,506	10,283
Násik	...	1	2	120	29	608	...	760	...	...	...	13,336	2,825	4,674
Poona	...	2	3	178	25	909	...	1,117	...	...	...	14,566	3,797	6,143
Sátára	...	1	2	184	18	804	...	1,009	...	...	...	14,400	2,400	4,975
Sholápur...	...	1	1	96	15	454	..	567	...	...	...	8,400	2,400	3,352
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,415	...	...	...
Total ...	1	9	13	943	196	4,689	...	5,850	3	21	36,415	76,696	19,328	32,031
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	...	1	2	112	14	571	...	700	2	17	...	8,895	2,400	2,571
Bijápur	...	1	1	105	23	524	...	654	...	...	...	7,260	2,432	3,816
Dhárwár...	...	1	2	136	22	683	...	844	...	...	...	9,600	2,400	4,541
Kánara	...	1	2	106	8	577	...	694	...	...	...	5,609	2,163	3,717
Kolába	...	1	1	74	...	363	...	439	...	...	...	8,253	2,157	3,340
Ratnágiri	...	1	2	117	...	655	...	775	...	..	...	6,895	2,087	4,231
Total ...	...	6	10	650	67	3,373	...	4,106	2	17	...	46,512	13,639	22,216
Sind.														
Karáchi	...	2	5	198	182	1,006	...	1,393	2	50	...	13,058	2,728	7,002
Hyderabad	...	1	4	142	107	651	...	905	2	29	...	10,850	2,845	3,511
Thar and Párkar	...	...	1	86	298	175	...	560	1	2	...	...	...	6,489
Shikárpur	...	2	5	184	139	797	...	1,127	9	28	...	10,946	2,737	5,305
Upper Sind Frontier	...	1	1	35	92	121	...	250	7	20	..	6,443	1,715	3,452
Total ..	...	6	16	645	818	2,750	...	4,235	21	129	...	41,297	10,025	25,759
Railways.														
G. I. P. Railway	...	1	4	95	...	463	...	563	...	...	...	11,600	1,800	3,610
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rájputáná-Málwa Railway from Sábarmati to Roha	...	1	4	56	...	433	...	494	6	70	...	6,000	1,800	2,280
Southern Marátha Railway ...	...	1	...	38	...	158	...	197	2	13	...	7,781	2,285	2,262
Total ...	...	3	8	189	...	1,054	...	1,254	8	83	...	25,381	5,885	8,152
Bombay City and Island ..	2	7	47	104	30	1,285	87	1,562	6	44	49,883	28,642	4,200	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3	40	106	3,342	1,337	16,820	87	21,734	41	315	86,298	2,61,294	66,263	1,13,685

—*continued.*

Distribution and Employment of Police.

Cost of Police.									Distribution of Force.			
			Average Pay of						In District.			
									Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (Columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns 12, 13 and 15.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns 12 to 18.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
55,059	1,23,483	2,100	349·3	96·5	2,200	1,97,225	1,97,225	...	...	...	127	596
35,036	62,819	1,260	330·8	93·2	7,447	1,18,053	1,18,053	...	2	8	105	415
25,247	69,927	4,116	355·3	89·1	7,305	1,17,557	1,17,557	...	8	21	62	382
22,613	40,656	1,317	358·6	100·5	3,207	79,248	79,248	...	1	9	14	57
36,077	72,780	5,111	350·2	100·7	10,140	1,40,107	1,37,711	2,396	...	...	27	132
32,920	66,172	2,266	...	97·5	23,345	1,41,892	1,41,892	...	...	...	83	388
2,06,952	4,35,837	16,170	348·4	96·25	53,644	7,94,082	7,91,686	2,396	11	38	418	1,970
30,563	60,671	4,270	356·2	94·9	9,950	1,20,058	1,17,368	2,690	1	3	58	221
63,426	1,45,487	3,686	344·3	86·3	41,528	2,86,310	2,86,310	...	6	24	163	747
34,966	68,213	2,255	350·96	95·45	21,118	1,47,387	1,47,387	...	1	3	98	493
51,836	97,882	3,084	356·24	98·12	13,639	1,90,897	1,90,897	...	...	...	107	526
42,538	77,748	3,362	343·36	95·6	17,899	1,63,322	1,62,962	360	1	9	126	558
23,290	47,003	1,140	351·40	92·60	6,797	92,382	92,382	...	1	3	69	314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,46,619	4,97,004	17,747	351·24	93·82	1,10,931	10,00,356	9,97,306	3,050	10	42	621	2,859
29,428	54,320	3,177	333	87·90	13,049	1,13,840	1,13,840	1,561	1	3	80	389
25,600	55,348	6,180	116	92·00	11,346	1,11,982	1,11,982	...	3	13	65	276
32,804	67,573	7,557	286	98·00	15,204	1,39,680	1,39,680	...	1	13	71	214
28,725	58,599	4,583	240	96·70	13,033	1,16,429	1,16,429	...	1	8	40	165
18,326	36,314	1,282	...	100·00	4,712	74,384	74,384	...	1	6	65	291
29,512	59,987	3,278	...	91·00	10,369	1,16,359	1,16,359	...	2	7	87	382
1,64,395	3,32,141	26,057	243·75	94·26	67,713	6,72,674	6,71,113	1,561	9	50	408	1,717
62,404	1,47,649	4,902	252·72	105·17	24,957	2,62,700	2,59,302	3,398	2	16	138	796
42,325	95,881	3,257	290·38	143·81	14,248	1,72,917	1,70,363	2,554	3	15	90	452
29,271	97,119	300	253·00	122·00	4,451	1,37,630	1,37,264	366	12	67	62	308
49,932	1,08,399	2,833	262·80	90·17	12,392	1,92,544	1,85,001	7,543	3	19	155	698
10,021	31,086	753	274·41	93·61	479	53,949	53,949	...	1	3	18	107
1,93,953	4,80,134	12,045	266·65	110·95	56,527	8,19,740	8,05,879	13,861	21	120	463	2,361
33,948	50,874	2,450	...	109·00	15,526	1,19,808	35,942	83,866	...	...	100	463
18,266	48,598	1,620	...	112·23	13,588	92,152	82,720	9,432	...	...	60	366
9,493	14,294	864	...	104·00	3,417	40,396	12,119	28,277	...	...	39	158
61,707	1,13,766	4,934	...	108·41	32,531	2,52,356	1,30,781	1,21,575	...	...	199	987
1,09,224	2,32,281	7,793	527	151·87	78,667	5,10,690	4,98,006	12,684	...	...	141	1,291
9,82,850	20,91,163	84,746	...	102·47	4,00,013	40,49,898	38,94,771	1,55,127	51	250	2,250	11,185

B.—POLICE

(6).—*Statement showing Strength, Cost,*

District.	Distribution of Force.						Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of the whole		
	In District—*continued.*				On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.			To Area.		
	Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to Prisoners and Treasure or in reserve.:		Total.						Of the whole District.	Of Districts exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.							
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Northern Division.							Acres.				
Ahmedabad	18	91	145	687	382	6	3,821	856,324	3·12	2·76	35·6
Kaira	19	87	126	510	85	...	1,609	804,800	2·23	2·53	50·0
Panch Mahâls	38	248	108	651	30	...	1,588	255,479	2·01	2·01	2·56
Broach	50	209	65	266	96	...	1,453	326,930	3·39	4·17	45·00
Surat	80	322	107	454	200	...	1,662	614,198	2·18	2·17	132·00
Thâna	31	175	114	563	123	...	3,935	807,367	4·91	4·88	32·00
Total ...	236	1,123	665	3,131	916	6	14,068	3,665,098	2·97	.....	...
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	30	212	89	436	156	17	6,666	751,228	9·60	9·30	4·70
Khándesh	89	666	258	1,437	2	...	9,944	1,237,231	5·85	.....	...
Násik	13	78	112	574	51	22	5,940	781,206	7·81	.....	...
Poona	11	72	118	598	222	177	5,369	901,828	4·80	4·70	97·
Sátára	41	196	168	763	77	...	4,988	1,062,350	4·90	4·80	1,009·
Sholápur...	14	85	84	402	61	19	4,521	582,487	7·98	.....	...
Inspector-General of Police ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	198	1,309	829	4,210	569	235	37,428	5,316,330	6·39	.....	...
Southern Division.											
Belgaum...	23	130	104	522	54	19	4,656	864,014	6·66	6·65	·002
Bijápur	28	205	96	494	63	...	5,695	638,493	8·70	9·60	·050
Dhárwár...	48	368	120	595	128	..	4,535	882,907	5·37	5·36	140·000
Kánara	60	376	101	549	38	...	3,910	421,840	5·63	5·60	30·100
Kolába	9	66	75	363	...	...	1,803	482,830	4·11	4·58	2·45
Ratnágiri	24	184	113	573	88	...	3,922	997,090	5·06	5·7	·06
Total ...	192	1,329	609	3,096	371	19	24,521	4,287,174	5·97	.....	...
Sind.											
Karáchi	20	126	160	938	285	8	14,115	478,688	10·14	10·11	34·
Hyderabad	26	172	119	639	132	15	9,052	754,624	10·01	11·71	9·42
Thar and Párkar	12	96	86	471	3	...	12,729	203,340	22·73	22·73	...
Shikárpur	13	95	171	812	144	...	9,629	822,178	8·52	8·52	63·76
Upper Sind Frontier	1	35	20	145	62	22	2,759	147,181	11·08	16·69	16·80
Total ...	72	524	556	3,005	626	45	48,284	2,406,011	11·40	.....	...
Railways.							Number of Miles.	Number of Stations.			
G. I. P. Railway	...	...	100	463	...	...	737¾	.....	1·32	.....	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including Rájputáná-Málwa Railway from Sábarmati to Roho.	...	67	60	433	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Southern Marátha Railway ...	...	...	39	158	...	...	648½	79	3·30	.....	...
Total ...	...	67	199	1,054	...	...	1,386¼	79	.....	.....	...
Bombay City and Island ...	19	111	160	1,402	50	...	22	773,196	72·04	.....	...
Grand Total ...	717	4,463	3,018	15,898	2,532	305	124,323 No. of Miles of Railway. (1,386¼)	16,447,809 Number of Stations. 79	.....	.....	...

—*continued.*

Distribution and Employment of Police—concluded.

Force (Officers and Men).			Proportion of the Police on Station duties (Officers and Men).							
To Population.			To Area.			To Population.				
Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on Station duties.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
700	544·00	189	5·2	9·9	13·62	1,184	934	296	2,335	3·2
1,114	10·82	13·64	3·09	32·29	260·00	1,547	1,313	234	1,394	2·6
323	284·00	39·00	3·57	3·57	1·44	575	504	70	509	1·14
763	614·00	149·00	20·46	.....	...	4,604	3,701	667	700	9·85
806	635·00	170·00	10·45	10·41	27·00	3,862	3,046	816	1,651	10·38
1,009	896·00	112·00	6·62	6·58	3·05	1,359	1,207	151	2,771	5·88
775	.....	.....	5·89	.....	...	1,535	...	...	9,360	3·91
1,080	979	101	24·00	23·00	1·20	2,692	2,441	250	1,363	4·90
728	.....	.....	10·92	.....	...	1,359	...	...	2,756	3·02
1,027	.....	.....	10·05	.....	...	1,321	...	...	1,402	2·37
807	696	111	8·50	8·50	57·	1,425	1,228	196	4,955	7·80
1,053	936	117	7·30	7·20	6·80	1,553	1,380	172	2,233	3·26
1,029	.....	.....	11·80	.....	...	1,520	...	...	1,432	3·70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
909	.....	.....	10·75	.....	...	1,528	...	...	14,141	4·06
1,236	1,145	90	9·90	9·90	·004	1,842	1,707	134	1,830	3·90
976	1,052	264	16·80	16·80	·050	1,889	1,839	264	830	2·40
1,046	876	169	15·90	15·80	47·50	3,097	2,594	503	1,316	4·61
608	557	50	19·00	18·9	8·9	2,057	1,885	172	570	2·78
1,102	1,089	1,202	5·06	5·8	2·45	1,356	1,380	1,202	834	2·83
1,286	1,379	92	8·3	8·2	·11	2,126	1,977	148	706	1·5
1,044	.....	.....	11·53	.....	...	2,017	...	...	6,086	2·86
344	278	65	15·11	15·06	22·	512	414	97	2,082	2·22
834	912	380	16·70	17·09	38·	1,392	1,331	93	2,899	5·
363	365	.....	34·40	34·40	...	549	549	...	696	1·88
729	646	82	11·28	11·26	48·26	963	854	109	3,566	4·18
588·72	825	131	14·44	22·03	13·2	1,177·4	1,089	167	694	3·64
568	.....	.....	17·09	.....	...	852	...	...	9,937	3·51
.....	.....	.....	Miles. 1·32	.....	...	.....	...	...	218	·39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	177	·42
.....	.....	.....	3·3	.....	...	.....	...	..	194	·98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	589	.....
487·82	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	23,683	16·53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	..	63,796	.....

B.—POLICE

(7).—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline and*

District.	Total sanctioned Strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishment.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter 9 of Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with Fire-arms.	Number provided with Swords only, or Swords and Batons.	Number provided with Batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Northern Division.																	
Ahmedabad	225	995	437	783	..	..	4	22	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Kaira	136	585	293	428	..	1	4	18	78	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1
Panch Mahâls	112	677	528	261	..	..	3	14	94	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broach	79	348	181	246	..	..	2	3	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Surat	139	622	290	466	5	..	2	9	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thâna	132	668	355	445	..	..	18	15	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	823	3,895	2,084	2,629	5	1	33	81	482	..	8	..	..	..	..	3	11
Central Division.																	
Ahmednagar	112	586	332	201	165	..	8	2	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Khândesh	258	1,437	788	703	204	1	20	66	104	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4
Násik	122	637	262	497	..	..	11	16	63	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
Poona	181	934	392	223	500	..	3	19	113	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Sátára	186	822	622	320	57	..	..	9	24	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sholápur	97	469	238	43	295	1	1	3	42	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4
Total	956	4,885	2,624	1,996	1,221	2	43	115	385	2	10	..	..	..	2	6	18
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	114	585	395	43	271	..	6	50	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bijápur	106	547	381	86	186	1	6	15	50	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dhárwár	138	705	410	157	276	..	13	10	63	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kánara	108	585	498	194	1	..	3	3	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolába	75	303	156	282	..	..	2	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnágiri	119	655	374	27	373	..	..	15	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	660	3,440	2,204	789	1,107	1	30	96	201	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sind.																	
Karáchi	203	1,188	575	757	59	..	17	5	57	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1
Hyderabad	146	758	387	468	49	1	21	14	35	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	18
Thar and Párkar	87	473	538	22	..	..	12	6	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	18
Shikárpur	189	936	428	697	..	..	25	33	204	..	10	..	..	..	..	1	11
Upper Sind Frontier	36	213	85	164	..	1	7	11	26	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	661	3,568	2,013	2,108	108	2	82	69	341	..	35	..	2	..	..	2	50
Railways.																	
G. I. P. Railway	99	463	..	12	550	..	15	24	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R.-M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roho	60	433	52	74	367	..	12	6	102	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	For theft 4
S. M. Railway	38	158	..	13	183	..	4	4	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total	197	1,054	52	99	1,100	..	31	34	271	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	10
Bombay City and Island	164	1,446	..	40	1,570	..	24	11	481	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	38
Grand Total	3,461	18,288	8,977	7,661	5,111	6	243	406	2,161	2	82	..	3	..	2	12	104

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant

—*continued.*

General Internal Management of the Force.

Rewards.		Education.							Number who have left the Force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On Pension.	On Gratuity.	By resignation without Pension or Gratuity.	By Dismissal (Column 7 and 8).	By Discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By Desertion.	By Death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to Total Strength of Force.	Percentage of Deaths during the year to Total Strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	..	211	552	..	190	50	673	470	18	1	19	4	16	3	19	38·8	1·5
1	45	86	187	..	255	29	337	344	6	3	10	5	..	..	11	48·68	1·52
9	..	54	84	25	228	52	432	295	2	2	15	3	5	7	11	96·07	1·39
1	..	40	100	14	70	31	173	221	3	..	3	2	17	..	4	46·83	·93
2	1	109	280	..	65	40	404	316	10	1	11	2	7	..	10	37·31	1·31
1	1	55	40	5	50	130	276	380	18	3	14	18	66	1	14	26·6	1·75
16	47	555	1,243	44	858	332	2,295	2,026	57	10	72	34	111	11	69	48·3	1·46
6	10	78	313	..	187	58	291	349	26	..	21	8	..	..	3	27·3	·42
20	..	151	307	..	82	139	607	940	41	..	29	21	8	3	29	23·2	1·7
..	1	89	226	..	101	43	264	451	6	..	11	11	2	..	10	35·88	1·31
3	6	119	289	22	223	88	471	546	20	3	24	3	31	..	12	23·31	1·07
44	..	124	303	47	189	59	382	507	19	..	8	..	9	..	23	18·38	2·28
..	..	51	125	..	26	19	295	251	3	..	5	2	..	..	5	13·6	·88
73	17	607	1,563	69	808	406	2,310	3,104	115	3	93	45	50	3	82	22·72	1·4
2	50	94	183	9	125	61	393	305	12	1	13	6	..	..	3	11·1	·4
2	..	50	98	15	122	45	232	373	15	1	13	7	3	..	3	10·09	·04
11	..	100	282	28	96	73	377	382	7	2	17	13	1	4	6	18·5	·71
2	1	78	205	7	81	46	290	352	13	..	5	3	..	1	16	56·3	2·3
8	9	64	130	..	86	52	229	156	12	1	4	2	..	1	5	18·26	1·14
..	4	97	277	..	69	40	314	419	28	1	2	..	1	..	7	13·	·9
25	64	473	1,175	59	579	317	1,775	1,987	87	6	54	31	5	6	40	21·3	·97
1	12	97	85	..	..	184	764	423	7	9	121	39	8	4	8	14·75	·57
4	2	76	105	..	..	133	376	373	12	8	93	26	2	4	4	18·14	·44
..	..	16	26	..	..	51	282	224	12	2	20	12	..	1	14	33·57	2·50
27	..	98	113	..	124	162	566	397	21	3	60	25	49	..	4	52·35	·35
1	..	8	24	..	..	31	156	62	2	1	10	3	13	..	5	8·83	2·
33	14	295	353	..	124	561	2,144	1,479	54	23	304	110	72	9	35	28·28	·82
3	6	68	247	..	..	75	266	122	13	2	27	15	4	3	6	66	1·
..	..	46	179	..	..	67	*256	164	2	1	15	12	4	1	8	26·57	1·62
2	4	32	95	..	..	49	124	23	1	..	10	4	2	..	3	13·7	1·5
5	10	146	521	..	..	191	646	309	16	3	52	31	10	4	17	42·26	1·03
271	109	110	285	..	..	192	·945	473	47	13	37	24	55	1	15	107·21	·93
423	261	2,186	5,140	172	2,369	1,999	10,115	9378	376	58	612	275	303	34	258	36·46	1·18

District Superintendents or officers of high rank.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(8).—Statement showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

| Division. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(9).—Statement showing the total Expenditure on Police Buildings during the year 1887.

Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.	Division.	Expenditure from Departmental Public Works Budget.	Expenditure from Police Budget.	Rate per man on the sanctioned number of Police of all kinds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division ...	57,760 2 9	4,235 1 6	13 2 3	Broght forward...Rs.	130,437 13 1	28,969 10 4	
Central Division ...	15,584 13 10	7,323 12 0	3 14 9	G. I. P. Railway	.....	.....	...
Southern Division ...	45,789 12 5	12,236 6 8	14 2 5	B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R.-M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roho	.....	.....	...
Sind	11,303 0 1	5,165 6 2	3 14 4	S. M. Railway	.....	.....	...
				Bombay City and Island...	9,070 11 2	1,177 11 3	6 15 7
Carried forward...	1,30,437 13 1	28,960 10 4	.....	Grand Total ...	1,39,508 8 3	30,147 5 7	7 10 10

(10).—Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police during the year 1887.

Division.	Total Strength of the Force at the commencement of the year.			Number of men (included in Column 2) discharged on reduction.			Number of Dismissals from all other causes.			Number of Resignations.			Percentage of Dismissals from other causes than Reductions and of Resignations together on the whole strength of each Branch of the Force as shown in Column 2.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Northern Division ...	4,718	...	...	2	...	...	34	...	...	72	...	...	2·25	...	...
Central Division ...	5,813	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	93	...	...	2·35	...	...
Southern Division ...	4,066	...	...	2	...	...	31	...	...	54	...	...	2·09	...	...
Sind	3,760	303	...	1	21	...	75	20	...	237	42	...	8·29	20·4	...
G. I. P. Railway ...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway, including R.-M. Railway from Sábarmati to Roha	...	493	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	15	...	....	5·48	...
S. M. Railway	...	*196	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	7·1	...
Bombay City and Island.	1,612	...	...	...	...	20	24	...	...	22	...	...	2·85	...	...
Total ...	19,969	1,554	...	5	21	20	209	58	...	478	67	...	3·44	8·04	...

*This was the strength of the force at the end of the year.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

(1).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1887, with the Cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	Total Number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total Number of Cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
								Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
													Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	76,026	1,40,40,591	...	13	103	(a) 7	..	(b) 13	8	(c) 109	163,897	247,525	4,712	178	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also Agent for Sardárs in the Dekkhan. (c) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 5 unpaid officers. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Agent for Kolhápur and Southern Maratha Country and 184 Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris under Act III of 1876 who exercised civil powers. (d) These are District and Presidency Magistrates exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. Besides these there were 1 Subordinate Judge who was invested with criminal powers and also 13,382 Police Patels. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar exercised civil powers. (h) Includes 2 Small Cause Court Judges. Besides these there were also 1 Registrar, 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 7 Munshis, and 51 Mámlatdárs who exercised civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
		Criminal ...				21	158	...	..	(d) 21	...	(e) 522	89,239	1,060	2,438	896	24,87,437 7 2	40,38,237 15 3	
		Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,261	870	...	...			
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	48,326	24,13,823	...	4	13	(f) 1	..	(g) 3	...	(h) 14	,276	13,090	331	34	2,76,815 12 10	4,89,913 7 5	
		Criminal ...				5	21	...	...	5	...	(i) 135	16,241	531	1,447	536			
		Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	37	...	...			
			...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,01,359	(j) 2,63,113	8,928	1,644	27,64,253 4 0	45,28,151 6 8	

Statement showing the Number of Judicial Officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1	Subordiate Judges, First Class	.....	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....	Do. Second Class	.....	92
District and Sessions Judges	15	1	Magistrates, First Class	86	91
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges	1	1	Do. Second Class	4	261
Assistant Judges	4	2	Do. Third Class...	5	236
Small Cause Court Judges	4	5	Police Patels	.....	13,382

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Criminal).—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Description of Offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of Persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons: Convicted.	Number of Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Number of Persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy	,, VII.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the public tranquillity	,, VIII.	691	438	417	3,455	2,205	1,085	(a) 2	163	(a) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences by, or relating to, public servants	,, IX.	121	92	94	114	68	42	...	4	
Attempts at do. ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants...	,, X.	679	655	632	1,086	485	526	...	75	
Attempts at do. ...	...	6	6	6	8	1	7	...	...	
False evidence and offences against public justice ...	,, XI.	833	731	738	1,012	446	532	(b) 3	31	(b) escaped.
Attempts at do. ...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ...	,, XII.	97	80	81	87	40	47	...	...	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures	,, XIII	129	121	118	142	62	76	...	4	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ...	,, XIV.	1,014	955	948	1,182	222	956	...	4	
Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences relating to religion...	,, XV.	54	34	31	86	45	40	...	1	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life ...	378	311	343	580	278	235	(c) 3	*64	(c) 2 died and 1 escaped. *This includes 2 persons sent to the Lunatic Asylum.
	Attempts at do. ...	108	81	86	99	31	63	...	5	
	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births ...	84	50	56	84	50	30	...	4	
	Attempts at do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hurt	26,662	21,508	21,059	52,462	47,475	4,615	(d) 6	366	(d) 5 escaped and 1 died. 4 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
	Attempts at do. ...	188	101	102	193	142	49	...	2	
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	714	425	415	881	705	158	..	18	1 do. do.
	Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	7	7	...	...	...	
	Criminal force and assault	7,167	6,374	4,565	9,470	7,573	1,813	(e) 2	82	(e) 1 died and 1 escaped. 11 complainants were fined under section 250, C. P. C.
	Attempts at do. ..	101	76	75	138	101	36	...	1	
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour... ...	197	81	89	197	148	46	...	3	
	Attempts at do. ..	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
	Rape	103	46	54	79	58	18	...	3	
	Attempts at do. ...	14	10	10	7	6	1	...	...	
	Unnatural offence ...	19	11	12	15	13	2	...	...	
	Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Theft	15,211	9,349	8,788	13,176	4,461	8,405	(f) 18	292	(f) 3 died, 7 transferred and 8 escaped.
	Attempts at do. ..	63	49	47	68	17	47	..	4	
	Extortion	90	73	75	191	153	33	...	5	
	Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
	Robbery and dacoity ...	485	253	260	710	*388	257	(g) 2	63	* One of these was pardoned under section 337 C. P. C. (g) Escaped.
	Attempts at do. ...	5	4	4	4	1	1	...	2	3 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	729	559	544	856	525	300	(h) 5	26	(h) 4 escaped and 1 died.
	Attempts at do. ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	..	...	
	Criminal breach of trust.	1,526	689	617	766	457	278	(k) 2	29	(k) Escaped.
	Attempts at do. ...	5	5	3	5	...	3	...	2	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of Persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons: Convicted.	Number of Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Number of Persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Receiving of stolen property	1,150	1,063	1,049	1,697	706	948	(*l*) 5	38	(*l*) 4 escaped and 1 transferred.
Attempts at do. ...	14	8	8	12	6	4	...	2	
Cheating...	838	471	451	656	*521	115	(*m*) 1	19	(*m*) Died. *Out of these one was pardoned under section 337 C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	2	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	20	13	12	30	20	2	...	8	
Attempts at do. ...	3	3	3	5	1	4	...	...	
Mischief	5,040	3,511	3,219	7,732	6,585	1,003	(*n*) 3	141	(*n*) 1 died and 2 escaped. 10 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	21	20	20	35	32	3	...	...	
Criminal trespass ...	4,485	2,910	2,702	5,268	3,501	1,667	...	100	4 do. do.
Attempts at do. ...	35	15	15	33	4	29	...	...	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks ... ...Ch. XVIII, I. P. C.	94	58	67	120	85	30	...	5	
Attempts at do.	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... ,, XIX.	24	23	19	48	43	5	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, ,, XX.	1,643	1,028	944	2,057	1,797	142	(*o*) 2	116	(*o*) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do.	6	5	5	10	10	...	...	...	
Defamation ... ... ,, XXI.	300	232	217	433	374	47	...	12	
Attempts at do.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ... ... ,, XXII.	5,584	3,962	3,833	8,221	7,533	620	...	68	
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	9	9	...	...	...	
Offences under special and local laws :—									
Apprentices Act, XIX of 1850 (India) ...	7	7	7	7	...	7	...	...	6 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
Arms Act, XI of 1878 (India)	264	242	239	275	39	231	...	5	
Army Act, I of 1881 (India)	41	41	41	57	21	36	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act, XIII of 1859 (India)	476	455	452	494	290	202	...	2	
Cantonment Act, III of 1880 (India) ...	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871 (India)...	1,704	1,409	1,386	3,705	3,164	484	(*p*) 2	55	(*p*) Escaped. 17 complainants were fined under section 250 C. P. C.
Civil Procedure Code Act, XIV of 1882 (India)	20	20	20	28	9	19	...	...	
Contagious Diseases Act, XIV of 1868 (India)	434	434	317	317	26	291	...	...	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act, XIX of 1838 (India)	28	26	25	25	6	19	...	...	
Criminal Procedure Code Act, X of 1882 (India)	586	513	504	836	223	593	...	20	
Distress Act, I of 1875 (India)	8	7	3	3	3	...	...	...	
Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, XVII of 1879 (India)	55	55	56	61	47	14	...	...	
European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874 (India)	94	94	92	92	3	89	...	...	
Factories Act, XV of 1881 (India) ...	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	
Foreigners Act, III of 1864 (India) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Frontier Regulation Act, XXVII of 1872 (India)	1	1	1	46	1	45	...	...	
Forest Act, VII of 1878 (India) ...	561	540	547	1,310	408	886	(*r*) 3	13	(*r*) 1 died and 2 escaped.
Land Customs (Bombay) Act, XXIX of 1857 (India)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Merchant Seamen Act, I of 1859 (India)	197	194	188	193	26	167	...	...	
Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1880 (India)	19	19	19	19	...	19	...	...	
Mutiny Act (as amended by Act VII of 1867) (India)...	23	23	23	24	24	...	...	...	
Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876 (India)	5	5	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Opium Act, I of 1878 (India)	366	347	345	426	89	327	...	10	
Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881 (India) ...	5	5	5	5	1	4	...	...	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons: Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Number of Persons: Acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons: Convicted.	Number of Persons: Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Number of Persons: Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts, XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India) ...	20,394	20,337	19,814	20,687	219	20,465	(*s*) 1	2	(*s*) Escaped.
Ports Act, XII of 1875 (India)	62	62	62	86	10	76	...	...	
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866 (India) ...	2	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	
Railway Act, IV of 1879 (India)	371	362	351	391	53	337	(*t*) 1	...	(*t*) Do.
Registration Act, III of 1877 (India) ...	7	7	7	10	4	6	...	...	
Salt Act, XII of 1882 (India)	139	139	138	160	20	138	...	2	
Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878 (India) ..	4	4	4	5	...	5	...	...	
Stage-Carriages Act, XVI of 1861 (India).	29	29	29	38	9	29	...	...	
Stamp Act, I of 1879 (India)	64	60	61	73	9	64	...	...	
Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act, XVI of 1879 (India)	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 (India) ...	11	11	11	26	5	21	...	...	
An Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing arms, &c., from Soldiers, Act VII of 1867 (India)	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	..	
Abkári Act, V of 1878 (Bombay)	1,966	1,891	1,874	2,274	392	1,833	...	49	
Cantonment Act, III of 1867 (Bombay) ...	2,267	2,261	2,260	2,462	232	2,228	(*u*) 1	1	(*u*) Do.
District Police Act, VII of 1867 (Bombay).	5,380	5,366	5,355	5,710	498	5,199	(*v*) 2	11	(*v*) Do.
Gambling Act, III of 1866 (Bombay) ...	79	79	79	364	118	245	...	1	
Irrigation Act, VII of 1879 (Bombay) ...	87	83	89	174	69	90	(*w*) 1	14	(*w*) Do.
Jails Act, II of 1874 (Bombay)	5	5	5	5	2	3	...	...	
Land Revenue Code Act, V of 1879 (Bombay)	422	419	419	564	92	471	...	1	
Municipal Act, VI of 1873 (Bombay) ...	9,253	7,703	7,660	8,166	813	7,303	...	50	
Municipal Acts, III of 1872 and IV of 1878 (Bombay)	3,711	3,711	3,007	3,007	25	2,963	...	19	
Police Regulation XII of 1827 (Bombay)...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Port Trust Acts, VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay)	48	48	44	44	...	44	...	...	
Public Conveyance Act, VI of 1863 (Bombay)	4,365	4,356	4,275	4,390	174	4,215	...	1	
Public Ferries Act, II of 1868 (Bombay) .	18	16	16	39	25	14	...	...	
Registration of Boats Act, I of 1863 (Bombay)	22	18	18	18	4	14	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act, VIII of 1866 (Bombay)	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Salt Act, VII of 1873 (Bombay)	268	263	250	326	47	274	...	5	
Tolls Act, III of 1875 (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Tramways Act, I of 1874 (Bombay) ...	26	26	15	15	3	12	...	...	
Attempts at do.	4	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act, IV of 1879 (Bombay)	17	17	17	17	2	15	...	...	
Vaccination Act, I of 1877 (Bombay) ...	3	3	2	2	...	2	..	...	
Village Police Act, VIII of 1867 (Bombay).	2,615	2,587	2,549	3,580	1,427	2,152	...	1	
Tramway (Karáchi) Act, II of 1883 (Bombay)...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,33,299	1,10,825	1,05,554	1,74,122	96,035	75,998	65	2,024	

C.—JUDICIAL

(2A).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European

Description of Offence.	Number of Persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose Cases									
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Within the Year.							By District Magistrate and other First Class Magistrates.							By Courts of		
		On complaint,—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report,—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*,—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under Section 451B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in Columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.
												To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.					
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Offences against the State,—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy,—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity,—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants,—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants,—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice,—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps,—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures,—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals,—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion,—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body,—Chapter XVI — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	1	...
Causing of miscarriage, injury to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt	2	20	6	...	...	28	...	28	...	11	17	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal force and assault.	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	47	...	28	18	...	...	...	46	...	...	...
Attemps at ditto	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property,—Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	...	16	...	...	16	...	13	...	10	3	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	1
Receiving of stolen property	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	...	10	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Cheating	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks,—Chapter XVIII	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	1
Criminal breach of contracts of service,—Chapter XIX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage,—Chapter XX ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Defamation,—Chapter XXI	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance,—Chapter XXII	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws...	2	47	619	6	...	674	...	623	...	578	45	...	...	...	623	...	...	...
Total ...	5	145	668	6	...	824	...	763*	...	647	103	5	3	...	758	3	3	2

NOTE.—The figures in Statement No. 2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

WERE DISPOSED OF.									NUMBER OF CASES.					Subsidiary Table	
Sessions.		By High Court.		Total for all Courts.											
Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of Column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in Column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	11	17	28	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	28	18	46	1	41	40	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	578	45	623	...	620	620	...	...	...	...	
...	5	2	2	4	652	107	759	1	743	742	1	...	...	...	

Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16.			Of the total number of persons shown in Column 21.	Of the total number of persons shown in Columns 21 and 24.		Of Cases shown in Column 30.			
						Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury—Section 451 *a* (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in Column 35 (1) who were transferred under Section 451 *b* of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors—Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury—Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British Subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	63	...	...	3	4	...	606	133	4	...

*The difference between column 9 and columns 27 and 28 is owing to the three persons having been shown twice over by the Presidency Magistrate as well as by the High Court (Original Side).

will include the figures in this statement.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay, during the year 1887.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and Section 485	4	4	1	3	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, to prevent breach of the peace	131	413	97	316	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour...	335	390	117	273	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	43	52	7	45	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	17	57*	19	35	*Of these the case against three persons was pending at the close of the year.
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.,.	108	127	12	115	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332	12	12	5	7	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	789	788	624	164	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII...	147	190	38	152	
Total ...	1,586	2,033	920	1,110	

(4).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	3,615	...	1,460	1,333	821	...	·1	·2,565	1·057	4,240	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	3,320	...	1,505	1,673	97	5	40	2,209	2·583	3,856	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	7,246	...	2,638	4,104	472	2	30	5,511	1·726	7,040	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	125,908	57	87,073	28,492	7,135	1,375	1,776	63,306	3·093	196,997	
Benches of Magistrates ...	1,037	2	614	338	78	...	5	623	1·781	1,732	
District and Divisional Magistrates, cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	308	...	113	175	...	12	8	162	3·363	597	
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	32,789	4	2,008	452	30,190	53	82	30,340	5·745	181,917	(a) If 1,470 persons committed or referred shown in column 7 be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
Court of Sessions	1,294	2	606	584	...	23	79	703	22·96	5,866	
Superior Courts	75	...	18	54	...	...	3	61	16·779	202	(b) Of these 13 died, 44 escaped, and 8 were transferred.
Total ...	(a)175,592	(b)65	96,035	37,205	38,793	1,470	2,024	105,480	6·565	402,447	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																		Remarks.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Village Courts..	..	..	..	..	455	..	1,699	..	..	..	1,699	..	..	..	..	..	1,232 3 6	1,190 9 6	....	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Subordinate Magistrates—																													
Special Magistrates under Section 14.	..	..	..	113	13	..	1,717	..	..	..	1,603	107	4	3	..	..	4,756 2 9	4,839 14 6	440 10 6	41	80	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .	..	..	..	113	30	..	4,447	5	7	1	4,378	61	5	3	..	..	7,779 1 6	6,991 7 6	301 12 0	56	80	8	..	..	5	..	..	1	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	9,961	649	..	26,477	481	606	199	22,014	3,905	413	138	7	..	2,35,127 8 2	1,98,369 13 2	15,478 1 2	2,584	7,071	1,138	16	..	196	243	42	6	
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	20	7	..	393	1	..	..	378	15	..	..	..	..	958 6 0	947 4 0	7 4 0	13	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	137	3	..	45	8	8	..	17	20	3	5	..	..	2,299 0 0	678 10 4	....	7	51	79	3	..	2	5	1	3	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	1,568	895	..	22,608	57	69	6	22,084	471	26	26	1	..	53,942 6 8	46,299 0 4	2,328 2 9	1,178	939	346	6	..	25	30	2	87	
Courts of Sessions	..	136	..	401	27	..	48	4	1	..	3	16	11	18	..	..	6,115 0 0	5,515 9 9	415 0 0	13	83	117	202	13	..	..	4	3	
Superior Courts	14	22	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	4	13	1	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	14	158	..	12,331	2,079	..	57,434	556	691	206	52,176	4,595	462	193	8	..	3,12,209 12 7	2,64,832 5 1	18,970 14 5	4,347	8,318	1,697	240	14	229	278	49	100	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Tribunals.	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or Order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,970	...	439	1,502	...	233	740	16	10	...	30	9·239	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,584	1	574	491	...	185	267	...	24	...	42	12·95	
„ Superior Courts. { By persons convicted.	334	...	162	78	...	29	31	...	3	...	31	22·73	
„ Superior Courts. { By Government from judgments of acquittal.	16	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	10	60·6	
Total ...	4,904	1	1,176	2,073	...	449	1,038	16	38	...	113	26·380	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	633	...	77	391	...	1	1	21	32	115	4	8·61	
„ Courts of Sessions	337	...	199	113	...	...	5	11	25	55	12	26·63	
„ Superior Courts	1,051	...	182	338	44	71	321	4	80	...	110	28·862	
Total ...	2,021	...	458	842	44	72	327	36	137	170	126	21·367	59 applications involving 191 persons were made on behalf of complainants for revision.
Grand Total ...	6,925	1	1,634	2,915	44	521	1,365	52	175	170	239	23·873	

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C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trial.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts (or Officers specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870	Assessors ...	2 or more	...	15	...	...	...	...	—	9	3	3	(*a*) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences, were tried by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karáchi.
Párai District Matrimonial Court	Under Act XV of 1865. Delegates ...	7	...	(4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	...
Párai Chief Matrimonial Court	Delegates ...	11	(2)	...	(2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors ...	5 or more	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*b*) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad and in the city of Karáchi.
Courts of Sessions	Jurors (*a*) ..	5	133	...	129	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	(*c*) Besides these there were also :
	Assessors (*b*).	2 or more	—	(*c*) 462	...	...	...	...	...	318	41	103	20 cases in which the opinions of the assessors were not taken. 23 cases in which the accused pleaded guilty. 6 cases in which the charges were withdrawn. 5 cases in which the assessors were not employed.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction...	Jurors ...	9	26	...	26	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	(*d*) Do not include the Párai Matrimonial cases decided by Delegates.
	Total ...	...	(*d*) 169	(*d*) 477	(*d*)165	4	...	5	—	(*d*) 327	(*d*) 44	106	

D.—PRISONS.

(1).—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.*

1	2		3		4		5								6			7				8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
Jails.	Remained at the close of the year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received by Transfer.								Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.										Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.*		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily Average Number.		
							A. To undergo Sentence.						B. In transit for Transportation or to other Jails.					A. To undergo Sentence.		B. For Transportation beyond Seas, &c.		A. On Appeal.		B. On expiry of Sentence.		C. Under Remission Rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		D. By order of Government. b. On other grounds.																
							From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.																															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Central and District Jails.	5,876	247	10,390	665	16,266	912	1,498	54	385	32	72	..	176	10	..	..	18,397	1,008	19,405	1,656	65	141	11	578	21	7,598	486	515	11	1	1	2,169	188	146	7	4	..	10	..	15	..	107	3	5,456	215	5,150	185	5,335
Subordinate Jails ..	117	3	2,433	182	2,550	185	92	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,642	196	2,838	386	33	..	..	51	2	1,907	147	3	..	..	..	110	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	178	10	170	11	181
Total, 1887..	5,993	250	12,823	847	18,816	1,097	1,590	65	385	32	72	..	176	10	..	..	21,039	1,204	22,243	2,042	98	141	11	629	23	9,505	633	519	11	1	1	2,279	192	146	7	4	..	10	..	16	..	113	3	5,634	225	5,320	196	5,516
Total, 1886..	6,427	309	13,542	893	19,969	1,202	1,641	22	7	7	93	..	188	5	..	..	21,898	1,229	23,127	1,652	22	176	5	695	26	12,107	874	877	41	3	1	6	2	139	5	2	1	21	..	31	..	196	2	5,993	250	6,245	287	6,532

* Convicts who escaped during the year and were not re-captured at the close of the year have alone been shown in column 11.

(2).—*Statement showing the Religion, Age and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.*

1	2														3								4																						
Years.	Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.																						
	A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Males.								Females.				Total.										
	a. Europeans.		b. Eurasians.		c. Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	B. Professional Persons.	C. Persons in Service or performing Personal Offices.	D. Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	E. Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	F. Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering Operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.																		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.	F.	Total.										
1887	138	1	21	1	181	17	4,933	155	7,464	669	33	4	53	..	176	25	387	709	1,194	118	66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,166	1,376	1,322	494	30	220	103	12,823	847	13,670										
1886	120	..	16	2	180	16	5,103	158	8,038	714	38	3	47	..	190	35	11,929	708	1,364	144	59	6	700	140	1,556	6,964	1,143	1,218	1,821	565	34	205	89	13,542	893	14,435										

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency remaining on the 31st December 1887, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																					3		
Years.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to Death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1887	225	23	480	21	886	40	963	36	978	14	1,021	31	320	13	81	..	381	23	286	24	3	...	5,634	225	5,859
1886	208	12	437	21	871	48	951	23	1,068	23	1,130	50	461	25	101	2	351	26	384	20	1	..	5,998	250	6,248

(4).—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887, who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
				Number previously convicted.												Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Years.	Number admitted during the year.												Ratio per cent. of Column 3 D to column 2 D.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,149	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007	14·7	13·8	14·7	176	25	201	9	3	12
1886	13,542	893	14,435	1,180	29	361	14	416	50	1,957	93	2,050	14·4	10·4	14·1	190	35	225	9	..	9

(5).—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

1	2			3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average Number of Prisoners.			Rations.		Establishment.		Police Guard.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
				A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Cost per head of Average Number Sick.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Total Cost.	Cost per head of Average Strength.	Grand Total expended.	Total Cost per head of Average Strength.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Central and District Jails ..	5,335	97	5,432	1,35,208	24 14 3	1,84,191	33 14 6	42,190	7 12 4	8,947	1 10 4	67 12 6	10,721	1 15 7	35,654	6 9 0	4,16,911	76 12 0
Subordinate Jails	181	58	239	5,549	23 1 11	8,168	34 0 6	541	2 4 1	45	0 3 0	9 0 0	167	0 11 2	1,606	6 11 1	16,076	66 15 9
Lock-ups	..	421	421	12,350	29 5 4	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	41	0 1 7	4,640	11 0 4	17,031	40 7 3
Total ..	5,516	576	6,092	1,53,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 3	42,731	7 0 3	8,992	1 7 7	65 10 2	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 1	4,50,018	73 13 11
Total, 1886 ..	6,532	612	7,144	1,38,942	25 11 11	2,08,315	29 2 6	50,600	7 1 4	10,670	1 7 11	63 8 2	18,122	2 8 7	44,454	6 3 7	5,16,103	72 3 10

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					Average number employed on Working Days.															
					A.	On Prison Duties.					On Jail Buildings.				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.				
Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under Sentences of labour on Working Days.	Average number Sick.	Average number Convalescent and Infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing Articles for use of consumption in Jails, *e. g.*, Wheat-grinding, Manufacturing of Prison Clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of Prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on Working Days as		
																			Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On manufactures (6 K).
1887	53	5,452	134	209	271	204	482	338	573	180	41	5	..	5	2,041	662	213	94	3·7	8·8	37·4
1886	69	6,449	166	257	317	256	544	329	646	245	164	11	..	14	2,025	793	284	398	4·0	8·4	31·4

(7).—Statement showing the Net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Years.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail Manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1887.	Cash drawn on Manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1887.	Total.	Cash Earnings (being total of column 9 less total of column 6).	Average Earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average Earning per head calculated on column 3.	Remarks.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1887	5,452	3,139	559 0	74,643 10	75,202 10	1,90,777 8	1,009 2	1,91,786 10	1,16,584 0	21 6	37 2	
1886	6,449	3,632	792 10	88,378 3	89,170 13	2,29,542 6	559 0	2,30,101 6	1,40,930 9	21 14	38 13	

(8).—Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Years.	Total Cost of Maintenance (Column 9, Statement 5).	Average Cost of Maintenance per head (Column 10, Statement 5).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 10, Statement 7).	Average Cash Earnings per head of Average Strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 2 *minus* Column 4).	Average Net cost per head of Average Strength (Column 3 *minus* Column 5).	Remarks.
	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a..	Rs. a.	
1887	4,50,018 0	73 14	1,16,584 0	19 2	3,33,434 0	54 12	
1886	5,16,103 0	72 4	1,40,930 9	19 12	3,75,172 7	52 8	

D.—PRISONS—*concluded.*

(9).—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11														
																												Ratio per Mille of Average Strength.														
																												A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Years.	Number of Persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average Daily Strength.			Maximum Population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily Average Number of Sick.			Number of Deaths in and out of Hospital.			Deaths from Fevers.			Deaths from Bowel-complaints.			Deaths from Cholera.			Of Admission into Hospital.			Of Daily Average Number of Sick.			Of Deaths from Cholera.			Of Deaths from all other Causes.			Of Deaths from all Causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1887..	9,952	1,928	11,880	5,869	223	6,092	9,770	506	10,276	3,260	76	3,336	135·0	2·5	137·5	117	3	120	11	..	11	32	1	33	10	..	10	555·5	340·8	547·6	23·0	11·2	22·5	1·7	..	1·6	18·2	13·5	18·0	19·9	13·5	19·6
1886..	9,994	1,923	11,917	6,830	314	7,144	10,331	615	10,946	3,969	113	4,082	163·0	4·9	167·9	207	3	210	22	1	23	52	1	53	..	..	..	581·1	359·9	571·4	23·3	15·9	23·5	..	..	..	30·3	9·5	29·4	30·3	9·5	29·4

(10).—Statement showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
															Cost.		
Years.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Released during the year.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1887.		Daily Average Number.		Total Charges.	Average Cost per Prisoner.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1887	221	18	2,849	248	3,070	266	2,833	248	5	....	232	18	173	14	8,504 9 3	45 7 8	
1886	202	14	2,563	253	2,765	267	2,544	249	....	....	221	18	173	10	8,434 15 1	46 1 6	

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E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(1).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or Moveable Property.										Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.																Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pottahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from Agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Inter-pleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																					
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																					
Unpaid Tribunals	336	48	192	..	1	1	2	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	675	
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 5,039	(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ..	72,182	6,912	18,798	3,018	3,671	290	973	1,059	625	850	3,394	44	12	71	380	23	..	..	9,203	387	251	3,058	150	155	2	22	4	165	463	8	3	13	..	14	..	1,046	127,246	
Small Cause Courts	7,025	1,117	2,799	1,327	5,240	180	672	112	103	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857	18,943	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..	58	9	9	13	3	4	3	7	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	8	1	6	14	22	2	..	5	10	8	..	..	1	1	2	..	33	264	
Total ..	79,601	8,086	21,798	4,358	8,915	475	1,650	1,182	739	866	3,395	44	12	72	387	23	..	..	9,286	395	252	3,064	186	178	4	22	9	175	472	8	3	14	1	16	..	1,440	(b)152,167	(b) The total of columns 2 to 37 does not agree with column 38, the difference being 5,039, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Subordinate Courts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,671	
District Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,671	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts..	18,194	3,209	325	459	6,302	..	2,545	..	773	2,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,758	
Superior Courts	120	2	83	1	8	5	..	15	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	66	23	14	41	..	18	6	..	12	..	2	22	..	14	17	..	556	
Total ..	18 314	3,211	408	460	6,310	5	2,545	15	796	2,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	1	66	23	14	41	..	18	6	..	12	..	2	22	..	14	17	21	35,314	
Grand Total ..	97,915	11,297	22,206	4,818	15,225	480	4,195	1,197	1,535	3,500	3,395	44	12	72	387	10,694	..	..	9,645	396	318	3,087	200	219	4	40	15	175	484	8	5	36	1	30	17	1,461	198,152	

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E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(2).—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total Value of Suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a. p.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	126	304	147	91	4	3	...	...	...	45,226. 5 0	
Village Courts	(a) 5,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in Column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	17,081	60,002	26,017	20,585	1,869	965	76	41	610	1,32,04,683 11 5	
Small Cause Courts	4,656	8,664	2,861	2,646	116	...	...	...	...	10,70,795 9 2	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11	17	13	66	39	39	23	15	41	7,03,885 10 11	
Chief Courts of Districts											
Total ...	26,913	68,987	29,088	23,388	2,028	1,007	99	56	651	1,50,24,591 4 6	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	736	1,089	641	578	56	17	1	...	7,553	3,03,203 10 9	
Collectors' Courts	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	736	1,089	641	578	56	17	1	...	7,553	3,03,203 10 9	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,690	18,870	6,673	5,473	721	331	...	...	...	31,45,774 13 10	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	5	12	179	73	80	207	46,16,121 0 0	
Total ...	2,690	18,870	6,673	5,478	733	510	73	80	207	77,61,895 13 10	
Grand Total. ...	30,339	88,946	36,352	29,444	2,817	1,534	173	136	8,411	2,30,89,690 13 1	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(3).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	1,223	...	5	121	7	94	390	5	...	63	12	526	169	317	104·3	
Village Courts	5,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	...	No details in columns 3 to 12 are given of 4,991 suits disposed of by village *munsifs* under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals...	1,55,449	...	13,824	23,430	12,027	48,698	1,184	675	33	24,975	4,616	25,987	8,778	83·891	48·190	
Small Cause Courts	23,033	...	1,863	4,019	3,154	7,618	175	9	5	2,311	471	3,408	694	102·73	36·615	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	505	...	32	92	25	32	1	31	...	82	53	157	104	227·2	121·456	
Chief Courts of Districts ...																
Total ...	1,85,587	...	15,724	27,662	15,213	56,442	1,750	720	38	27,431	5,152	30,464	9,745	182·705	77·640	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	10,984	...	1,096	1,060	1,010	393	918	18	6	3,787	2,418	278	13	35·592	27·873	(*a*) This number includes 32 suits restored to the Board of Causes for re-hearing. It also includes 3 suits under the extraordinary jurisdiction.
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides the suits shown in columns 4 to 12, the following were also disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side:
Total ...	10,984	...	1,096	1,060	1,010	393	918	18	6	3,787	2,418	278	13	35·592	27·873	75 pauper petitions for leave to sue or defend in *forma pauperis*. 16 petitions under the Indian Trustees' Act. 8 Do. do. Companies' Act. 42 miscellaneous petitions.
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																There were also 101 applications for probate and 119 for letters of administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar.
Presidency Small Cause Courts .	37,726	...	...	7,665	7,960	12,012	1,105	64	14	3,325	1,519	4,062	631	41	34	
Superior Courts	(*a*) 2,648	...	(*b*) 260	72	8	(*c*) 528	(*d*) 227	...	...	(*e*) 127	(*f*) 89	1,337	1,097	231·5	266·75	(*b*) Includes 5 suits withdrawn with leave and 27 suits stayed.
Total ...	40,374	...	260	7,737	7,968	12,940	1,332	64	14	3,452	1,608	5,399	1,728	136·25	150·375	(*c*) Includes 10 summary suits. (*d*) Do. 3 do. (*e*) Do. 2 do. and 1 extraordinary suit.
Grand Total ...	2,36,945	...	17,080	36,459	24,191	69,375	4,000	802	58	34,670	9,178	36,141	11,486	118·182	85·296	(*f*) Includes 2 extraordinary suits.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(4).—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL.)

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of Cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of Cases.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	5	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	261	131	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	12,713	...	1,350	607	838	1,104	452	4	4	3,682	2,105	2,067	378	84·430	44·534	
Small Cause Courts	1,122	...	200	107	67	279	135	1	...	151	49	133	9	78·45	45·51	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	2,380	...	255	61	3	572	162	...	...	408	386	533	181	106·90	75·04	
Chief Courts of Districts																
Total ...	16,220	...	2,307	775	909	1,955	750	5	4	4,241	2,541	2,733	568	132·695	74·021	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	7,195	...	293	744	...	...	29	...	...	5,971	92	66	27	...	...	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,195	...	293	744	...	...	29	...	...	5,971	92	66	27	...	...	
Grand Total ...	23,415	...	2,600	1,519	909	1,955	779	5	4	10,212	2,633	2,799	595	132·695	74·021	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(5).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Sec. 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *Ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	* 8,593	...	179	296	99	36	61	12	2,146	514	564	201	4,485	3,290	291·807	267	* This includes 445 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts .																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,593	...	179	296	99	36	61	12	2,146	514	564	201	4,485	3,290	291·807	267	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Original Decrees ...	† 471	...	10	20	3	...	8	...	85	46	37	12	250	220	190	23	† Of these 8 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Appellate Decrees..	1,972	...	251	38	13	1	6	3	279	23	54	46	1,258	1,056	‡ 1,615·3 Y. m. d.	23	‡ The average duration is very high because the duration of special appeals is. 11 10 26
Total ...	2,443	...	261	58	16	1	14	3	364	69	91	58	1,508	1,276	902·65	46	and Do. second do. 1 2 18
Grand Total ...	11,036	...	440	354	115	37	75	15	2,510	583	655	259	5,993	4,566	597·228	313	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(6).—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *Ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	183	...	11	11	15	2	15	1	46	3	37	10	32	10	100·868	...	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	183	...	11	11	15	2	15	1	46	3	37	10	32	10	100·868	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Original Order	*98	...	4	7	6	1	3	...	20	1	12	7	37	14	126·5	1	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from Appellate Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	98	...	4	7	6	1	3	...	20	1	12	7	37	14	126·5	1	
Grand Total ...	281	...	15	18	21	3	18	1	66	4	49	17	69	24	113·684	1	

* Besides these the following miscellaneous matters were disposed of by the High Court :—
202 civil applications under extraordinary jurisdiction.
48 civil references and 1,910 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(7).—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1887.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Applications for the execution of Decrees before the Courts.	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in full.	Applications disposed of: Satisfaction obtained in part.	Applications disposed of: Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of Applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized: With the issue of process.	Amount realized: Without the issue of process.	Number of Applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	Number of Applications: On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	Number of Applications: On which Moveable Property: Was sold.	Number of Applications: On which Moveable Property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	Number of Applications: On which Immoveable Property: Was sold.	Number of Applications: On which Immoveable Property: Was dealt with under Sections 318, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Number of Applications: On which Immoveable Property: Was attached but subsequently released under Section 275.	Number of Applications: On which possession was given: Of moveables.	Number of Applications: On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	Number of Applications: On which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Applications: On which partition was effected.	Number of Applications: On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.													
Courts in the Interior.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals	1,107	21	73	96	558	359	51	3,237 10 2	.....	18	2	12	9	3	...	10	...	10	2	...	86	No details are given for 2,289 applications disposed of by village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	2,551	...	...	...	...	262	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	2,44,734	3	30,895	44,830	1,22,507	46,499	11,674	23,47,834 6 5	1,59,400 9 5	1,822	2,626	2,573	2,699	5,666	951	4,142	88	3,827	93	199	30,060	
Small Cause Courts	25,138	2	2,786	4,274	14,385	3,691	425	1,24,653 5 2	51,364 8 9	363	745	199	331	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	446	6	116	47	146	131	85	1,58,577 12 10	31,130 2 5	3	7	10	5	11	...	4	2	9	1	4	70	
Chief Courts of Districts																						
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2,73,976	32	33,870	49,247	1,37,596	50,942	12,235	26,34,303 2 7	2,41,895 4 7	2,201	3,380	2,794	3,044	5,680	951	4,156	92	3,846	96	203	30,216	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	974	...	843	13	51	67	16	1,402 9 8	1,581 7 8	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	3	324	...	...	451	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	974	...	843	13	51	67	16	1,402 9 8	1,581 7 8	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	3	324	...	...	451	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	21,643	524	3,233	933	13,825	3,128	...	1,22,105 11 2	3,92,878 15 6	1,099	506	576	590	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	(*a*) Includes 19 applications to transmit decrees for execution to places out of the Bombay Presidency.
Superior Courts	(*a*)322	(*b*) 17	37	16	194	58	52	9,03,058 8 8	2,67,302 10 1	26	16	8	18	6	...	5	...	14	...	...	96	
Total ...	21,965	541	3,270	949	14,019	3,186	52	10,25,164 3 10	6,60,681 9 7	1,125	522	584	608	6	...	5	...	55	...	...	96	(*b*) These are decrees or orders transmitted to places out of the Bombay Presidency.
Grand Total ...	2,96,915	573	37,983	50,209	1,51,666	54,195	12,303	36,60,870 0 1	9,04,158 5 10	3,326	3,902	3,381	3,654	5,690	951	4,161	95	4,225	96	203	30,763	

E.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

(8).—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1888.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realized and disbursed.	
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of Imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	616	139	44	125	157	2	...	149	66	75	35,234 12 8	3,647 12 2	2,981 7 0	3,969 5 2
Chief Courts of Districts ...	6	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	11,736 8 4	1,180 12 6	3,561 0 0	3,061 0 0
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	622	139	45	125	158	4	...	151	71	75	46,971 5 0	4,828 8 8	6,542 7 0	7,030 5 2

B 639—16 *a*p

F.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1887-88.

Office.	Number of Registration Officers.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																		Total Value of Immoveable Property transferred.
		COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.										
		Instruments of Gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *d*.	Instruments of Perpetual Lease (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All Instruments of Lease (other than Perpetual Lease) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Instruments of Sale or Exchange of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of Mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other Instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of Lease for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*), and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 17, Clause *c*).	Miscellaneous Registrations other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to Immoveable Property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
									Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Do. do 4th do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Bombay	1	29	1,547	1,121	1,061	..	769	4,527	43,163 8	20	6	46	21	..	..	..	93	196 4	2,81,56,036 9 4	
Gujárát — Ahmedabad	8	59	2,070	3,149	172	..	328	5,778	13,635 8	310	369	16	850	..	..	..	1,575	614 12	32,80,146 11 8	
Gujárát — Broach	7	49	889	1,199	292	25	166	2,620	5,846 0	426	416	50	78	..	84	..	1,054	448 12	13,83,072 4 9	
Gujárát — Kaira	10	49	1,887	2,898	615	3	535	5,987	11,784 0	380	396	59	126	..	..	..	961	506 0	25,11,601 6 0	
Gujárát — Panch Mahális	5	7	189	282	22	..	37	537	1,149 8	23	44	1	20	1	..	..	89	46 12	2,38,479 11 1	
Gujárát — Surat	9	50	1,805	1,492	111	390	675	4,523	9,340 0	334	198	10	387	..	..	..	929	391 4	20,77,524 14 7	
Konkan — Kolába	8	21	1,191	1,523	80	6	142	2,963	5,610 8	533	444	7	26	..	..	..	1,010	387 8	12,30,118 9 5	
Konkan — Ratnágiri	11	25	944	2,098	154	210	267	3,698	6,982 8	546	408	70	17	..	..	..	1,041	442 0	15,36,199 7 10	
Konkan — Thána	12	38	1,784	1,388	88	15	347	3,660	7,283 0	1,106	513	35	114	..	..	1	1,769	730 4	17,07,691 15 7	
Dekkhan — Ahmednagar	12	74	1,263	1,098	122	7	1,179	3,743	4,589 8	387	184	46	51	..	..	1	669	238 12	9,70,647 10 9	
Dekkhan — Khándesh	17	91	5,989	7,739	107	38	853	14,817	23,262 12	1,790	1,666	14	359	..	..	1	3,830	1,432 4	46,90,692 9 5	
Dekkhan — Násik	13	52	1,963	2,546	92	94	800	5,547	8,190 4	739	754	17	170	..	..	2	1,682	613 12	17,04,950 14 0	
Dekkhan — Poona	12	138	2,154	3,028	324	39	3,051	8,734	13,949 0	361	257	54	53	..	..	..	725	295 4	29,02,799 9 10	
Dekkhan — Sátára	12	212	1,795	2,571	290	213	2,664	7,745	8,706 0	298	146	27	30	..	..	..	501	172 4	16,26,024 15 5	
Dekkhan — Sholápur	8	55	1,105	818	143	9	863	2,993	4,027 4	251	104	32	57	..	..	..	474	175 12	8,66,484 6 5	
Southern Maratha Country — Belgaum	10	143	1,564	3,326	267	51	1,212	6,563	9,997 12	735	539	76	119	..	..	..	1,469	556 8	21,76,407 6 8	
Southern Maratha Country — Dhárwár	12	92	1,971	2,085	414	38	1,450	6,020	8,560 0	1,040	411	75	176	..	..	..	1,702	628 8	18,02,203 5 2	
Southern Maratha Country — Bijápur	9	66	974	998	165	55	387	2,645	3,341 8	812	197	89	39	..	..	..	1,137	388 4	7,11,222 15 1	
North Kánara	11	55	870	1,036	331	1,625	250	4,167	5,643 12	449	215	184	55	..	..	..	903	320 8	13,71,784 13 2	
Settlement of Aden	2	4	75	25	6	2	5	117	507 0	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5 0	1,56,821 10 7	
Cantonment of Deesa	1	1	7	4	..	..	..	12	23 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	4,144 0 0	
Total	195	1,280	32,036	40,424	4,856	2,820	15,980	97,396	1,94,992 4	10,570	7,268	908	2,779	1	84	5	21,615	8,020 8	6,11,60,055 14 9	
Sind — Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Sind — Inspector of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	
Sind — Karáchi	11	11	670	759	46	1	87	1,574	2,924 3	58	20	..	3	1	..	4	86	54 8	14,14,597 1 0	
Sind — Hyderabad	13	20	960	1,253	78	4	88	2,403	5,664 4	264	79	7	1	7	2	3	363	192 12	11,91,973 8 9	
Sind — Shikárpur	14	14	1,508	2,718	75	..	148	4,463	9,391 0	312	255	6	11	13	2	1	600	321 0	19,62,350 6 6	
Sind — Upper Sind Frontier	5	1	197	260	20	..	6	484	1,341 8	39	44	4	4	..	..	..	91	52 8	3,06,865 15 11	
Sind — Thar and Párkar	8	1	65	104	19	..	..	189	1,493 0	29	38	7	..	..	1	..	75	41 8	73,546 1 0	
Total	58	47	3,400	5,094	288	5	329	9,113	21,813 15	702	436	24	19	21	5	8	1,215	662 4	49,49,333 1 2	
GRAND TOTAL	248	1,327	35,436	45,518	5,094	2,825	16,309	1,06,509	2,16,806 3	11,272	7,704	932	2,798	22	89	13	22,830	9,282 12	6,61,09,388 15 11	

F.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Settlement of Aden and Cantonment of Deesa, for the year 1887-88—concluded.

Office.	Number of Registration Officers.	Registrations affecting Moveable Property—Book IV.						Number of sealed Covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written Authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of Refusals to register.	Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of Searches or Applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.
		Instruments of Gift of Moveable Property.	Instruments of Sale, &c., of Moveable Property, Clause *d*, Section 18.	Obligations for the Payment of Money (Section 18, Clause *f*).	All other Documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for same.									Total Ordinary Fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total Fees paid for Registration under Columns 28 and 29.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
							Rs. a.									Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	36 7 7	18,628 7 4
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,184 9 6
Do. do. 2nd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,742 4 6
Do. do. 3rd do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	693 0 0
Do. do. 4th do.	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,115 0 0
Bombay	1	4	12	6	137	159	1,801 12	16	50	..	29	126	49	187	714	45,261 8	24,955 1 6	21,592 9 0
Gujarát — Ahmedabad	8	..	52	28	89	169	268 8	..	119	..	9	7	10	25	176	14,756 12	9,594 14 10	11,400 5 11
Gujarát — Broach	7	..	17	1	25	43	83 8	..	42	..	7	24	6	12	106	6,462 4	4,244 9 3	7,350 5 10
Gujarát — Kaira	10	..	43	8	75	126	99 12	2	123	..	5	14	27	10	125	12,635 12	7,370 0 10	11,427 4 9
Gujarát — Panch Mahâls	5	..	3	1	1	5	5 0	..	12	..	3	4	10	4	25	1,225 4	765 12 8	1,792 4 0
Gujarát — Surat	9	..	48	13	56	117	150 0	..	100	..	17	24	11	43	170	10,081 4	6,851 10 1	8,927 14 1
Konkan — Kolába	8	1	12	11	17	41	48 12	..	24	..	2	22	16	20	131	6,096 12	4,581 4 7	7,380 8 8
Konkan — Ratnágiri	11	2	11	7	43	63	98 0	..	29	..	7	12	29	29	228	7,580 8	5,672 1 4	9,372 14 11
Konkan — Thâna	12	5	70	25	48	148	215 4	..	27	..	4	22	20	29	209	8,282 8	6,812 4 2	9,511 4 1
Dekkhan — Ahmednagar	12	7	37	109	77	230	248 0	..	27	..	9	4	3	15	193	5,430 4	4,206 10 11	6,356 10 10
Dekkhan — Khándesh	27	3	636	13	244	896	803 12	..	51	..	20	49	74	29	233	25,600 12	15,582 5 4	18,701 14 11
Dekkhan — Násik	13	3	149	38	160	350	296 0	..	32	..	9	22	44	16	217	9,194 0	7,068 5 0	9,890 15 4
Dekkhan — Poona	12	8	23	88	172	291	634 4	..	98	..	4	6	6	58	308	14,174 8	9,320 14 8	11,255 0 4
Dekkhan — Sátára	12	4	7	55	85	151	182 0	..	43	..	4	10	6	65	269	9,146 4	6,988 7 1	8,726 13 10
Dekkhan — Sholápur	8	4	26	73	98	201	204 8	2	30	..	4	3	3	3	140	4,467 8	3,448 14 1	5,368 9 8
Southern Marátha Country — Belgaum	10	3	6	18	85	112	219 0	..	21	..	..	19	21	21	169	10,815 4	6,339 2 4	9,297 12 5
Southern Marátha Country — Dhárwár	12	1	16	26	105	148	380 8	..	84	1	9	23	57	20	325	9,739 0	5,694 11 7	9,029 4 10
Southern Marátha Country — Bijápur	9	..	13	7	76	96	169 0	..	41	..	3	9	7	7	83	3,980 12	2,538 4 7	4,809 15 10
North Kánara	11	1	45	153	304	503	1,505 8	..	29	..	8	21	15	40	274	7,527 12	6,802 8 1	9,408 7 11
Settlement of Aden — Aden	2	..	..	..	11	11	22 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	534 0	170 5 0	1,323 12 6
Cantonment of Deesa — Deesa	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 4	5 15 0	170 9 3
Total	195	46	1,226	680	1,908	3,860	7,435 0	20	982	1	153	421	414	639	4,097	2,13,015 12	1,38,410 10 6	2,12,518 12 3
Sind — Office of Branch Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,535 5
Sind — Inspector of Registration and Stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3,016 10 9
Sind — Karáchi	11	..	4	17	27	48	156 4	1	16	..	4	3	..	22	37	5,166 15	2,508 0 0	4,720 3 3
Sind — Hyderabad	13	1	16	95	129	241	454 12	..	9	..	5	18	4	29	119	6,329 12	4,985 10 11	6,344 10 3
Sind — Shikárpur	14	1	10	90	80	181	345 8	1	20	..	3	8	3	14	131	10,097 8	7,358 8 5	9,454 6 5
Sind — Upper Sind Frontier	5	..	3	20	39	62	121 8	..	..	..	1	3	3	4	14	1,515 8	1,046 0 0	2,196 13 8
Sind — Thar and Párkar	8	..	3	22	4	29	61 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	595 12	267 11 6	936 1 7
Total	53	2	36	244	279	561	1,139 4	2	45	..	13	32	15	70	306	23,705 7	16,165 14 10	30,204 3 7
Grand Total	248	48	1,262	924	2,187	4,421	8,574 4	22	1,027	1	166	453	429	709	4,403	2,36,721 3	1,54,576 9 4	2,42,722 15 10

G.—MILITARY.

(1).—Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Army attached to the Bombay Presidency in the year 1887-88.

Arm of service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Grand Total.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments.	Number of Guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of men. Fighting Men.		
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
British—																
Cavalry	665	680	...	11	11	7	748	579	1	...	27	...	77	475	55,63,716 0 4	
Artillery	2,538	1,484	...	33	33	113	1,023	(b)2,843	20	(c)78	109	...	368	2,366		
Engineers	32	2	...	...	...	3	1	30	1	...	1	...	29	...		
Infantry	7,493	2,806	...	100	100	172	2,195	7,832	8	...	224	...	664	6,944		
Total ...	10,728	4,972	...	149	149	295	3,972	11,284	30	78	361	...	1,138	9,785	55,63,716	
Native—																
Cavalry	4,464	642	...	48	48	154	369	4,535	9	...	77	126	596	3,736	77,87,425 1	
Artillery	201	25	...	4	4	2	13	207	2	...	7	6	42	152		
Engineers	317	60	...	6	6	10	15	346	1	...	20	16	80	780		
Infantry	21,198	3,224	1	424	425	679	1,298	22,020	26	...	228	414	2,094	19,284		
Total ...	26,680	3,951	1	482	483	845	1,695	27,608	38	...	332	562	2,812	23,002	77,87,425 2 1	
Grand Total ...	37,408	8,923	1	631	632	1,140	5,667	38,892	68	78	693	562	3,950	33,687	1,33,51,141 5	
																(d) 1,33,51,141 2
Other Grants—Effective Services as per detailed Statement No. 2																(e) 1,07,96,709 2 8
Do. Non-Effective Services (Pensions, &c.) as per detailed Statement No. 2																(f) 14,70,956 1 1
Total Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88 ...																2,56,18,806 6 2

(a) Includes all increase from whatever causes.
(b) Exclusive of 66 artificers.
(c) The Heavy ordnance in the Bombay, Karáchi, and Aden Defences is not included.
(d) The actual cost under Grant 3, Regimental pay, allowances and charges.
(e) Do. under Grants 1, 2, and from 4 to 15, Effective Services.
(f) Do. under Grants 16 to 20, Non-Effective Services, on account of Pensions, &c.

(2).—Statement showing the actual cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88 under the various Budget Grants.

Details of Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Details of Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.	*Native Army.*	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	18,78,969 3 3	Artillery	1,10,615 0 10
Cavalry	4,37,470 12 6	Cavalry	24,39,191 2 10
Engineers	16,250 1 10	Sappers and Miners...	2,71,426 7 0
Infantry	31,31,092 7 6	Infantry	46,50,789 12 2
Invalid and Veteran Establishments ...	5,697 12 0	Kit Money to recruits on enlistment ...	91,986 12 3
Staff Corps...	46,712 14 4	Annual Grant-in-aid of Half Mounting ...	87,929 10 8
General List Cavalry	11,271 6 9	Hutting Money	90,755 6 6
Do. Infantry	131 3 6	Marching Batta	18,500 0 1
Unattached Officers...	.....	Postage Charges	6,213 11 0
General Officers, unemployed	452 5 10	Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...	19,180 4 2
Colonel's Allowances	15,167 2 0	Reserve Forces—Active Reserve	836 14 7
Recruiting rewards and expenses (including bounty for extension of service)	647 7 6		77,87,425 2 1
Hutting Money	498 0 0		
Marching Batta	1,674 9 11	Other Grants, Effective Services	1,07,96,709 2 8
Postage Charges	7,390 1 6	Other Grants, Non-Effective Services (Pensions, &c.)	14,70,956 1 1
Incidental expenses of a regimental nature ...	9,519 9 8		
Books and Periodicals	770 14 3	Total cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88	2,56,18,806 6 2
	55,63,716 0 4		

G.—MILITARY—*continued.*

(2).—Statement showing the Actual Cost of the Bombay Army for the year 1887-88 under the various Budget Grants—continued.

Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1887-88.	Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Actuals for the year 1887-88.
	Effective Services.	R. a. p		*Non-Effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
1	Army and Garrison Staff	10,73,923 12 0			
2	Administration Staff	4,64,070 10 11	16	Rewards for Military Services	9,721 11 7
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	54,18,158 5 2	17	Military Pensions to Europeans	1,44,467 12 9
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services...	1,60,750 12 6	18	Do. to Natives	11,28,357 2 5
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,42,160 2 8	19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	40,846 6 5
7	Barrack do. do. ...	3,18,332 2 2			
8	Administration of Martial Law	57,494 2 8			
9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies	10,71,402 12 3	20	Departmental Pensions...	1,47,562 15 11
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	11,56,380 5 2			
11	Ecclesiastical	60,630 6 8			
12	Education	47,774 8 5			
13	Sea Transport Charges	89,761 9 6			
14	Miscellaneous Services	4,34,819 9 9			
15	Volunteer Corps...	2,01,049 14 10			
		1,07,96,709 2 8			14,70,956 1 1

(3).—Datailed Statement showing the amount included under various Budget Grants in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1887-88.

Grant 3— Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.	Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Grants.	Details of the following Grants.	Amount.
European Army.	Rs. a. p.		*Effective Services.*	Rs. a. p.
Cavalry	15 11 9			
Engineers	639 15 0	1	Army and Garrison Staff	35 4 0
		4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	37,919 5 11
	655 10 9	6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services...	21 2 3
		9	Medical Establishments, Services and Supplies ...	1,672 7 10
		10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	2,78,729 12 1
Native Army.		14	Miscellaneous Services	373 10 4
Hutting Money	—361 15 0			
Total Rs. ...	293 11 9		Total Rs. ...	3,18,751 10 5

(4).—Abstract Statement showing the amount included in the Supplementary Account of the Military Department, Bombay, for the year 1887-88.

Arm of Service, &c.	Cost of Pay and Allowances, &c., of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
European Army ... { Cavalry ... ... / Engineers ... ... }	655 10 9	
Native Army ... Hutting Money	—361 15 0	
		(a)293 11 9
Other Grants—Effective Services, as per detailed statement above	.....	(b) 3,18,751 10 5
Rupees ...	.....	3,19,045 6 2

(a) Cost under Grant 3—Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges. (b)—Cost under Grants 1, 4, 6, 9, 10 and 14, Effective Services.

H.—MARINE.

(1).—Statement showing the Number, &c., of Marine Courts of Inquiry held in Bombay during the year 1887.

Serial No.	Subject of Inquiry.	Finding of Court.
1	Collision between S. S. "Krishna" and a Muchwa.	The Court considered the Captain of the S. S. "Krishna" was to blame and that he had rendered himself liable to censure.
2	Loss of the S. S. "Lamport"	The Court reported that the evidence submitted did not enable them to determine the cause or manner of the loss or disappearance of the said vessel.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—AGRICULTURE.

(1).—Statement showing the Total Area of Government and Alienated Villages and the Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available, with Details of cultivated and uncultivated Area during the year 1887-88.

Number.	District.	Area shown by the Survey Department, exclusive of Feudatory and Tributary States.	Deduct Area for which Returns are otherwise not available.	Net Area dealt with in this Return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.	Remarks.
					Actually cropped.	Current Fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	I.—Northern Division.											
1	Ahmedabad	2,442,686	24,601	2,418,085	1,398,325	471,751	1,870,076	102,168	445,841	548,009	.....	
2	Kaira	1,021,717	89,237	932,480	700,683	43,773	744,456	73,402	114,622	188,024	.....	
3	Panch Maháls	1,028,013	234,066	793,947	272,746	108,755	381,501	264,258	64,050	328,308	84,138	
4	Broach	936,439	18,724	917,715	556,765	87,480	644,245	31,856	241,614	273,470	.....	
5	Surat	1,057,701	25,801	1,031,900	466,548	274,686	741,234	65,495	181,663	247,158	43,508	
6	Thána	2,515,733	99,897	2,415,836	522,342	482,276	1,004,618	171,568	876,320	1,047,888	363,330	
	Total	9,002,289	492,326	8,509,963	3,917,409	1,468,721	5,386,130	708,747	1,924,110	2,632,857	490,976	
	II.—Central Division.											
7	Khándesh	5,707,848	666,613	5,041,235	2,851,112	294,225	3,145,337	914,446	608,595	1,523,041	372,857	
8	Násik	3,705,490	142,100	3,563,390	1,934,768	365,838	2,300,606	202,378	336,518	538,896	723,888	
9	Ahmednagar	4,227,657	106,322	4,121,335	2,600,629	421,411	3,022,040	125,400	454,497	579,897	519,398	
10	Poona	3,376,565	39,416	3,337,149	2,077,709	345,771	2,423,480	46,126	486,470	532,596	381,073	
11	Sholápur	2,901,684	.....	2,901,684	2,086,122	352,895	2,439,017	42,030	247,540	289,570	173,097	
12	Sátára	3,079,909	131,276	2,948,633	1,770,918	402,513	2,173,431	46,075	293,059	339,134	436,068	
	Total	22,999,153	1,085,727	21,913,426	13,321,258	2,182,653	15,503,911	1,376,455	2,426,679	3,803,134	2,606,381	
	III.—Southern Division.											
13	Belgaum	2,821,476	5,348	2,816,128	1,728,488	325,994	2,054,482	153,618	204,191	357,809	403,837	
14	Bijápur	3,627,886	33,889	3,593,997	2,640,937	398,654	3,039,591	198,830	193,171	392,001	162,405	
15	Dhárwár	2,945,810	78,366	2,867,444	2,051,677	257,312	2,308,989	73,392	209,261	282,653	275,802	
16	Kolába	1,133,968	27,069	1,106,899	363,400	229,028	592,428	48,434	261,926	310,360	204,111	
17	Ratnágiri	2,503,536	723,459	1,780,077	458,064	783,397	1,241,461	10,392	502,484	512,876	25,740	
18	Kánara	2,481,611	128,290	2,353,321	222,046	81,066	303,112	843,675	292,657	1,136,332	913,877	
	Total	15,514,287	996,421	14,517,866	7,464,612	2,075,451	9,540,063	1,328,341	1,663,690	2,992,031	1,985,772	
	Total, A.	47,515,729	2,574,474	44,941,255	24,703,279	5,726,825	30,430,104	3,413,543	6,014,479	9,428,022	5,083,129	
	B.—SIND.											
19	Karáchi	3,298,922	903,953	2,394,969	263,527	331,595	595,122	402,220	1,324,549	1,726,769	73,078	
20	Hyderabad	5,605,515	1,465,663	4,139,852	636,979	1,065,282	1,702,261	1,695,197	737,244	2,432,441	5,150	
21	Shikárpur	5,121,352	1,836,771	3,284,581	615,917	655,784	1,271,701	1,062,278	267,389	1,329,667	683,213	
22	Upper Sind Frontier	688,668	.....	688,668	133,163	268,822	401,985	150,159	103,589	253,748	32,935	
23	Thar and Párkar	8,146,560	8,146,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total, B.	22,861,017	12,352,947	10,508,070	1,649,586	2,321,483	3,971,069	3,309,854	2,432,771	5,742,625	794,376	
	Grand Total	70,376,746	14,927,421	55,449,325	26,352,865	8,048,308	34,401,173	6,723,397	8,447,250	15,170,647	5,877,505	

A.—AGRICULTURE

(2).—Statement showing the Extent to which each of the Products of the

Number.	District.	Class I.—Cereals.								Class II.—Pulses.				Class IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.	
		Paddy.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Kodra or Harik.	Náchni or Nágli or Rági.	Others.	Total.	Gram.	Tur.	Others.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.														
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedabad	79,420	190,340	278,634	209,144	19,219	3,824	52,213	827,794	14,700	2,966	89,080	106,746	2,394	..
2	Kaira	130,285	26,791	66,831	185,726	106,009	65,078	11,690	601,410	8,839	26,106	48,498	83,443	17,104	..
3	Panch Mahúls	55,752	17,849	2,574	39,573	20,552	15,317	86,030	237,647	42,274	4,496	13,319	60,089	655	..
4	Broach	22,750	60,204	107,468	11,371	7,815	282	86	215,976	1,819	11,991	52,127	65,937	2,831	..
5	Surat..	104,779	33,130	93,263	6,325	35,960	13,271	2,295	289,032	3,385	25,119	64,625	93,129	765	17
6	Thána	331,603	115	137	..	15,013	73,560	32,406	452,834	3,213	6,204	32,201	41,618	4	..
	Total ..	733,589	334,429	543,907	452,139	204,577	171,332	184,720	2,624,693	74,230	76,882	299,850	450,962	23,753	17
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh	22,036	398,594	480,054	503,058	4,990	11,050	16,349	1,496,131	78,115	50,795	79,032	207,945	5,951	14
8	Násik	48,075	376,924	93,767	693,169	2	159,216	56,033	1,427,186	91,950	20,987	106,422	219,359	1,446	7
9	Ahmednagar	9,591	283,965	921,600	894,439	39	26,534	18,051	2,154,219	125,988	48,795	91,828	266,611	7,509	637
10	Poona	59,942	124,733	758,301	714,464	38	66,332	48,465	1,772,275	73,894	28,184	76,090	178,168	1,971	30
11	Sholápur	26,822	58,761	1,246,184	251,052	5	32	24,980	1,607,836	80,763	62,516	55,282	198,561	6,187	26
12	Sátára	41,669	67,715	519,557	572,899	95	71,927	96,328	1,370,190	98,532	56,684	178,466	333,682	9,210	189
	Total ..	208,135	1,310,692	4,019,463	3,689,081	5,169	335,091	260,206	9,827,837	549,245	267,961	587,120	1,404,326	32,274	903
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	107,479	112,796	659,171	175,750	45	54,638	119,327	1,229,256	53,429	62,414	91,318	207,161	20,113	76
14	Bijápur	10,475	185,214	1,274,633	314,390	46	136	43,028	1,827,922	64,869	79,180	78,013	222,062	2,785	..
15	Dhárwár	146,823	266,179	622,462	6,269	78	49,840	138,893	1,230,044	46,400	55,267	118,039	219,706	1,510	..
16	Kolába	200,150	4	..	..	26,660	61,150	49,828	337,801	3,664	2,688	18,031	24,383	..	..
17	Ratnágiri	137,765	..	..	..	98,098	121,455	68,552	425,870	120	1,936	25,310	27,366	..	..
18	Kánara	181,508	..	1,318	..	..	7,486	1,392	191,654	239	281	6,526	7,046	..	47
	Total ..	783,700	564,193	2,557,584	496,409	124,927	294,705	421,020	5,242,547	168,721	201,766	337,237	707,724	24,408	123
	Total, A ..	1,725,433	2,209,314	7,120,954	4,637,629	334,673	801,128	865,946	17,695,077	792,196	546,609	1,224,207	2,563,012	80,435	1,043
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	133,542	30,582	41,657	17,612	..	610	5,268	229,271	3,377	..	23,460	26,837	318	90
20	Hyderabad	151,086	30,894	86,323	214,871	..	23	3,647	486,844	3,631	..	15,574	19,205	5,382	14
21	Shikárpur	154,781	127,230	245,524	21,875	..	207	2,355	551,972	10,983	2	36,306	47,291	3,000	60
22	Upper Sind Frontier ..	9,784	12,176	61,785	5,730	..	2	373	89,850	2,420	..	3,574	5,994	51	..
23	Thar and Párkar														Not
	Total, B ..	449,193	200,882	435,289	260,088	..	842	11,643	1,357,937	20,411	2	78,914	99,327	8,751	164
	Grand Total ..	2,174,626	2,410,196	7,556,243	4,897,717	334,673	801,970	877,589	19,053,014	812,607	546,611	1,303,121	2,662,339	89,186	1,207

—*continued.*

several Collectorates was cultivated during the year 1887-88.

Class VII.—Sugar.		Class VIII.—Oil-seeds (not Forest).				Class X.—Fibres.			Miscellaneous.							
									Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.						
Sugar-cane.	Others.	Linseed.	Sesame (Til).	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Class III.—Garden and Orchard Produce.	Class V.—Condiments and Spices.	Class VI.—Starches.	Class IX.—Dyes (not Forest).	Class XI.—Miscellaneous.	Total Area of Crops.	Deduct Area cropped more than once.	Actual Area on which Crops were grown.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3,945	..	3,029	33,868	8,101	44,998	425,109	1,756	426,865	5,733	2,531	..	502	354	1,421,862	23,537	1,398,325
2,607	..	215	5,408	4,871	10,494	9,545	1,585	11,130	9,846	4,247	..	1,526	32	741,839	41,156	700,683
544	..	83	18,971	10,334	29,388	355	1,458	1,813	771	701	..	..	..	331,608	58,862	272,746
177	..	..	12,601	1,976	14,577	246,668	33	246,701	10,109	399	..	692	65	557,464	699	556,765
7,089	..	..	2,610	33,525	36,135	97,520	2,973	100,493	3,107	1,465	..	96	120	531,448	64,900	466,548
1,640	..	..	5,335	15,193	20,528	..	5,233	5,233	5,404	1,571	..	..	..	528,832	6,490	522,342
16,002	..	3,327	78,793	74,000	156,120	779,197	13,038	792,235	34,970	10,914	..	2,816	571	4,113,053	195,644	3,917,409
2,694	..	97,265	72,936	21,134	191,335	918,791	4,553	923,344	9,298	21,071	..	5,107	27	2,862,917	11,805	2,851,112
10,541	..	73,606	44,184	150,334	268,124	23,039	3,166	26,205	10,039	5,452	..	..	..	1,968,359	33,591	1,934,768
5,491	..	12,401	18,217	119,360	149,978	30,900	8,984	39,884	5,024	6,433	..	158	61	2,636,005	35,376	2,600,629
8,860	..	919	30,148	113,563	144,630	1,150	4,442	5,592	19,728	12,352	..	..	..	2,143,606	65,897	2,077,709
3,778	..	40,552	8,303	203,710	252,565	8,245	19,573	27,818	6,259	10,065	..	319	55	2,113,469	27,347	2,086,122
15,402	..	2,450	171	98,502	101,123	12,693	13,997	26,690	9,703	18,798	..	..	50	1,885,037	114,119	1,770,918
46,766	..	227,193	173,959	706,603	1,107,755	994,818	54,715	1,049,533	60,051	74,171	..	5,584	193	13,609,393	288,135	13,321,258
9,940	..	3,032	7,186	63,448	73,666	186,533	8,209	194,742	9,053	18,701	..	3	26	1,762,787	34,249	1,728,488
1,331	..	54,856	20,973	116,317	192,146	375,625	13,204	388,829	5,638	3,755	..	..	22	2,644,490	3,553	2,640,937
3,299	..	21,374	4,561	62,007	87,942	479,940	6,273	486,213	11,040	42,521	..	..	12	2,082,287	30,610	2,051,677
74	..	..	7,111	232	7,343	..	288	288	2,394	575	..	..	1	372,859	9,459	363,400
775	..	..	14,860	..	14,860	..	2,192	2,192	8,931	2,755	25	..	106	482,880	24,816	458,064
2,986	..	4	121	883	1,008	..	165	165	20,595	11,012	..	..	21	234,534	12,488	222,046
18,405	..	79,266	54,812	242,887	376,965	1,042,098	30,331	1,072,429	57,651	79,319	25	3	188	7,579,787	115,175	7,464,612
81,173	..	309,786	307,564	1,023,490	1,640,840	2,816,113	98,084	2,914,197	152,672	164,404	25	8,403	952	25,302,233	598,954	24,703,279
782	..	..	5,125	11,139	16,264	748	106	854	4,845	5,525	..	44	..	284,830	21,303	263,527
958	..	..	41,173	16,640	57,813	45,511	405	45,916	21,728	121	19	5,670	..	643,670	6,691	636,979
720	900	..	17,598	40,196	57,794	7,142	98	7,240	13,047	1,932	14	1,725	..	685,695	69,778	615,917
..	..	..	39,054	2,231	41,285	476	8	484	1,060	228	..	132	..	139,084	5,921	133,163
availabl e.																
2,460	900	..	102,950	70,206	173,156	53,877	617	54,494	40,680	7,806	33	7,571	..	1,753,279	103,693	1,649,586
83,633	900	309,786	410,514	1,093,696	1,813,996	2,869,990	98,701	2,968,691	193,352	172,210	58	15,974	952	27,055,512	702,647	26,352,865

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A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement showing the Irrigated Area and Crops grown under irrigation in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

Number.	District.	Net Area cropped.	Area irrigated from canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total Area irrigated.	Cropping of Irrigated Area.								Deduct Area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated Area.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food-crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.														
	I.—Northern Division.														
1	Ahmedabad	1,398,325	4,738	63,815	68,553	18,150	22,415	18,738	3,856	4,650	2,368	168	70,345	1,792	68,553
2	Kaira	700,683	10,825	40,216	51,041	8,685	12,120	10,998	2,607	3,994	14,778	1,108	54,290	3,249	51,041
3	Panch Mahâls	272,746	311	2,171	2,482	1,081	131	97	544	329	399	3	2,584	102	2,482
4	Broach	556,765	.....	1,266	1,266	13	30	10	146	677	404	6	1,286	20	1,266
5	Surat	466,548	.....	12,802	12,802	21	3,523	64	7,089	1,740	446	...	12,883	81	12,802
6	Thâna	522,342	.....	5,610	5,610	...	...	...	1,595	3,801	198	16	5,610	.....	5,610
	Total ...	3,917,409	15,874	125,880	141,754	27,950	38,219	29,907	15,837	15,191	18,593	1,301	146,998	5,244	141,754
	II.—Central Division.														
7	Khándesh...	2,851,112	11,899	24,959	36,858	12,203	2,150	2,651	2,694	8,884	9,322	19	37,923	1,065	36,858
8	Násik	1,934,768	30,851	43,526	74,377	27,236	4,361	12,057	10,328	10,793	16,852	149	81,776	7,399	74,377
9	Ahmednagar	2,600,629	2,567	70,256	72,823	30,208	1,350	28,269	4,906	14,941	8,853	401	88,928	16,105	72,823
10	Poona	2,077,709	15,600	78,560	94,160	25,898	1,850	40,938	8,485	29,542	5,306	1,105	113,124	18,964	94,160
11	Sholápur	2,086,122	5,986	75,865	81,851	35,793	5,226	32,440	3,778	5,630	22,932	488	106,287	24,436	81,851
12	Sátára	1,770,918	5,092	93,709	98,801	24,536	6,161	23,445	15,112	15,124	30,663	337	115,378	16,577	98,801
	Total ...	13,321,258	71,995	386,875	458,870	155,874	21,098	139,800	45,303	84,914	93,928	2,499	543,416	84,546	458,870
	III.—Southern Division.														
13	Belgaum	1,728,488	3,699	35,886	39,585	2,650	9,267	6,811	9,617	13,518	1,553	22	43,438	3,853	39,585
14	Bijápur	2,640,937	134	10,626	10,760	2,154	1,243	893	1,331	4,181	1,643	83	11,528	768	10,760
15	Dhárwár	2,051,677	7,187	67,467	74,654	102	65,787	503	2,889	4,991	1,091	2	75,365	711	74,654
16	Kolába	363,400	.....	2,426	2,426	...	...	...	54	1,946	426	...	2,426	.....	2,426
17	Ratnágiri	458,064	3,463	3,911	7,374	...	4,005	1,325	564	1,208	272	...	7,374	.....	7,374
18	Kánara	222,046	5,449	35,663	41,112	...	27,087	592	2,422	9,266	2,870	...	42,237	1,125	41,112
	Total ...	7,464,612	19,932	155,979	175,911	4,906	107,389	10,124	16,877	35,110	7,855	107	182,368	6,457	175,911
	Total, A. ...	24,703,279	107,801	668,734	776,535	188,730	166,706	179,831	78,017	135,215	120,376	3,907	872,782	96,247	776,535
	B.—SIND.														
19	Karáchi	263,527	206,005	50,344	256,349	29,777	133,543	85,816	780	4,697	21,319	...	275,932	19,583	256,349
20	Hyderabad	636,979	593,791	42,081	635,872	30,837	151,086	323,407	958	21,696	114,423	...	642,407	6,535	635,872
21	Shikárpur...	615,917	509,797	106,120	615,917	127,230	154,781	317,252	720	17,008	68,704	...	685,695	69,778	615,917
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	133,163	127,311	5,852	133,163	12,176	9,784	73,882	.....	1,060	42,182	...	139,084	5,921	133,163
23	Thar and Párkar... ...	Not available.													
	Total, B. ...	1,649,586	1,436,904	204,397	1,641,301	200,020	449,194	800,357	2,458	44,461	246,628	...	1,743,118	101,817	1,641,301
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,352,865	1,544,705	873,131	2,417,836	388,750	615,900	980,188	80,475	179,676	367,004	3,907	2,615,900	198,064	2,417,836

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the Agricultural Stock in the several Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887-88.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.										Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes only.		Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.						Small.	Large, *i.e.*, over two bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.																		
	I.—Northern Division.																		
1	Ahmedabad	144,196	86	1,120	513	4,278	1,014	88,071	92,808	43,189	37,760	413,035	5,895	48,060	33,148	65,411	551	1,071	22,838
2	Kaira	120,643	8	306	417	1,048	116	39,185	103,903	34,344	60,732	360,702	1,982	32,655	5,256	62,163	...	1,135	26,883
3	Panch Mahála	82,641	48	646	399	2,495	162	67,322	22,453	58,317	11,776	246,259	2,724	26,975	5,583	40,430	...	288	8,961
4	Broach	56,879	10	95	111	1,025	51	11,243	29,361	15,861	18,376	133,012	2,344	21,322	13,264	27,714	...	3,100	15,907
5	Surat	103,096	4,445	368	219	6,999	390	62,098	42,930	73,671	31,499	325,715	993	60,237	30,488	50,039	1,002	8,486	28,365
6	Thána	128,557	45,954	2,741	144	8,397	491	109,556	22,799	94,296	17,705	430,640	1,265	2,959	36,644	80,189	...	4,041	23,318
	Total ...	636,012	50,551	5,276	1,803	24,242	2,224	377,475	314,254	319,678	177,848	1,909,363	15,203	192,208	124,383	325,946	1,553	18,121	126,272
	II.—Central Division.																		
7	Khándesh	335,541	2,700	4,296	638	21,185	2,414	217,245	101,291	156,835	60,330	902,475	19,682	37,695	120,367	97,883	18,881	30,074	61,740
8	Násik	207,591	25,258	3,175	300	12,364	601	173,875	31,183	101,401	17,283	573,031	14,057	130,959	103,621	47,068	26,344	11,424	19,658
9	Ahmednagar	286,503	6,505	978	198	9,306	1,764	193,806	35,706	137,188	19,843	691,797	24,589	316,779	123,838	26,762	44,966	11,409	17,697
10	Poona	262,220	8,670	940	255	7,761	1,112	149,595	44,553	92,886	23,388	591,380	13,834	259,882	81,594	27,974	29,186	2,600	22,525
11	Sholápur	188,110	12,670	1,074	234	7,406	2,769	116,133	37,396	90,048	23,482	479,322	12,896	282,435	72,339	4,412	18,093	559	11,948
12	Sátára	234,389	23,317	691	238	6,547	1,325	136,275	75,230	92,378	44,483	614,873	15,126	359,858	84,620	25,611	23,664	913	21,615
	Total ...	1,514,354	79,120	11,154	1,863	64,569	9,985	986,929	325,359	670,736	188,809	3,852,878	99,684	1,387,608	586,379	229,710	161,134	56,979	155,183
	III.—Southern Division.																		
13	Belgaum	166,922	43,443	4,428	1,084	9,461	1,715	104,856	75,980	88,394	47,288	543,571	6,991	220,955	82,045	53,106	12,118	560	27,275
14	Bijápur	188,945	10,657	737	185	5,197	3,386	120,093	59,270	127,280	43,228	558,978	10,863	197,398	148,319	43,438	10,540	188	12,517
15	Dhárwár	212,879	26,420	2,173	397	12,232	1,548	114,199	76,324	128,172	60,387	634,731	5,491	123,149	103,532	94,286	5,947	389	45,663
16	Kolába	63,096	28,159	509	218	2,729	484	53,865	16,197	41,209	11,804	218,270	564	1,562	20,218	42,561	...	1,053	4,689
17	Ratnágiri	103,703	20,496	121	28	2,178	497	74,607	20,438	30,937	7,900	260,905	240	2,658	24,489	61,411	...	101	1,304
18	Kánara	75,042	25,150	5,708	982	5,140	983	73,442	23,992	48,121	9,687	268,247	389	2,298	3,160	44,442	4	77	5,451
	Total ...	810,587	154,325	13,676	2,894	36,937	8,613	541,062	272,201	464,113	180,294	2,484,702	24,538	548,020	381,763	339,244	28,609	2,368	96,899
	Total, A ...	2,960,953	283,996	30,106	6,560	125,748	20,822	1,905,466	911,814	1,454,527	546,951	8,246,943	139,425	2,127,836	1,092,525	894,900	191,296	77,468	378,354
	B.—SIND.																		
19	Karáchi	Not available.																	
20	Hyderabad																		
21	Shikárpur																		
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...																		
23	Thar and Párkar ...																		

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	1,057,017 12 0	197,335 10 0	251,427 32 0	.....	448,763 2 0	78,161 33 0	530,092 17 0	608,254 10 0	11,04,803 11 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Tálukdári	1,182,816 31 0	260,999 27 0	70,181 33 0	.....	331,181 19 0	.....	851,635 12 0	851,635 12 0	3,54,981 4 5
	2 Mehwási	79,334 19 0	13,588 3 0	.....	.....	13,588 3 0	.....	65,746 7 0	65,746 7 0	11,277 4 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	98,916 28 0	80 30 0	98,835 28 0	.....	98,916 28 0	.....	.....	.....	9,647 13 8
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	24,601 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5,692 3 2
	Total ...	2,442,686 19 0	472,003 30 0	445,047 0 0	.....	917,050 30 0	78,161 33 0	1,447,473 36 0	1,525,635 29 0	14,86,402 4 8
Kaira.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—									
	(1) Government ...	757,833 0 0	101,208 23 0	264,965 30 0	3,345 2 0	369,609 15 0	71,854 4 0	316,369 21 0	388,223 25 0	13,85,749 4 6
	(2) Narwa	174,647 30 0	15,122 22 0	76,220 18 0	0 8 0	91,343 8 0	333 0 0	82,971 22 0	83,304 22 0	5,48,112 12 11
		932,480 30 0	116,421 5 0	341,186 8 0	3,345 10 0	460,952 23 0	72,187 4 0	399,341 3 0	471,528 7 0	19,33,862 1 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	(1) Udhad	5,990 29 0	376 30 0	.....	.....	376 30 0	.....	5,613 39 0	5,613 39 0	7,211 15 6
	(2) Tálukdári	6,104 1 0	671 23 0	.....	.....	671 23 0	.....	5,432 18 0	5,432 18 0	6,202 10 10
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
	Udhad	49,678 23 0	7,500 21 0	37 13 0	.....	7,537 34 0	.....	42,140 29 0	42,140 29 0	36,863 15 3
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	5,483 30 0	722 23 0	4,761 7 0	.....	5,483 30 0	.....	.....	.....	450 11 7
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	21,980 2 0	1,154 11 0	20,818 11 0	.....	21,972 22 0	.....	7 20 0	7 20 0	4,946 8 1
	Total ...	1,021,717 35 0	126,846 33 0	366,802 39 0	3,345 10 0	496,995 2 0	72,187 4 0	452,535 29 0	524,722 33 0	19,89,537 14 8
Panch Mahals.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	666,671 38 0	296,945 29 0	62,524 0 0	3,458 14 0	362,928 3 0	100,100 18 0	203,643 17 0	303,743 35 0	2,42,850 1 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	1 Lease-hold	3,336 5 0	160 27 0	478 16 0	.....	639 3 0	.....	2,697 2 0	2,697 2 0	911 0 0
	2 Tálukdári	230,581 0 0	33,855 36 0	.....	2,409 9 0	36,265 5 0	.....	194,315 35 0	194,315 35 0	37,536 15 4
	3 Other Government villages for which statistics are not available—									
	Tálukdári	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	127,424 23 0	11,478 22 0	111,299 18 0	.....	122,777 35 0	3,248 37 0	1,397 31 0	4,646 28 0	13,593 15 5
	Total ...	1,028,013 26 0	342,440 34 0	174,301 29 0	5,867 23 0	522,610 6 0	103,349 15 0	402,054 5 0	505,403 20 0	2,94,901 13 4
Broach.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—									
	Government	438,242 7 0	135,105 9 0	79,410 1 0	546 39 0	215,062 9 0	21,543 20 0	201,636 18 0	223,179 38 0	9,55,307 14 2
	Bhágdári	478,294 4 0	115,425 25 0	95,955 7 0	1,197 14 0	212,578 6 0	6,086 8 0	259,629 30 0	265,715 38 0	12,97,378 3 2
		916,536 11 0	250,530 34 0	175,365 8 0	1,744 13 0	427,640 15 0	27,629 28 0	461,266 8 0	488,895 36 0	22,52,686 1 4
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	Ryat-Jamábandi ...	1,179 10 0	86 26 0	.....	.....	86 26 0	.....	1,142 24 0	1,142 24 0	776 13 8
	3 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	18,724 0 0	364 2 0	18,359 38 0	.....	18,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,884 11 9
	Total ...	936,439 21 0	250,931 22 0	193,725 6 0	1,744 13 0	446,401 1 0	27,629 28 0	462,408 32 0	490,038 20 0	22,71,347 10 9
Surat.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages—									
	1 Government... ...	1,005,202 21 0	247,836 8 0	71,553 1 0	3,439 39 4	322,829 8 4	34,752 4 0	647,621 8 12	682,373 12 12	23,01,006 6 9
	2 Bhágdári	1,865 10 0	171 12 0	383 17 0	.....	554 29 0	0 39 0	1,309 23 0	1,310 21 0	10,643 15 10
	3 Narwa	7,343 14 0	7,001 24 0	4 16 0	.....	7,006 0 0	.....	337 14 0	337 14 0	1,058 13 0
		1,014,411 5 0	255,009 4 0	71,940 34 0	3,439 39 4	330,389 37 4	34,753 3 0	649,268 4 12	684,021 7 12	23,12,709 3 7
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available—									
	Bandhi Jama	1,869 38 0	194 34 0	255 3 0	1,420 1 0	1,869 38 0	.....	.....	.....	1,953 1 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages—									
	Sharakati villages ...	10,364 36 0	1,684 23 0	8,634 10 0	.....	10,318 33 0	.....	46 3 0	46 3 0	18,730 15 7
	Inám villages	5,254 19 0	148 30 0	5,105 29 0	.....	5,254 19 0	.....	.....	.....	4,573 15 6
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	25,800 27 0	320 7 0	25,398 24 0	.....	25,718 31 0	17 25 0	64 11 0	81 36 0	17,336 14 11
	Total ...	1,057,701 5 0	257,357 18 0	111,334 20 0	4,860 0 4	373,551 38 4	34,770 28 0	649,378 18 12	684,149 6 12	23,55,304 3 0
Thána.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,379,647 37 8	1,358,819 6 133/4	48,198 38 11 1/4	3,125 0 0	1,410,143 5 9	43,157 15 2 3/4	926,347 18 12 1/4	969,504 31 15	12,00,214 3 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available (Khoti) ...	10,431 36 12	3,377 27 10	128 7 0	.....	3,505 34 10	12 20 0	6,913 22 2	6,926 2 2	19,419 12 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	50,850 15 12	26,999 28 12	22,485 26 12	.....	49,485 15 8	1 20 0	1,363 20 4	1,365 0 4	5,659 13 4
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	8,227 26 12	2,024 22 6 3/4	5,796 27 9 1/4	.....	7,821 10 0	.....	406 16 12	406 16 12	5,834 7 11
	Total ...	2,449,157 36 12	1,391,221 5 10 1/4	76,609 20 0 1/4	3,125 0 0	1,470,955 25 11	43,171 15 2 3/4	935,030 35 14 1/4	978,202 11 1	12,31,128 5 7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	8,935,716 22 12	2,840,801 22 10 1/4	1,367,820 34 0 1/4	18,942 6 4	4,227,564 22 15	359,270 3 2 3/4	4,348,881 36 10 1/4	4,708,151 39 13	96,28,622 4 0

TURE.

respectively in each District of the Northern Division for the year 1887-88.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land-Revenue per head of Population (column 11 divided by column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (column 20 divided by column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied land.	On occupied land.	Total.	Occupied land only (column 15 divided by column 9).	Total assessed Area (column 16 divided by column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
571,924	1 14 11	1,04,046 7 2	8,58,689 11 9	9,62,736 2 11	1 9 11	1 9 4	3,46,578 5 4	14,51,382 0 9	571,924	2 8 7	5	184,672	
209,890	1 11 1	.....	3,42,243 7 5	3,42,243 7 5	0 6 5	0 6 5	91,779 9 4	4,46,760 13 9	...	...	...	...	
33,004	0 5 6	.....	11,276 0 0	11,276 0 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	.....	11,277 4 0	...	...	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	
28,687	0 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,191 10 4	73,839 8 0	...	...	...	...	
12,819	0 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,294 6 11	47,986 10 1	...	...	...	...	
856,324	1 11 9	1,04,046 7 2	12,12,209 3 2	13,16,255 10 4	0 13 5	0 13 10	5,44,843 15 11	20,31,246 4 7	...	...	5	184,672	
517,798	2 10 10	1,17,634 6 0	9,23,328 11 9	10,40,963 1 9	2 14 8	2 10 10	5,03,097 8 0	18,88,846 12 6	517,798	3 14 10	4	53,953	
213,072	2 9 2	906 10 0	4,07,547 8 0	4,08,454 2 0	4 14 7	4 14 5	2,15,299 7 0	7,63,412 3 11	213,072	3 9 4	1	28,304	
730,870	2 10 7	1,18,541 0 0	13,30,876 8 9	14,49,417 3 9	3 5 4	3 1 2	7,18,396 15 0	26,52,259 0 5	730,870	3 10 1	5	82,257	
2,530	2 13 7	.....	7,193 15 0	7,193 15 0	1 4 6	1 4 6	.....	7,211 15 6	...	...	...	...	
1,473	4 3 4	.....	6,202 10 10	6,202 10 10	1 2 3	1 2 3	.....	6,202 10 10	...	...	...	...	
46,292	0 12 9	.....	36,653 0 3	36,653 0 3	0 13 11	0 13 11	201 4 7	37,065 3 10	...	...	...	...	
9,535	0 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,248 15 9	20,699 11 4	...	...	...	...	
14,100	0 5 7	.....	13 9 9	13 9 9	1 13 0	1 13 0	40,481 9 10	45,428 1 11	...	...	...	...	
804,800	2 7 7	1,18,541 0 0	13,80,939 7 7	14,99,480 7 7	3 0 10	2 13 9	7,79,328 13 2	27,68,866 11 10	...	...	5	82,257	
175,065	1 6 2	68,445 0 0	2,09,928 12 2	2,78,373 12 2	1 0 6	0 14 8	68,074 7 0	3,10,924 8 7	175,065	1 12 5	2	25,736	
719	1 4 3	.....	910 0 0	910 0 0	0 5 5	0 5 5	.....	911 0 0	...	...	...	...	
46,752	0 12 10	.....	36,675 15 10	36,675 15 10	0 3 0	0 3 0	.....	37,536 15 4	...	...	...	...	
52	0 3 1	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	
32,891	0 6 7	1,052 13 4	1,084 5 11	2,137 3 3	0 12 5	0 7 4	77,944 0 5	91,537 12 10	...	...	...	...	
255,479	1 2 6	69,497 13 4	2,48,609 1 11	3,18,106 15 3	0 9 11	0 10 1	1,46,018 7 5	4,40,980 4 9	...	...	2	25,736	
105,967	9 0 3	69,708 15 3	7,96,021 3 2	8,65,730 2 5	3 15 3	3 14 1	2,31,491 10 1	11,36,799 8 3	105,967	11 3 2	1	37,281	
177,179	7 5 2	18,888 1 0	11,44,137 13 8	11,63,025 14 8	4 6 7	4 6 1	3,07,879 6 7	16,05,257 9 9	177,179	9 0 11	1	11,479	
283,146	7 15 4	88,597 0 3	19,40,159 0 10	20,28,756 1 1	4 3 4	4 2 5	5,39,371 0 8	27,92,057 2 0	283,146	9 13 9	2	48,760	
...	...	.....	776 13 8	776 13 8	0 10 10	0 10 10	.....	776 13 8	...	...	...	...	
6,503	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,430 11 8	88,315 7 5	...	...	...	...	
289,649	7 13 5	88,597 0 3	19,40,935 14 6	20,29,532 14 9	4 3 2	4 2 3	6,09,801 12 4	28,81,149 7 1	...	...	2	48,760	
592,682	3 14 2	66,887 10 8	21,31,140 8 6	21,98,028 3 2	3 4 8	3 3 6	3,06,848 7 9	26,07,854 14 6	592,682	4 6 5	2	123,073	
1,459	7 4 9	8 0 0	9,453 7 0	9,461 7 0	7 3 6	7 3 6	1,505 7 0	12,149 6 10	1,459	8 5 3	...	...	
1,130	0 15 0	.....	1,035 0 0	1,035 0 0	3 1 1	3 1 1	21 11 0	1,080 8 0	1,130	0 15 4	...	...	
595,271	3 14 2	66,895 10 8	21,41,628 15 6	22,08,524 10 2	3 4 9	3 3 8	3,08,375 9 9	26,21,084 13 4	595,271	4 6 5	2	123,073	
599	3 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732 12 0	3,685 13 5	...	...	...	...	
3,515	5 5 3	.....	256 2 0	256 2 0	5 8 11	5 8 11	11,414 2 0	30,145 1 7	...	...	...	...	
2,774	1 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,631 7 11	24,255 7 5	...	...	...	...	
12,089	1 7 0	11 8 0	269 10 8	281 2 8	4 3 2	3 6 10	77,381 7 10	94,718 6 9	...	...	...	...	
614,198	3 13 4	66,907 2 8	21,42,154 12 2	22,09,061 14 10	3 4 9	3 3 8	4,18,585 7 6	27,73,889 10 6	...	...	2	123,073	
746,509	1 11 10	18,041 1 2	10,85,705 3 0	11,03,746 4 2	1 2 9	1 2 3	30,997 9 9	12,31,211 13 2	746,509	1 10 4	2	23,343	
8,213	2 5 10	0 5 0	15,731 2 3	15,731 7 3	2 4 5	2 4 4	981 13 11	20,401 10 10	...	...	...	...	
26,969	0 3 4	3 0 0	1,819 2 9	1,822 2 9	1 5 4	1 5 4	51,080 8 7	56,740 5 11	...	...	...	...	
25,666	0 3 8	.....	1,236 4 10	1,236 4 10	3 0 8	3 0 8	37,434 13 0	43,269 4 11	...	...	...	...	
807,357	1 8 4	18,044 6 2	11,04,491 12 10	11,22,536 3 0	1 2 11	1 2 4	1,20,494 13 3	13,51,623 2 10	...	...	2	23,343	
3,627,807	2 10 6	4,65,633 13 7	80,29,340 4 2	84,94,974 1 9	1 13 6	1 12 10	26,19,073 5 7	1,22,47,695 9 7	...	...	18	487,841	

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(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmednagar.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,676,783 23 20	918,607 16 4	185,291 18 0	1 23 0	1,103,900 17 4	99,818 14 8	2,473,064 37 4	2,572,883 11 12	15,22,887 11 2
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	444,552 0 8	.....	444,552 0 8	.....	444,552 0 8	.....	.....	.....	50,416 8 7
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	106,321 33 12	.....	.....	.....	14,605 8 3
	Total ...	4,227,657 23 4	918,607 16 4	736,165 12 4	1 23 0	1,654,774 11 8	99,818 14 8	2,473,064 37 4	2,572,883 11 12	15,87,909 12 0
Khándesh.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	4,672,623 27 0	1,195,077 10 0	227,138 11 0	7,287 4 0	1,429,502 25 0	481,176 21 0	2,761,944 21 0	3,243,121 2 0	32,97,917 13 4
	2. Other Government villages for which statistics are available ...	294,362 33 0	290,894 6 0	3,357 6 0	.....	294,251 12 0	111 21 0	.....	111 21 0	30,061 6 8
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available	523,629 14 0	523,264 18 0	364 36 0	.....	523,629 14 0	.....	.....	.....	13,769 0 5
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	102,630 12 0	15,965 26 0	86,664 26 0	.....	102,630 12 0	.....	.....	.....	20,974 3 4
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	54,851 10 0	10,871 18 0	43,822 32 0	.....	54,694 10 0	157 0 0	.....	157 0 0	11,927 9 8
	Total ...	5,648,097 16 0	2,036,072 38 0	361,347 31 0	7,287 4 0	2,404,707 33 0	481,445 2 0	2,761,944 21 0	3,243,389 23 0	33,74,650 1 5
Násik.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	3,395,327 34 15½	1,071,673 21 7½	157,641 32 4	322 19 4	1,229,637 32 15½	145,865 34 4	2,019,824 7 12	2,165,690 2 0	14,61,423 0 0
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available	10,158 38 0	8,069 15 0	97 18 0	1,941 20 0	10,103 13 0	.....	50 25 0	50 25 0	468 11 10
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	168,062 12 8	.....	168,062 12 8	.....	168,062 12 8	.....	.....	.....	22,457 12 8
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	131,941 10 4	.....	131,941 10 4	.....	131,941 10 4	.....	.....	.....	6,078 0 5
	Total ...	3,705,490 15 11½	1,079,742 36 7½	457,742 83 0	2,263 39 4	1,539,749 28 11½	145,865 34 4	2,019,874 32 12	2,165,740 27 0	14,90,427 8 11
Poona.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,868,035 37 0	773,876 21 0	195,487 35 0	272 28 0	969,637 4 0	41,618 31 8	1,856,780 1 8	1,898,398 33 0	11,88,218 4 7
	3. Government villages for which statistics are not available	1,650 30 0	36 0 0	158 17 8	.....	194 17 8	83 32 8	1,372 20 0	1,456 12 8	1,829 4 9
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	469,113 1 8	96,697 20 4	372,415 21 4	.....	469,113 1 8	.....	.....	.....	32,755 2 11
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	37,765 37 8	2,908 21 12	34,857 15 12	.....	37,765 37 8	.....	.....	.....	3,786 2 11
	Total ...	3,376,565 26 0	873,518 23 0	602,919 9 8	272 28 0	1,476,710 20 8	41,702 24 0	1,858,152 21 8	1,899,855 5 8	12,26,598 15 2
Sátára.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,461,051 10 0	660,242 9 0	382,563 28 0	10 10 0	1,042,816 7 0	30,908 39 0	1,387,326 4 0	1,418,235 3 0	13,93,368 10 3
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	397,889 14 0	58,944 5 0	338,945 9 0	.....	397,889 14 0	.....	.....	.....	84,212 12 3
	5. Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	223,657 15 0	71,398 29 0	152,258 26 0	.....	223,657 15 0	.....	.....	.....	63,909 11 3
	Total ...	3,082,597 39 0	790,585 3 0	873,767 23 0	10 10 0	1,664,362 36 0	30,908 39 0	1,387,326 4 0	1,418,235 3 0	15,41,486 1 9
Sholápur.	1. Surveyed Government Rayatwári villages ...	2,703,094 28 0	394,872 36 0	215,994 6 0	257 21 0	611,124 23 0	31,699 1 0	2,060,271 4 0	2,091,970 5 0	10,41,168 10 10
	4. Surveyed alienated villages	196,712 30 0	36,520 17 0	160,192 13 0	.....	196,712 30 0	.....	.....	.....	17,044 3 1
	Total ...	2,899,807 18 0	431,393 13 0	376,186 19 0	257 21 0	807,837 13 0	31,699 1 0	2,060,271 4 0	2,091,970 5 0	10,58,212 13 11
	Grand Total ...	22,940,216 17 15½	6,129,920 9 11½	3,408,129 7 12	10,093 5 4	9,548,142 22 11½	831,439 34 12	12,560,634 0 8	13,392,073 35 4	1,02,79,285 5 2

TURE.

respectively in each District of the Central Division for the year 1887-88.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per Acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		No. of Towns	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
670,048	2 4 4	34,019 0 4	14,42,799 0 6	14,76,818 0 10	0 9 4	0 9 2	66,803 8 7	15,89,691 3 9	670,048	2 5 1	2	44,593	
75,330	0 10 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,75,681 9 4	2,26,099 1 11	75,330	3 0 0	...	...	
21,744	0 10 9	.....	.....	.....	...	...	67,556 11 3	82,162 3 6	...	.....	...	...	
767,122	2 2 0	34,019 0 4	14,42,799 0 6	14,76,818 0 10	0 9 4	0 9 2	3,10,041 13 2	18,97,951 9 2	745,378	2 6 11	2	44,593	
1,107,140	1 15 8	2,25,072 14 2	30,96,468 12 10	33,21,541 11 0	1 1 11	1 0 5	2,09,101 1 4	35,07,018 14 8	1,107,140	3 2 8	6	80,113	
23,258	1 4 8	30 5 0	.....	30 5 0	...	0 4 4	2,986 13 3	33,048 3 11	.....	.....	...	...	
37,600	0 5 10	.....	.....	.....	...	...	191 13 4	13,960 13 9	.....	.....	...	...	
39,177	0 8 7	2,764 1 0	.....	2,764 1 0	...	...	65,283 10 4	86,257 13 8	39,177	2 3 3	1	10,068	
28,939	0 6 7	.....	.....	.....	...	...	56,177 10 7	68,105 4 3	.....	.....	...	...	
1,236,114	2 11 8	2,27,887 4 2	30,96,468 12 10	33,24,336 1 0	1 1 11	1 0 5	3,33,741 0 10	37,08,391 2 3	1,146,317	3 2 1	7	90,181	
666,359	2 8 1	56,901 10 11	13,66,416 15 5	14,23,318 10 4	0 10 9	0 10 6	81,667 8 3	15,43,090 8 3	666,359	2 5 0	2	35,874	
1,929	0 3 10	.....	41 10 0	41 10 0	0 13 2	0 13 2	43 12 0	512 7 10	.....	.....	...	...	
42,594	0 8 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1,01,995 11 2	1,24,453 7 10	42,594	2 14 9	...	...	
58,125	0 1 8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	92,207 4 0	98,285 4 5	.....	.....	1	17,686	
769,007	1 15 0	56,901 10 11	13,66,458 9 5	14,23,360 4 4	0 10 9	0 10 6	2,75,914 3 5	17,66,341 12 4	708,953	2 5 7	3	53,559	
592,831	2 0 0	17,299 11 6	11,26,081 11	11,43,381 7 0	0 9 8	0 9 7	83,480 7 9	12,71,698 12 4	592,831	2 2 3	1	128,179	
706	2 9 8	132 1 10	1,619 8 8	1,751 10 6	1 2 10	1 3 2	179 11 2	2,018 15 11	.....	.....	...	...	
105,544	0 4 11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,26,067 9 10	2,58,822 12 9	105,544	2 7 2	...	...	
20,137	0 3 0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	30,538 3 0	34,324 5 11	.....	.....	...	...	
719,218	1 11 3	17,431 13 4	11,27,701 4 2	11,45,133 1 6	0 9 8	0 9 7	3,40,265 15 9	15,66,364 14 11	698,375	2 3 0	1	128,179	
794,935	1 12 0	8,064 12 0	12,00,018 15 0	12,08,083 11 0	0 13 10	0 13 7	2,37,303 0 0	16,80,666 10 3	794,935	2 1 9	4	62,639	
141,857	0 9 5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,59,621 2 0	3,43,833 14 3	141,857	1 15 7	...	...	
124,469	0 8 2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2,10,716 12 0	2,74,626 7 3	.....	.....	...	...	
1,061,261	1 7 2	8,064 12 0	12,00,018 15 0	12,08,083 11 0	0 13 10	0 13 7	7,57,640 14 0	22,99,126 15 9	936,792	2 2 6	4	62,639	
552,947	1 14 1	11,726 1 9	9,71,728 13 0	9,83,454 14 9	0 7 6	0 7 6	65,001 2 8	11,06,169 13 6	552,947	2 0 0	3	92,907	
29,604	0 9 2	.....	.....	.....	...	0 7 6	72,534 6 1	89,578 9 2	29,604	3 0 0	...	...	
582,551	1 13 0	11,726 1 9	9,71,728 13 0	9,83,454 14 9	0 7 6	0 7 6	1,37,535 8 9	11,95,748 6 8	582,551	2 0 11	3	92,907	
5,315,273	1 15 0	3,56,010 10 6	92,05,175 6 11	95,61,186 1 5	0 11 9	0 11 5	21,55,139 7 11	1,24,34,424 13 1	4,818,366	2 7 3	20	472,058	

A.—AGRICUL

(5).—Statement showing the average Incidence of Land Revenue and of Assessment per head and per acre

District.	Classes of Villages.	Total Area.	Exempted or Privileged Areas.				Remainder fully assessed.			Total Government Land Revenue (excluding Cesses).
			Not available for Cultivation or unassessed.	Alienated.	Free or reduced by special Agreement.	Total.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,276,089 6 11	554,452 27 1	527,306 22 5	107 27 0	1,081,866 36 6	81,935 0 8	1,112,287 9 13	1,194,222 10 5	13,50,284 15 2
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	540,038 39 0	82,313 35 0	454,110 17 0	.....	536,424 12 0	61 35 0	3,552 32 0	3,614 27 0	82,387 2 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	26,604 7 13	63 20 6	26,178 6 0	.....	26,241 26 6	.....	362 21 8	362 21 8	5,215 5 1
	Total ...	2,842,732 13 9	636,830 2 7	1,007,595 5 5	107 27 0	1,644,532 34 12	81,996 35 8	1,116,202 23 5	1,198,199 18 13	14,37,887 6 3
Bijapur.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	3,205,892 17 14	352,479 34 8	676,875 3 14	.....	1,029,354 38 6	171,530 15 0	2,005,007 4 8	2,176,537 19 8	12,56,228 8 0
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	395,525 11 0	29,941 25 0	360,437 30 0	.....	390,379 15 0	651 19 0	4,494 17 0	5,145 36 0	70,837 12 9
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	212 37 12	4 17 0	.....	.....	4 17 0	13 16 12	195 4 0	208 20 12	2,474 10 5
	Total ...	3,601,630 26 10	382,425 36 8	1,037,312 33 14	.....	1,419,738 30 6	172,195 10 12	2,009,696 25 8	2,181,891 36 4	13,29,540 15 2
Dharwar.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,688,051 13 7	466,245 33 9	614,661 29 2	29 37 0	1,080,937 19 11	61,208 2 6	1,545,905 31 6	1,607,113 33 12	24,15,370 5 2
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,165 24 0	70 30 0	118 0 0	.....	188 30 0	647 9 0	329 25 0	976 34 0	261 10 5
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	180,901 1 0	29,691 33 0	146,834 11 0	322 27 0	176,848 31 0	102 17 0	3,949 33 0	4,052 10 0	74,926 3 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	1,681 31 0	16 16 0	1,304 26 0	.....	1,321 2 0	36 10 0	324 19 0	360 29 0	3,361 15 7
	Total ...	2,871,799 29 7	496,024 32 9	762,918 26 2	352 24 0	1,259,296 2 11	61,993 38 6	1,550,509 28 6	1,612,503 26 12	24,93,920 2 2
Kanara.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	2,353,321 10 13	1,994,861 21 6½	494 26 2	710 6 6	1,996,066 13 14½	56,240 26 3	301,014 10 11¾	357,254 36 14¼	8,98,737 10 9
	2 Other Government Rayatwari villages for which statistics are available ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,273 0 6
	Total ...	2,353,321 10 13	1,994,861 21 6½	494 26 2	710 6 6	1,996,066 13 14½	56,240 26 3	301,014 10 11¾	357,254 36 14¾	9,72,010 11 3
Kolaba.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	571,565 39 12	278,830 24 12	4,226 1 8	85 0 0	283,141 26 4	5,941 8 12	282,483 4 12	288,424 13 8	6,24,202 8 0
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	531,867 4 4	229,730 30 4	15,221 28 12	.....	244,952 19 0	.....	286,914 25 4	286,914 25 4	2,89,993 3 5
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	73 29 12	73 29 12	.....	.....	73 29 12	.....	.....	.....	64 5 11
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	3,466 0 4	1,118 9 0	2,342 23 4	.....	3,460 32 4	.....	5 8 0	5 8 0	310 4 0
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	26,995 14 4	348 2 0	26,570 5 12	.....	26,918 7 12	.....	77 6 8	77 6 8	11,071 12 3
	Total ...	1,133,968 8 4	510,101 15 12	48,360 19 4	85 0 0	558,546 35 0	5,941 8 12	569,480 4 8	575,421 13 4	9,25,732 1 7
Ratnagiri.	1 Surveyed Government Rayatwari villages ...	129,095 18 0	50,381 11 8	2,875 2 8	.....	53,256 14 0	387 25 12	75,451 18 4	75,839 4 0	83,290 5 5
	2 Other Government villages for which statistics are available	1,619,058 19 4	477,695 26 4	6,058 7 12	0 32 8	483,754 26 8	628 23 0	1,134,675 0 12	1,135,303 32 12	5,33,006 14 0
	3 Government villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,91,754 0 1
	4 Surveyed alienated villages	31,924 11 0	9,627 11 8	21,999 29 4	.....	31,627 0 12	6 2 0	291 8 4	297 10 4	2,120 7 1
	5 Alienated villages for which statistics are not available	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,680 15 0
	Total ...	1,780,078 8 4	537,704 9 4	30,932 39 8	0 32 8	568,638 1 4	1,022 10 12	1,210,417 36 4	1,211,440 7 0	8,64,852 9 7
	Grand Total ...	14,583,530 16 15	4,557,047 37 14½	2,887,614 30 3	1,256 9 14	7,446,318 37 15½	379,390 10 5	6,757,321 8 10¾	7,136,711 18 15¾	80,23,943 14 0
	Total for Presidency Proper	46,459,463 17 10½	13,528,669 30 4¼	7,663,564 31 15½	30,291 21 6	21,222,526 3 9¾	1,570,100 8 3¾	23,666,837 5 13	25,236,937 14 0¾	2,79,31,351 7 2

TURE—*continued.*

respectively in each District of the Southern Division for the year 1887-88.

Total Population.	Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population (Column 11 divided by Column 12).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.			Incidence per acre of Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed Land.		Fully assessed Area only.			Incidence of Land Revenue per head of Population of fully assessed Area (Column 20 divided by Column 21).	Towns of 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards.		Remarks.
		On unoccupied Land.	On occupied Land.	Total.	Occupied Land only (Column 15 divided by Column 9).	Total assessed Area (Column 16 divided by Column 10).	Net Alienations.	Total of Columns 11 and 19.	Population.		Number of Towns.	Population.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			
689,741	1 15 4	25,691 11 0	10,34,970 3 0	10,60,661 14 0	0 14 11	0 14 3	3,16,551 5 7	16,66,886 4 9	689,741	2 6 8	3	54,769	
137,369	0 9 7	41 8 6	3,821 9 0	3,863 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 1	2,35,044 14 11	3,17,432 0 11	137,369	2 4 10	...	...	
34,496	0 2 5	6 10 10	298 5 0	304 15 10	0 13 2	0 13 6	69,608 4 5	74,823 9 6	34,496	2 2 8	...	...	
862,106	1 10 8	25,739 13 10	10,39,090 1 0	10,64,829 14 10	0 14 11	0 14 3	6,21,204 8 11	20,59,091 15 2	862,106	2 6 3	3	54,769	
551,683	2 4 5	39,298 8 0	10,63,961 2 0	11,03,259 10 0	0 8 6	0 8 1	2,49,281 12 11	15,05,510 4 11	551,683	2 11 8	3	34,923	
67,813	1 0 9	253 6 0	2,365 2 0	2,618 8 0	0 8 5	0 8 2	1,28,542 2 0	1,99,379 14 9	67,813	2 15 1	...	...	
7,425	0 5 4	32 0 0	345 11 5	377 11 5	1 12 4	1 13 0	17,806 10 3	20,281 4 8	7,425	2 11 8	...	...	
626,921	2 1 11	39,583 14 0	10,66,671 15 5	11,06,255 13 5	0 8 6	0 8 1	3,95,630 9 2	17,25,171 8 4	626,921	2 12 0	3	34,923	
819,193	2 15 2	46,393 5 0	18,91,969 10 0	19,38,867 15 0	1 3 7	1 3 4	3,78,530 0 7	27,93,900 5 9	819,193	3 6 7	4	64,910	
228	1 2 4	393 0 0	171 12 0	564 12 0	0 8 4	0 9 3	38 9 7	300 4 0	228	1 5 1	...	...	
52,681	1 6 9	168 0 0	3,682 6 1	3,850 6 1	0 14 11	0 15 2	91,068 2 9	1,65,994 5 9	52,681	3 2 5	...	...	
21,453	0 2 6	78 4 0	767 6 6	845 10 6	2 5 11	2 5 7	51,073 9 6	54,435 9 1	21,453	2 8 7	...	...	
893,555	2 12 8	47,537 9 0	18,96,591 2 7	19,44,128 11 7	1 3 7	1 3 3	5,20,710 6 5	30,14,630 8 7	893,555	3 6 0	4	64,910	
392,896	2 4 7	59,260 5 11	8,78,293 11 5	9,37,554 1 4	2 14 8	2 9 11	5,038 2 6	9,03,775 13 3	392,896	2 4 10	...	...	
28,944	2 8 6	2,580 14 3	72,438 13 3	75,019 11 6	...	...	12 5 3	73,285 5 9	28,944	2 8 6	...	...	
421,840	2 4 10	61,841 4 2	9,50,732 8 8	10,12,573 12 10	3 2 6	2 13 4	5,050 7 9	9,77,061 3 0	421,840	2 5 1	...	...	
284,759	2 3 1	3,672 14 10	6,13,755 9 2	6,17,428 8 0	2 2 9	2 2 3	11,195 3 4	6,35,487 11 4	284,759	2 3 8	1	10,351	
172,026	1 1 0	.....	2,81,484 15 6	2,81,484 15 6	0 15 8	0 15 8	15,476 5 5	3,05,469 8 10	172,026	1 12 5	...	...	
...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	64 5 11	...	...	...	...	
1,962	0 2 6	.....	24 13 0	24 13 0	4 12 4	4 12 4	4,124 14 3	4,435 2 3	1,962	2 4 2	...	...	
24,083	0 7 4	.....	181 7 0	181 7 0	2 5 7	2 5 7	55,365 15 2	66,437 11 5	24,083	2 12 2	...	...	
482,830	1 14 8	3,672 14 10	8,95,446 12 8	8,99,119 11 6	1 9 2	1 9 0	86,162 6 2	10,11,894 7 9	482,830	2 1 7	1	10,351	
99,388	0 13 5	215 0 0	79,144 3 2	79,359 3 2	1 0 9	1 0 9	6,754 13 4	90,045 2 9	99,388	0 14 6	2	30,398	
615,974	0 15 2	550 8 6	5,71,032 5 3	5,71,582 13 9	0 8 1	0 8 1	23,780 14 9	6,06,787 12 9	615,974	0 15 9	...	...	
225,013	0 13 8	.....	1,86,807 7 2	1,86,807 7 2	...	...	11,582 1 0	2,03,336 1 1	225,013	0 14 6	...	...	
20,205	0 1 8	2 3 0	132 6 6	134 9 6	0 7 3	0 7 3	14,261 4 3	16,381 11 4	20,205	0 13 0	...	...	
36,510	0 2 1	.....	779 3 2	779 3 2	...	...	22,580 4 9	27,261 3 9	36,510	0 11 11	...	...	
997,090	0 13 11	767 11 6	8,37,895 9 3	8,38,663 4 9	0 11 1	0 11 1	78,959 6 1	9,43,811 15 8	997,090	0 15 2	2	30,398	
4,284,342	1 14 0	1,79,143 3 4	66,86,428 1 7	68,65,571 4 11	0 15 10	0 15 5	17,07,717 12 6	97,31,661 10 6	4,284,342	2 4 4	13	195,351	
13,227,422	2 1 9	10,00,787 11 5	2,39,20,943 12 8	2,49,21,731 8 1	1 0 2	0 15 9	64,81,930 10 0	3,44,13,782 1 2	...	...	51	1,155,250	

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A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(5A.)—Statement showing average Incidence of Land Revenue for each District in the Province of Sind for the year 1887-88 per acre and per head of population in Surveyed Khálsa Rayatwári Villages.

Districts.	Area of Surveyed Kha'lsa Rayatwa'ri Villages.				Land Revenue of Area of Column 2 (exclusive of Cesses).	Population of Surveyed Khálsa Rayatwári Villages.	Incidence of Land Revenue, Column 5.			Remarks.
	Cultivated (occupied).		Uncultivated.	Total.			For Total Area (Column 4).	For occupied Area (Column 2).	Per head of Population (Column 6).	
	Cultivated.	Fallow unassessed.								
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Upper Sind Frontier	133,097 30	241,938 0	286,299 10	661,335 0	3,18,079 6 10	.....	0 7 8	0 13 7	.....	Information to fill in Column 6 not available for settled and unsettled villages separately.
Shikárpur	622,976 25	584,897 13	2,012,876 22	3,220,750 20	21,22,211 11 6	.....	0 10 7	1 12 1	.....	
Hyderabad	785,674 31	916,586 27	1,695,196 39	3,397,458 17	15,93,105 0 10	.....	0 7 6	0 15 0	.....	
Karáchi...	280,320 4	315,002 20	1,799,646 22	2,394,969 6	6,86,986 7 0	.....	0 4 7	1 2 6	.....	
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	1,822,069 10	2,058,424 20	5,794,019 13	9,674,513 3	47,20,382 10 2	.....	0 7 10	1 10 3	.....	

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the Number and Extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, (with details of each district) for the year 1887-88.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Northern Division.													
		Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.		Thána.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	14,384	9,042	32,106	35,526	7,797	3,184	9,639	13,536	27,220	9,646	43,464	1,268	134,610	72,202
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	23,057	8,463	24,979	17,302	12,196	2,120	14,954	6,829	27,743	3,150	25,791	657	128,720	38,611
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	5,181	1,068	2,033	1,325	1,255	382	4,718	959	5,825	332	7,339	347	26,351	4,413
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres .	224	126	125	74	16	55	297	75	234	12	846	65	1,742	407
5	Over 500 acres	16	38	3	11	.....	6	14	8	2	...	18	1	53	64
	Total Number of Holdings ...	42,862	18,737	59,246	54,328	21,264	5,747	29,622	21,407	61,024	13,140	77,958	2,338	291,976	115,697
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 530,092 17 0	A. g. a. 251,427 32 0	A. g. a. 399,341 3 0	A. g. a. 341,186 8 0	A. g. a. 203,643 17 0	A. g. a. 62,524 0 0	A. g. a. 461,266 8 0	A. g. a. 175,365 8 0	A. g. a. 6,49,268 4 12	A. g. a. 71,940 34 0	A. g. a. 9,26,347 16 12¼	A. g. a. 48,198 38 11¼	A. g. a. 3,169,953 26 8¼	A. g. a. 950,643 0 11¼
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent .	Rs. a. p. 8,58,689 11 9	Rs. a. p. 1,37,239 2 0	Rs. a. p. 13,30,876 3 9	Rs. a. p. 5,51,277 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2,09,928 12 2	Rs. a. p. 19,855 8 0	Rs. a. p. 19,40,159 0 10	Rs a. p 2,12,007 11 2	Rs. a. p. 21,41,628-15 6	Rs. a. p. 1,04,642 5 5	Rs. a. p. 10,85,705 3 0	Rs. a. p. 27,238 11 9	Rs. a. p. 75,66,987 15 0	Rs. a. p. 10,52,260 14 4
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A g. a. 12 15 0	A. g. a. 13 17 0	A. g. a. 6 30 0	A. g. a. 6 11 0	A. g. a. 9 23 0	A. g. a. 10 35 0	A. g. a. 15 23 0	A. g. a. 8 8 0	A. g. a. 10 25 9	A. g. a. 5 19 0	A. g. a. 11 35 5	A. g. a. 20 24 10	A. g. a. 10 34 4	A. g. a. 8 8 11
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 20 0 6	Rs. a. p. 7 5 2	Rs. a. p. 22 7 5	Rs. a. p. 10 2 4	Rs. a. p. 9 14 0	Rs. a. p. 3 7 3	Rs. a. p. 65 7 11	Rs. a. p. 9 14 6	Rs. a. p. 35 1 6	Rs. a. p. 7 15 5	Rs. a. p. 13 14 10	Rs. a. p. 11 10 5	Rs. a. p. 25 14 8	Rs. a. p. 9 1 6
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre...	1 9 11	0 8 9	3 5 4	1 9 10	1 0 6	0 5 1	4 3 4	1 3 4	3 4 9	1 7 3	1 2 9	0 9 1	2 6 2	1 1 9

No.	Details of Holdings.	Central Division.													
		Ahmednagar.		Khándesh.		Násik.		Poona.		Sátára.		Sholápur.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	3,608	346	9,601	2,142	10,396	877	11,162	1,115	12,603	5,844	1,217	220	48,587	10,544
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	25,687	1,788	70,776	7,626	25,946	2,590	27,940	1,966	24,373	7,574	12,451	1,051	187,673	22,595
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres .	31,632	2,079	35,201	1,926	24,303	1,492	23,180	1,947	16,726	2,892	24,946	1,530	155,988	11,866
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres .	4,067	333	1,699	152	3,496	351	2,342	357	1,861	493	4,000	409	17,465	2,100
5	Over 500 acres	20	6	12	21	36	9	14	15	32	35	49	33	163	119
	Total Number of Holdings ...	65,014	4,552	117,289	11,867	64,177	5,319	64,638	5,400	56,095	16,843	42,663	3,243	409,876	47,224
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 2,473,064 37 4	A. g. a. 185,291 18 0	A. g. a. 2,761,944 21 0	A. g. a. 227,138 11 0	A. g. a. 2,019,824 7 12	A. g. a. 157,641 32 4	A. g. a. 1,856,780 1 8	A. g. a. 195,487 35 0	A. g. a. 1,387,326 4 0	A. g. a. 382,563 28 0	A. g. a. 2,060,271 4 0	A. g. a. 215,994 6 0	A. g. a. 12,559,210 35 8	A. g. a. 1,364,117 10 4
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 14,42,799 0 6	Rs. a. p. 45,303 14 2	Rs. a. p. 30,96,468 12 10	Rs. a. p. 1,15,297 14 2	Rs. a. p. 13,66,416 15 5	Rs. a. p. 58,100 9 3	Rs. a. p. 11,26,081 11 6	Rs. a. p. 45,508 11 0	Rs. a. p. 12,00,018 15 0	Rs. a. p. 176,118 14 0	Rs. a. p. 9,71,728 13 0	Rs. a. p. 37,023 12 4	Rs. a. p. 92,03,514 4 8	Rs. a. p. 4,77,443 10 11
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 38 1 8	A. g. a. 40 28 0	A. g. a. 23 22 0	A. g. a. 19 5 0	A. g. a. 31 19 0	A. g. a. 29 25 0	A. g. a. 28 29 0	A. g. a. 36 8 0	A. g. a. 24 29 0	A. g. a. 22 28 8	A. g. a. 48 11 10	A. g. a. 66 24 2	A. g. a. 30 26 2	A. g. a. 28 35 7
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding, ...	Rs. a. p. 22 3 0	Rs. a. p. 9 15 6	Rs. a. p. 26 6 5	Rs. a. p. 9 11 6	Rs. a. p. 21 4 8	Rs. a. p. 10 14 9	Rs. a. p. 17 6 8	Rs. a. p. 3 6 10	Rs. a. p. 21 6 3	Rs. a. p. 10 7 3	Rs. a. p. 22 12 5	Rs. a. p. 11 6 7	Rs. a. p. 22 7 3	Rs. a. p. 10 1 9
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 9 4	0 3 11	1 1 11	0 8 1	0 10 9	0 5 3	0 9 8	0 3 8	0 13 10	0 7 4	0 7 6	0 2 9	0 11 8	0 5 7

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(6).—Statement showing the Number and Extent of Holdings in Surveyed Government Rayatwári Villages in each of the several districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, (with details of each district), for the year 1887-88—continued.

Southern Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Belgaum.		Bijápur.		Dhárwár.		Kánara.		Kolába.		Ratnágiri.		Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	6,812	3,110	2,437	771	6,280	2,054	16,438	19	29,282	41	5,545	402	66,794	6,767
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	28,832	8,153	30,059	6,581	34,733	9,998	11,149	15	11,595	94	2,481	41	118,849	24,882
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	12,916	4,043	26,605	5,618	19,488	4,952	2,329	4	1,744	13	651	15	63,733	14,645
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres	889	775	2,452	857	1,202	872	257	.....	187	2	62	3	5,049	2,509
5	Over 500 acres	12	61	44	69	12	52	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	81	182
	Total Number of Holdings ...	49,461	16,142	61,597	13,896	61,715	17,928	30,178	38	42,816	520	8,739	461	254,506	48,985
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 1,112,287 9 13	A. g. a. 527,306 22 5	A. g. a. 3,005,007 4 8	A. g. a. 574,558 17 14	A. g. a. 1,546,235 16 6	A. g. a. 614,778 37 2	A. g. a. 301,014 10 11½	A. g. a. 494 26 2	A. g. a. 282,483 4 12	A. g. a. 4,226 1 8	A. g. a. 75,451 18 4	A. g. a. 2,575 2 8	A. g. a. 5,322,478 24 6½	A. g. a. 1,724,239 27 7
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 10,34,970 3 0	Rs. a. p. 2,76,839 15 11	Rs. a. p. 10,63,961 2 0	Rs. a. p. 146,113 10 10	Rs. a. p. 1,892,141 6 0	Rs. a. p. 4,88,496 4 3	Rs. a. p. 8,78,293 11 5	Rs. a. p. 21 9 2	Rs. a. p. 6,13,755 9 2	Rs. a. p. 3,819 4 6	Rs. a. p. 79,144 3 2	Rs. a. p. 822 11 1	Rs. a. p. 55,62,266 2 9	Rs. a. p. 9,16,113 7 9
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 22 19 8	A. g. a. 32 26 11	A. g. a. 32 22 0	A. g. a. 41 13 14	A. g. a. 25 2 3	A. g. a. 34 11 11	A. g. a. 9 38 15	A. g. a. 13 0 11	A. g. a. 6 23 14	A. g. a. 8 5 1	A. g. a. 8 25 6	A. g. a. 6 9 7	A. g. a. 20 36 8	A. g. a. 35 8 0
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 20 14 10	Rs. a. p. 17 2 5	Rs. a. p. 17 4 4	Rs. a. p. 10 8 3	Rs. a. p. 30 10 7	Rs. a. p. 27 4 0	Rs. a. p. 29 1 8	Rs. a. p. 0 9 1	Rs. a. p. 14 5 4	Rs. a. p. 7 5 6	Rs. a. p. 9 0 11	Rs. a. p. 1 12 7	Rs. a. p. 21 13 8	Rs. a. p. 18 11 3
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 14 11	0 8 5	0 8 6	0 4 1	1 3 7	0 12 9	2 14 8	0 0 8	2 2 9	0 14 6	1 0 9	0 4 7	1 0 9	0 8 6

Sind Division.

No.	Details of Holdings.	Upper Sind Frontier.		Shikárpur.		Hyderabad.		Karáchi.		Thar and Párkar.		Total.		Grand Total.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.
	Number of Holdings.														
1	Under and up to 5 acres ...	116	8	29,938	138	3,180	134	4,907	39			38,141	319	288,132	39,632
2	Over 5 and up to 25 acres ...	367	3	34,210	105	13,522	227	8,834	35			56,933	370	492,175	86,458
3	Over 25 and up to 100 acres ...	506	.....	6,864	28	7,599	156	2,983	29			17,952	213	264,534	31,137
4	Over 100 and up to 500 acres...	485	1	1,256	34	2,756	137	924	45			5,421	217	29,677	5,233
5	Over 500 acres	200	.....	144	27	403	101	83	38			830	166	1,127	531
	Total Number of Holdings ...	1,674	12	72,412	332	27,460	755	17,731	186	Unsettled.	Unsettled.	119,277	1,285	1,075,635	213,191
	Total Area ...	A. g. a. 374,702 6 0	A. g. a. 333 24 0	A. g. a. 1,159,598 23 0	A. g. a. 48,275 15 0	A. g. a. 1,501,781 24 0	A. g. a. 200,479 34 0	A. g. a. 524,017 38 0	A. g. a. 71,304 26 0			A. g. a. 3,560,100 11 0	A g. a. 320,393 19 0	A. g. a. 24,611,748 17 7	A, g. a. 4,359,393 17 6½
	Total Assessment or Quit-rent.	Rs. a. p. 3,18,079 6 10	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 21,17,726 3 6	Rs. a. p. 4,485 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1,565,772 9 10	Rs. a. p. 27,332 7 0	Rs. a. p. 6,83,668 3 0	Rs. a. p. 3,318 4 0			Rs. a. p. 46,85,246 7 2	Rs. a. p. 35,136 3 0	Rs. a. p. 2,70,18,014 13 2	Rs. a. p. 24,80,954 4 0
	Average Area of Holdings ...	A. g. a. 223 33 0	A. g. a. 27 32 0	A. g. a. 16 1 0	A. g. a. 145 16 0	A. g. a. 54 28 0	A. g. a. 265 21 0	A. g. a. 29 22 0	A. g. a. 383 14 0			A. g. a. 29 34 0	A. g. a. 249 13 0	A. g. a. 22 35 4	A, g. a. 20 17 15
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Holding	Rs. a. p. 190 0 2	.....	Rs. a. p. 29 3 11	Rs. a. p. 13 8 2	Rs. a. p. 57 0 4	Rs. a. p. 36 3 3	Rs. a. p. 38 8 11	Rs. a. p. 17 13 5			Rs. a. p. 39 4 6	Rs. a. p. 27 5 6	Rs. a. p. 25 1 11	Rs. a. p. 11 10 2
	Average Assessment or Quit-rent per Acre	0 13 7	.....	1 13 2	0 1 5	1 0 8	0 2 2	1 4 10	0 0 8			1 5 0	0 1 9	1 1 6	0 9 1

A.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(7).—Statement showing other varieties of Tenure than Rayatwári with the Number of Estates under each variety of Tenure and the Area and Revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1887-88.

	District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Total Payment to Government on Area of the several Tenures.	Average Payment to Government on each Estate.	Incidence of Column 8 per Acre, Column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	343	439	1,182,816 31	3,448 18	3,54,981 4 5	1,034 14 11	0 4 10
		C. Mewási	41	72	79,334 10	1,934 39	11,277 4 0	275 0 11	0 2 3
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	52	42	123,518 6	2,375 13	15,340 0 10	295 0 0	0 1 11
	Kaira	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	2	1	6,104 1	3,052 0	6,202 10 10	3,101 5 5	1 0 3
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	63	146	83,133 4	1,319 22	49,473 2 5	785 4 7	0 9 6
	Panch Mahals.	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	185½	53	230,581 0	1,243 0	37,546 15 4	202 6 6	0 2 8
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	82½	487	130,760 28	1,594 25	14,504 12 5	176 14 2	0 1 9
	Broach	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	16	27	19,903 10	1,243 38	18,661 9 5	1,166 5 7	0 15 0
	Surat	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	42½	75	43,290 0	1,030 28	42,594 15 5	1,014 2 7	0 15 8
	Thána	A. Khoti	18	14	10,431 36	579 22	19,419 12 11	1,078 14 1	1 13 9
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	103	103	116,360 3	1,129 28	11,494 5 3	111 9 6	0 1 6
	Total ..	A. Khoti	18	14	10,431 36	579 22	19,419 12 11	1,078 14 1	1 13 9
		B. Tálukdári	530½	493	1,419,501 32	2,678 12	3,98,720 14 7	752 5 2	0 4 5
		C. Mewási	41	72	79,334 10	1,93 39	11,277 4 0	275 0 11	0 2 3
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	359	880	516,965 13	144 12	1,52,068 13 9	424 12 4	0 4 8
		Total A., B., C. & D. ..	948½	1,459	2,026,233 11	2,136 10	5,81,496 13 3	613 1 1	0 4 7
Central Division.	Násik	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	195	191	309,732 20	1,588 14	28,975 9 11	148 9 5	0 1 5
	Khándesh ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	585	6,708	975,473 30	1,667 19	74,670 11 9	127 10 3	0 1 2
	Ahmednagar ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	151	196	550,873 34	3,640 32	64,500 7 10	427 2 5	0 1 10
	Poona	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	208¾	383	508,530 28	2,444 34	38,380 10 7	184 8 4	0 1 2
	Sholápur ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	52	717	160,193 13	3,081 31	17,044 3 1	327 12 4	0 1 8
	Sátára	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	397	7,104	491,203 36	1,237 11	1,48,122 7 6	373 1 8	0 4 9
	Total ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	1,588¾	15,299	2,996,008 1	1,885 30	3,71,694 2 8	233 15 3	0 1 11
		Total A., B., C. & D. ..	1,588¾	15,299	2,996,008 1	1,885 30	3,71,694 2 8	233 15 3	0 1 11

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A.—AGRICULTURE—*concluded.*

(7).—Statement showing other varieties of Tenure than Rayatwári with the Number of Estates under each variety of Tenure and the Area and Revenue paid to Government under each such variety for the year 1887-88—concluded.

	District.	Kind of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Holders or Share-holders.	Gross Area in Acres.	Average Area of each Estate.	Total Payment to Government on Area of the several Tenures.	Average Payment to Government on each Estate.	Incidence of Column 8 per Acre, Column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Southern Division.	Belgaum ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	241	199	560,643 7	2,351 8	87,602 7 1	363 7 11	0 2 5
	Dhárwár ..	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	183	147	256,591 17	1,402 5	67,233 15 4	367 6 4	0 4 2
	Bijápur	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	165	3,284	436,553 3	2,645 31	73,308 15 2	444 4 8	0 2 8
	Kánara	A. Khoti	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
	Ratnágiri ..	A. Khoti	1,217½	15,315	1,788,569 36	1,469 2	7,74,760 14 1	636 5 8	0 6 11
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	68	132	96,785 26	1,520 16	6,801 6 1	107 15 4	0 1 1
	Kolába	A. Khoti	459	1,508	488,737 5	1,064 35	2,69,264 2 9	586 10 1	0 8 10
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	120	212	73,541 14	612 33	32,111 0 11	267 9 5	0 6 11
	Total ..	A. Khoti	1,676½	16,823	2,277,357 1	1,358 16	10,44,025 0 10	622 11 10	0 7 4
		B. Tálukdári	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		C. Mewási	..	..	....	....	....	....	....
		D. Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c. ..	772	3,924	1,430,114 27	1,852 19	2,67,057 12 7	345 14 10	0 2 11
		Total A., B., C. & D. ..	2,448½	20,747	3,707,471 28	1,514 7	13,11,082 13 5	535 7 5	0 5 8
Sind Division.	Karáchi	Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c.	9	9	34,085 24	3,787 11	1,228 8 0	176 8 0	0 0 8
	Hyderabad ..	Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c.	22	22	284,776 23	12,944 15	11,673 8 0	530 9 9	0 0 7
	Shikárpur ..	Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c.	10	10	279,085 15	27,908 21	5,010 5 0	501 0 6	0 0
	*Thar and Párkar.	Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c.	..	..	....	....	....	..	..
	Upper Sind Frontier	Udhad Jamábandi, &c., &c.	7	7	40,718 18	5,816 36	383 9 0	54 12 8	0 0 1
		Total ..	48	48	638,665 35	13,305 21	18,295 14 0	381 2 8	0 0 6
		GRAND TOTAL ..	5,033½	37,553	9,368,378 35	1,861 0	22,82,569 11 4	453 6 10	0 3 10

* Unsettled.

NOTE.—Ináms and Jághirs of all kinds in all the Collectorates of the Central and Sind Divisions have been shown under the heading "Udhad Jamábandi, &c."

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Climate during 1887.

Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperatures in the shade.												Cloud Proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum Reading.	Mean of minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of maximum Reading.	Mean of minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean of maximum Reading.	Mean of minimum Reading.	Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
1887.																				
Jacobabad	0·59	0·66	0·00	1·15	116·0	78·2	122·4	68·9	109·2	86·0	115·4	82·9	77·5	44·0	88·4	34·1	2·05	1·01	0·74	
Bickaneer	0·62	5·08	0·02	5·72	110·6	84·8	116·2	78·7	99·4	81·6	105·1	76·7	77·3	53·7	84·7	45·0	2·06	4·12	1·07	
Hyderabad	1·11	2·49	0·00	3·60	108·1	78·8	118·0	74·2	98·4	80·4	105·4	76·4	*	53·9	*	48·8	0·66	2·72	1·09	* Readings rejected.
Karáchi	1·08	2·25	0·00	3·33	91·5	78·9	97·0	73·7	89·1	80·1	94·5	76·1	80·4	56·2	86·9	46·5	1·30	5·57	0·91	
Bhúj	0·00	11·36	0·19	11·55	99·9	76·5	111·2	72·7	87·9	76·8	97·2	73·9	83·6	57·3	90·5	51·1	0·55	5·32	0·94	
Deesa	0·00	13·41	0·23	13·64	106·6	77·2	115·0	74·5	88·6	76·7	101·4	73·9	86·0	54·1	91·8	48·3	1·95	7·61	2·56	
Mount Abu	0·01	77·21	0·26	77·47	89·3	72·0	97·4	64·6	72·6	65·2	81·8	61·9	65·9	53·4	74·1	48·0	1·16	6·94	1·22	
Neemuch	†	39·94	0·72	†	105·9	78·1	111·3	74·2	84·7	73·2	94·2	69·8	78·9	49·5	85·3	45·9	†	5·47	2·31	† Returns incomplete.
Indore	0·37	36·35	3·49	40·21	102·5	75·6	108·3	68·2	81·0	71·5	91·6	67·2	78·1	50·2	81·3	44·4	1·10	7·89	2·18	
Rájkot	0·01	25·93	0·26	26·20	104·8	75·4	113·5	72·2	87·9	74·8	98·9	72·2	86·8	54·6	90·2	48·6	0·76	3·21	1·63	
Surat	0·50	37·08	2·01	39·59	94·3	78·3	96·0	72·5	84·0	76·1	91·9	73·8	87·1	†	91·8	†	1·50	7·82	2·79	
Akola	0·60	39·64	11·84	49·38	106·2	79·9	111·1	69·7	84·9	72·7	92·9	70·5	81·4	49·6	84·6	41·0	1·79	7·94	2·02	
Amráoti	2·86	35·46	9·21	47·53	107·5	78·7	112·8	71·8	84·2	71·8	91·6	68·3	80·8	56·3	83·4	50·9	1·85	7·86	2·61	
Chikalda	3·38	93·53	13·67	110·58	92·4	71·8	98·4	61·8	71·1	65·3	77·1	61·7	70·4	54·7	74·2	51·5	2·57	8·84	3·55	
Buldána	1·78	40·65	9·92	52·35	99·1	74·5	105·2	64·7	80·5	69·6	87·6	66·1	76·7	56·9	80·2	53·6	1·77	7·65	2·95	
Málegaon	0·67	21·64	5·53	27·84	102·2	74·0	108·2	69·9	83·0	72·1	94·4	68 5	81·7	50·9	84·9	44·7	1·91	8·61	3·42	
Bombay	0·11	90·87	3·97	94·95	90·0	80·7	91·4	77·8	82·9	76·3	87·1	74·3	85·1	70·1	88·9	66·0	1·73	8·41	2·52	
Poona	1·68	22·03	5·89	29·60	95·5	70·7	103·7	65·9	79·6	69·7	90·4	67·3	81·9	53·0	84·7	45·4	2·57	7·99	3·85	
Sholápur	2·74	33·04	3·63	39·41	102·3	73·1	106·2	67·8	85·8	69·9	94·4	67·3	84·4	56·2	89·0	47·2	2·64	8·62	4·77	
Ratnágiri	0·93	110·40	2·87	114·20	90·8	78·4	92·0	72·0	82·8	75·0	86·8	72·4	90·6	67·1	94·2	59·8	0·77	6·73	1·79	
Belgaum	4·62	34·42	15·15	54·19	89·1	67·1	95·4	61·5	74·5	66·2	83·3	64·8	78·9	58·2	81·8	50·1	2·13	8·39	4·71	
Kárwár	2·51	127·31	14·85	144·67	89·2	78·2	90·3	71·8	82·4	74·1	85·9	71·0	88·1	66 9	91·1	59·3	1·47	6·93	3·34	
Calicut	6·12	77·95	19·49	103·56	90·0	76·4	91·6	73·0	82·6	72·6	86·8	69·9	87·0	70·8	89·0	66·6	4·44	5·99	5·19	

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*continued.*

(2).—Statement of Prices of Products for the year 1887-88.

No.	Districts.	Per standard of 40 seers, each equal to 80 Tola's.											Per Maund.	Per Cubic Foot.	
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Salt.	Flour (Wheat).	Tur (Dál).	Ghi.	Firewood.	Cotton (cleaned).	Timber (Teak).	Timber (Jungle).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bombay	4 7 8	2 5 2	6 6 5	5 7 0	3 9 5	2 7 2	...	3 5 10	8 2 0	4 1 10	40 5 0	0 9 3	20 11 3	1 14 0	1 6 0
	Northern Division.															
2	Ahmedabad	4 0 0	2 4 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	2 11 6	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 14 6	4 8 0	3 12 0	32 0 0	0 8 0	20 0 0	2 5 11	1 9 11
3	Kaira	2 12 0	1 12 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	28 0 0	0 7 0	16 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
4	Panch Maháls...	4 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	...	2 11 9	3 2 0	4 10 6	3 12 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	0 6 0
5	Broach	3 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 3 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	37 0 0	0 6 0	23 8 0	1 6 6	1 6 0
6	Surat	3 8 0	3 0 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	38 0 0	0 8 0	22 0 0	1 to 2 Rs	1 to 1½ Rs.
7	Thána	4 5 1	...	4 14 3	4 4 0	3 2 5	2 9 10	3 4 1	3 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	38 0 0	0 9 0	10 0 0	...	...
	Central Division.															
8	Khándesh	2 14 5	4 0 0	5 5 4	4 4 3	2 12 11	2 5 11	2 5 11	3 10 6	3 5 4	3 8 3	36 10 8	0 6 0	16 0 0	2 6 0	1 8 0
9	Násik	2 14 6	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	2 1 6	2 4 0	3 1 9	3 11 9	3 10 9	35 0 0	0 6 0	13 5 4	2 8 0	2 0 0
10	Ahmednagar	3 5 10	...	4 10 7	4 2 1	2 5 9	1 14 7	2 3 0	3 7 6	4 0 0	2 10 2	32 6 0	0 7 0	20 0 0	3 12 0	2 8 0
11	Poona	3 2 9	2 5 7	4 1 3	3 11 11	2 7 9	2 4 9	2 2 9	3 6 9	4 9 1	2 11 8	30 9 11	0 10 5	28 1 1	2 12 0	1 12 0
12	Sholápur	2 9 6	2 4 9	4 3 3	3 8 4	1 12 10	1 12 11	1 12 7	3 3 3	3 7 7	2 3 5	31 10 8	0 7 6	17 14 5	3 4 0	2 0 0
13	Sátára	3 11 9	2 10 11	4 2 11	3 7 10	1 14 11	1 15 3	2 6 5	3 7 0	4 3 3	2 6 9	30 8 4	0 5 6	...	3 8 0	1 to 2 Rs.
	Southern Division.															
14	Belgaum	2 9 3	0 13 4	3 12 1	3 9 4	1 10 8	1 13 1	2 2 7	3 3 2	3 1 2	2 6 9	25 6 1	0 10 3	15 6 1	1 12 0	1 4 0
15	Bijápur...	2 10 8	2 15 10	5 10 1	3 14 8	1 10 0	1 8 7	2 2 4	3 8 10	3 4 9	2 2 11	25 9 7	0 7 11	13 9 10	2 10 0	1 4 0
16	Dhárwár	2 6 3	...	4 2 5	3 0 6	1 6 11	1 8 3	2 5 9	3 15 3	3 5 4	2 1 0	24 9 10	0 5 9	16 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
17	Kolába...	4 9 0	...	5 2 6	2 14 0	2 13 0	...	3 0 0	2 13 0	6 4 0	5 7 0	34 4 0	0 7 0	15 11 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
18	Ratnágiri	4 5 4	...	3 1 11	2 15 8	2 15 9	2 5 2	2 13 5	3 10 2	6 1 1	3 10 9	34 4 0	0 5 4	16 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
19	Kánara...	3 10 0	...	5 11 5	3 5 4	2 3 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	3 7 0	32 8 0	0 3 0	...	...	...
	Sind.															
20	Karáchi	3 0 0	2 4 0	4 12 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0 to 5 Rs.	28 to 32 Rs.	0 7 0	18 to 20 Rs.	1 12 0	1 8 0
21	Hyderabad	3 4 6	2 13 0	4 6 0	4 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	33 0 0	0 4 0	16 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
22	Shikárpur	2 10 6	2 4 6	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 5	1 13 9	3 0 0	3 3 2	3 4 0	3 10 0	32 0 0	0 4 6	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0
23	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	3 1 3	2 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 13 1	1 9 7	3 8 7	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	33 0 0	0 4 0	16 0 0	...	1 4 0
24	Thar and Párkar	3 9 8	...	2 10 8	2 8 0	2 4 1	...	...	3 5 4	4 10 5	...	32 14 10	0 4 0	14 8 9	...	...

B.—WEATHER AND CROPS—*concluded.*

(3).—Prices of Labour.

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1886-87.	Wages per diem. Skilled. 1887-88.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1886-87.	Wages per diem. Unskilled. 1887-88.	Carts per diem. 1886-87.	Carts per diem. 1887-88.	Camels per diem. 1886-87.	Camels per diem. 1887-88.	Pack-Bullocks. 1886-87.	Pack-Bullocks. 1887-88.	Horses, Asses, &c., per diem. 1886-87.	Horses, Asses, &c., per diem. 1887-88.	Remarks.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 3 3	0 3 3	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kaira	4 to 12 ans.	4 to 12 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	2 to 3 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.	Donkeys—3 to 4 ans.	
Panch Mahâls ...	0 7 0	0 6 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 0 5 0	Donkeys 0 5 0	
Broach	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	
Surat	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1	7 to 10 ans.	5 to 8 ans.	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	Re. 1 to Rs. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thâna...	6 ans. to Re. 1	6 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 5 ans.	2 to 5 ans.	12 ans. to Rs. 2	12 ans. to Rs. 2	.....	.....	4 to 10 ans.	4 to 10 ans.	Asses—4 ans. Horses—12 ans. to Re. 1.	Asses—4 ans. Horses—12 ans. to Re. 1.	
Central Division.													
Nâsik	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 0	0 6 0	Horses—8 ans.	Horses—8 ans.	
Khándesh	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	(a) 0 12 0	(a) 0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) The rate of cart hire paid generally by private individuals for carts employed in the town. The rates for journeys are always fluctuating.
Ahmednagar... ...	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 4 6	0 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Donkeys 0 2 3	Donkeys 0 2 0	
Poona...	10 to 12 ans.	10 to 13 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	3 to 4 ans.	0 14 0	0 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sholápur	6 ans. to 1 4 0	6 ans. to 1 4 0	1 to 6 ans.	1 to 6 ans.	10 ans. to 1 4 0	10 ans. to 1 4 0	.....	.....	2 to 10 ans.	2 to 10 ans.	Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans.	Horses—3 to 10 ans. Donkeys—9 pies to 3 ans.	
Sátára	4 to 14 ans.	5 to 14 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	8 ans. to Re. 1	10 ans. to 1 4 0	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	Donkeys—2 to 6 ans. He-buffaloes—6 to 8 ans. Horses—4 to 12 ans.	Donkeys—2 to 6 ans. He-buffaloes 6 to 8 ans, Horses 6 to 10 ans.	
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dhárwár	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	
Bijápur	0 13 0	0 12 6	0 4 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	.....	.....	
Kánara	8 ans. to Re. 1	8 ans. to Re. 1	2 to 6 ans.	2 to 6 ans.	1 to Rs. 2	1 to Rs. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Boats 12 ans. to Rs. 3	Boats 12 as. to Rs. 3	
Ratnágiri	0 9 5	0 9 5	0 3 10	0 3 10	1 0 11	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 6 9	0 6 9	Do. 1 2 3	Do. 1 2 3	
Kolába	8 ans. to Re. 1	8 ans. to Re. 1	2½ to 4 ans.	2½ to 4 ans.	12 ans. to Re. 1	12 ans. to Rs. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Machwas Rs. 5 to 8	Machwas Rs. 5 to 8	
Sind.													
Karáchi	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	4 to 10 ans.	6 to 10 ans.	2 8 0	2 8 0	14 ans. to Re. 1	14 ans. to Re. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hyderabad	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	Boats Rs. 2	Boats Rs. 2	
Shikárpur	Re. 1 to Re. 1½	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	4 to 8 ans.	4 to 8 ans.	1 0 0	1 0 0	* 0 8 0 † 0 4 3	* 0 8 0 † 0 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	* For riding purposes. † For baggage purposes.
Thar and Párkar ...	8 ans. to 1 4 0	8 ans. to 1 4 0	3 to 6 ans.	3 to 6 ans.	Re. 1 to 1 4 0	Re. 1 to 1 8 0	6 to 10 ans.	8 to 10 ans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Sind Frontier.	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	† 0 7 0	† 0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures. Cotton.	Silk.	Jute.	Spindles.	Looms.	Cotton consumed, Cwts.	Average number of hands employed.
Number or Mills and large Manufactories, Bombay ...	52	1	.....	1,457,015	12,752	1,750,014	47,789
Do. do. Up-country ...	21	0	.....	363,354	2,812	339,717	11,410
Total ...	73	1	.....	1,820,369	15,564	2,089,731	59,199

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D.—

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1886-87

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				Fr	
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	.....	22,217	.....	67,643	...	...	...	18	...	...
	Sind	.....	4,370	.....	3,911	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, Living	No. Bombay	206	15,105	222	1,32,242	6	300	13	2,500	9	4,500
	Sind	1	210	9	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	.....	20,25,244	.....	25,38,292	...	4,77,175	...	5,32,348	...	2,71,324
	Sind	.....	2,77,126	.....	3,19,344	...	8,353	...	15,345	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	.....	4,16,491	.....	5,15,350	...	3,930	...	2,705	...	25
	Sind	.....	1,08,162	.....	9e,511	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	3,620	6,38,186	4,292	6,85,073	26	3,778	27	4,166	40	6,091
	Sind	258	49,348	308	64,764	lbs. 15	30	2	234	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	88,747	1,81,794	80,722	1,72,184	...	...	...	...	4,429	7,649
	Sind	197,177	3,90,888	972	1,912	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	.....	3,62,423	.....	1,40,204	...	3,044	...	3,396	...	63,950
	Sind	.....	7,831	.....	15,304	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	439,173	1,48,309	476,951	1,37,262	2,229	821	...	...	...	...
	Sind	85,843	30,623	48,173	17,354	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	20,767	2,61,571	22,044	1,65,929	5,837	69,919	3,852	42,329	26,561	3,46,750
	Sind	2,490	24,145	1,209	13,270	1	20	...	...	67	1,163
Coal—											
Coal	Tons. Bombay	507,309	86,62,181	568,855	1,13,51,133	...	...	...	...	400	6,000
	Sind	40,249	6,75,046	38,716	6,68,669	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,, Bombay	3,457	94,013	5,006	1,81,479	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	755	20,776	374	12,791	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, Real	Lbs. Bombay	47	570	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	2,000	...	...	45	800
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	373	58,686	357	52,756	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	103	12,941	86	12,364	...	...	...	10	133	19,663
									...	4	854
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	1	30	41	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	lbs. 20	5	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	15,275,580	98,05,204	15,004,920	99,55,892	162,520	1,27,626	230,040	1,76,859	300	225
	Sind	1,781,609	10,90,981	16,36,117	10,85,349	15,900	12,630	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yards. Bombay	365,069,499	3,84,21,185	299,224,112	3,26,53,295	6,520	2,888	...	...	2,130	1,529
	Sind	68,211,323	78,73,642	49,933,809	57,39,485	...	...	5,550	...	...	...
White	,, Bombay	159,047,699	1,87,02,693	118,564,498	1,59,00,841	221,428	66,351	562,383	844	...	...
	Sind	15,659,083	16,70,620	5,647,303	7,59,322	...	...	...	1,77,018	6,010	2,636
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	151,897,931	2,19,65,392	132,178,916	1,94,17,350	992,475	2,20,263	881,622	1,73,767	611,984	3,34,142
	Sind	19,015,226	29,52,598	18,754,812	28,16,678	87,567	15,816	189,407	58,376	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	10,853,715	10,78,085	10,796,875	11,33,995	5,483	3,182	8,060	6,117	4,590	2,026
	Sind	.....	37,840	.....	30,764	...	7,805	...	11,760	...	...
Thread, Sewing	Lbs. Bombay	368,315	5,28,891	361,075	4,84,792	...	...	760	713	...	...
	Sind	29,604	30,418	33,605	39,003	112	241	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	,, Bombay	.....	7,27,484	.....	10,02,747	...	38,120	...	55,735	...	4,742
	Sind	.....	20,910	.....	24,157	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	Value. Bombay	.....	6,46,634	... ..	6,35,006	...	42,104	...	55,693	...	28,682
	Sind	.....	91,880	.....	85,753	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	7,432	8,26,106	21,096	16,60,059	779	1,15,771	452	69,806	348	5,52,230
	Sind	471	9,757	4,766	1,18,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value. Bombay	.....	4,83,729	.....	5,14,425	...	13,088	...	16,360	...	6,522
	Sind	.....	46,487	.....	58,629	...	325	...	225	...	...
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	583,308	1,69,434	560,329	1,53,615	...	...	812	422	2,871	2,086
	Sind	2,665	5,922	2,153	1,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,, Bombay	191,785	1,00,284	278,095	1,63,524	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	36,987	15,223	27,664	12,515	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	37,820	30,254	56,790	56,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	4,549	11,528	11,233	20,222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	.....	8,125	.....	12,877	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	65	.....	5	...	7,205	...	7,976	...	3,896
Glass and Glass-ware—							...	...	...	...	...
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	251	3,80,994	820	4,90,913	720	1,43,847	1,281	2,32,224	69	57,356
	Sind	36	10,041	60	15,219	52	3,492	51	4,183	...	...
Other Ware	Value. Bombay	.....	6,36,813	.....	6,60,621	...	1,44,566	...	1,82,330	...	42,499
	Sind	.....	1,37,391	.....	1,03,363	...	1,729	...	1,271	...	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	4,519	17,308	5,796	24,050	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	142	679	119-36 lbs.	566	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	.....	35,83,936	.....	45,83,364	...	1,21,400	...	1,81,396	...	21,107
	Sind	.....	4,99,885	.....	3,88,469	...	3,020	...	7,910	...	40
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	.....	6,79,596	.....	7,27,031	...	87,824	...	85,244	...	18,052
	Sind	.....	1,26,259	.....	1,21,203	...	1,145	...	4,420	...	...
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,, Bombay	.....	7,21,873	.....	6,25,484	...	17,379	...	...	...	36,174
	Sind	.....	.....	.....	10,381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	.....	4,10,088	.....	4,23,759	...	51,225	...	56,808	...	18,372
	Sind	.....	16,106	.....	15,557	...	692	...	330	...	...
Leather and Manufactures of	,, Bombay	.....	13,03,810	.....	13,26,129	...	25,664	...	42,919	...	10,824
	Sind	.....	1,15,425	.....	1,12,233	...	...	...	91	...	...
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	265,914	5,69,293	319,257	5,69,862	4,688	12,644	3,539	8,763	4	10
	Sind	99,859	2,10,101	103,099	2,40,448	124	262	60	170	...	...
Spirits	,, Bombay	207,884	13,01,244	211,287	14,05,802	418	4,258	5,036	19,024	43,546	3,01,805
	Sind	110,457	10,84,857	109,224	11,34,136	...	...	7	835	361	4,073
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	69,141	6,62,937	80,694	7,17,250	3,040	15,558	4,515	26,949	27,812	1,84,471
	Sind	33,204	3,98,080	33,612	4,13,361	66	900	27	360	672	5,570
Other sorts	,, Bombay	895	3,409	888	2,985	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Sind	1,335	5,848	114	459	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay	.....	69,47,060	.....	94,18,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	7,47,864	.....	6,01,095	...	76,057	...	1,45,891	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	.....	4,97,240	.....	8,11,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	.....	2,51,958	.....	1,88,905	...	3,117	...	2,115	...	...

TRADE.

Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1887-88.

ANCE.		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	1,495	17	9,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	7,410
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	3,075
...	2,13,620	...	44,206	...	54,955	...	145	...	42	...	14,855	...	6,646	...	5,687
...	...	...	475	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,101	...	3,776	...	865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	6,674	22	2,320	18	1,359	...	...	...	...	55	3,241	47	6,984	6	395
...	...	Lbs. 50	5	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	350	10	1,100	...	...
11,401	20,275	87	175	515	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	76,373	...	655	...	15,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
...	...	84	54	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47,453	5,12,941	770	15,876	5,314	65,221	...	...	1	15	6,279	33,694	11,321	56,063	...	...
89	1,567	...	...	66	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	1,050	...	.....	...	...	...	...	657	15,937	200	4,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	477	20,650	1,208	17,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	495	7,650	712	10,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	30,466	63	7,526	63	5,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	950	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,585	1,03,714
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	1,120	10,200	9,309	13,300	11,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	362
...	...	3,000	2,297	12,000	9,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	103,097	54,486	25,096	13,566	...	...	...	...	423,400	76,603	627,000	1,28,512	5,480	595
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	12,000	...	...
34,879	11,187	123,166	40,244	350,945	1,10,954	...	...	20	16	...	...	2,000	600	...	...
...	...	3,970	965	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,268,763	7,18,807	264,312	69,046	280,988	80,112	...	...	...	...	10,730	1,957	...	...	120,628	67,597
...	...	38,708	5,165	17,194	6,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,800	612	8,772	2,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,250	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	315	394	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,421	...	31,441	...	20,394	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,512	...	2,909	...	1,669	...	6,030	...	3,456	...	1,914	...	2,078	...	36,130
...	...	...	1,000	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745
335	5,63,167	8	1,040	127	25,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	2,328
...	...	...	...	2	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	302
...	7,292	...	816	...	2,656	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	82	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
...	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	288	200	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,553	4,664	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,898	...	12,670	...	20,940	...	2,715	...	25	...	...	...	544	...	80,430
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,040
94	84,433	5,315	2,11,705	4,470	1,88,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	58	2,500	85	2,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	33,967	...	4,623	...	18,348	...	30	...	50	...	3,228	...	1,877	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	140	...	.....	13	1,040	...	...	384	1,500	...	...	15,381	1,96,785
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	84
...	31,831	...	19,738	...	14,154	...	110	...	365	...	6,469	...	22,282	...	2,157
...	...	...	...	...	67	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	...	16
...	14,722	...	8,751	...	6,488	...	...	...	...	...	2,307	...	8,316	...	870
...	...	...	100	...	670	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,181	...	5,043	...	21,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,35,040
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,454	...	358	...	7,700	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	1,355	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	202	...	...	339	862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	64
...	...	...	...	40	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48,345	3,77,653	2,551	26,656	597	6,109	19,648	34,258	13,260	16,611	296	5,791	1,481	33,084	...	...
77-34 ozs.	925	3,981	42,479	3,787	43,087	...	...	...	...	3,231	1,990	...	...	...	...
28,719	2,54,097	7,001	43,048	6,095	27,161	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
338	2,170	3,845	29,654	3,142	32,103	...	...	...	...	24	96	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,350	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	3,405	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	18,969	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure two official years 1886-87,

Articles.	Denomination.	Arabia—*continued.*		Ceylon.				China.			
		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Animals, Living	No. Bombay	55	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	No. Sind	116	2,776	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value. Bombay	...	3,664	...	2,832	...	2,897	...	1,25,893	.....	1,51,003
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	.....	.....	.....
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,, Bombay	...	...	...	95	...	270	...	70	.....	.....
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt. Bombay	9	800	7	1,178	1	70	4	488	3	293
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Building and Engineering Materials—											
Cement	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay	...	2,871	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
	Value. Sind	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
Candles of all sorts	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	60	22	...	.....	90	28
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and Watches	No. Bombay	...	...	13	0	2	20	3	585	125	832
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coal—											
Coal	Tons Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Tons Sind	81	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coke	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Corals, Real	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt. Bombay	2,703	53,993	691	12,590	...	...	314	6,937	777	17,760
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. Bombay	2,595	1,881	780	171	1,610	1,009	47,030	14,360	28,730	7,764
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey	Yards. Bombay	21,600	2,141	...	...	...	...	340	44	64	13
	Yards. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
White	,, Bombay	1,150	375	...	...	...	...	80	20	160	70
	,, Sind	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,, Bombay	82,350	45,558	...	...	44	35	2,172	772	4,820	2,066
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No. Bombay	64	128	...	...	24	9	...	.....	1,200	50
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Thread, Sewing	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,000	2,500
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	,, Bombay	...	1,665	...	...	...	100	...	15	.....	104
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Medicines	Value. Bombay	...	15,124	...	473	...	1,510	...	6,00,745	.....	4,25,026
	Value. Sind	...	3,217	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt. Bombay	2,115	41,394	60	480	26	104	152	2,182	475	3,168
	Cwt. Sind	85	753	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and Porcelian	Value. Bombay	...	30	...	35	...	...	...	43,757	.....	95,978
	Value. Sind	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yards. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Yards. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	224	7
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	Value. Bombay	...	57,575	..	3,851	...	2,03,072	...	533	.....	3
	Value. Sind	...	2,278	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Glass and Glass-ware—											
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	1	656	...	...	492	19,614	756	26,140
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other Ware	Value. Bombay	...	204	...	400	...	824	...	7,60,611	.....	8,08,051
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay	16,646	2,00,227	63	1,198	1	22	2	80	142	1,505
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Hardware and Cutlery	Value. Bombay	...	71,389	...	1,646	...	220	...	8,564	.....	10,486
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	1,386	.....	1,241
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	,, Bombay	...	5,011	...	29	...	6	...	4,528	.....	3,139
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,, Bombay	...	6,53,195	...	9,257	...	210	...	64,372	.....	83,324
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Leather and Manufactures of	,, Bombay	...	...	...	125	...	72	...	1,683	.....	4,126
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gals. Bombay	...	...	...	...	66	260	...	.....	37	70
	Gals. Sind	...	...	18	40	10	25	...	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	48	49	106	58	388
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wines and Liqueurs	,, Bombay	9	47	71	838	7	147	56	878	31	172
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6	45
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	.....	.....
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Millwork	Value. Bombay	...	...	...	10,320	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
	Value. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Matches, Lucifer and other	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6,050
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1887-88—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	22,395	.....	67,661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4,370	.....	3,911
2,441	7,71,762	1,580	5,29,350	...	...	...	...	424	1,57,630	2,079	3,70,580	3,126	9,58,202	3,966	10,46,122
7	1,537	12	2,925	...	...	...	...	42	849	44	10,644	168	5,671	181	18,605
...	5,744	...	3,917	...	10,606	...	9,981	...	4,27,341	...	3,04,768	.....	34,01,602	.....	38,22,133
...	85	...	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	735	...	3,014	.....	2,86,774	.....	3,39,831
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	712	...	3,160	.....	4,25,099	.....	5,23,501
...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	150	.....	1,08,172	.....	90,733
31	4,030	60	6,594	2	158	38	2,806	70	9,510	100	11,052	3,883	6,69,375	4,633	7,25,871
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-28 lbs.	120	1-5 lbs.	210	260-93 lbs.	49,853	321-5 lbs.	66,308
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	674	891	1,753	93,641	1,90,292	93,529	1,95,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	140	20	50	1,97,247	3,91,028	992	1,962
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	663	.....	4,33,172	.....	2,39,254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	55	.....	8 257	.....	15,759
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733,841	2,33,129	453,595	1,20,148	1,175,327	3,82,313	930,696	2,67,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,502	3,053	54,279	15,908	95,345	33,676	102,452	33,202
1	14	2	55	1	300	32	241	1,029	12,219	503	2,496	61,261	7,41,018	90,649	8,46,142
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	2,559	25,458	1,364	15,362
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,519	1,85,760	3,303	60,048	521,455	88,70,928	572,358	1,14,15,181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	586	6	80	40,282	6,75,632	38,803	6,69,869
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,457	94,013	5,006	1,81,479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	20,776	374	12,791
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	22,020	1,208	17,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	9,650	712	10,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	203	...	10	571	86,078	715	88,846
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 lbs.	20	107	13,795	92-13 lbs.	13,334
38,284	9,37,704	44,899	11,18,728	...	...	406	10,150	12,569	1,11,744	5,566	47,990	56,444	11,72,719	54,392	12,48,941
...	...	65	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	1,415	20 lbs.	5	261	2,645
300	150	400	200	...	...	305	227	13,130	10,948	90,992	70,302	15,510,340	99,68,355	15,374,392	1,02,25,896
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	6,200	27,846	22 500	1,809,509	11,12,108	1,675,963	11,17,415
24	4	10,156	1,020	...	...	...	...	305,828	51,341	124,456	24,301	365,916,318	3,86,08,625	300,092,484	3,28,22,848
7,200	600	1,600	300	...	...	...	...	7,346	804	4,900	480	68,225,869	78,75,046	50,005,859	57,53,109
8,440	1,470	1,206	134	4,800	500	872	141	1,876	278	276,211	65,909	159,412,899	1,88,14,192	119,794,324	1,62,67,245
...	...	160	20	...	...	...	...	4,950	420	1,110	112	15,668,003	16,72,005	5,648,585	7,59,456
18,873	2,919	28,704	5,912	2,970	835	13,615	2,821	142,093	40,226	216,960	61,263	154,004,168	2,27,03,151	134,956,782	2,05,68,191
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,954	5,108	27,817	8,512	19,163,455	29,78,187	18,989,230	28,89,780
2,120	5,920	3,330	6,985	...	...	36	5	20,868	3,143	33,483	23,016	10,888,576	10,92,968	108,51,844	11,72,674
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,815	.....	45,89	.....	45,589
...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	625	1,512	5,386	5,319	3,69,257	5,36,799	368,222	4,93,325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	850	29,716	30,659	34,185	39,853
...	3,140	...	6,778	...	119	...	62	...	7,395	...	16,049	.....	8,12,456	.....	11,10,077
...	156	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	.....	21,063	.....	25,173
...	2,91,320	...	2,14,174	...	80,564	...	59,883	...	94,969	...	74,141	.....	18,32,474	.....	15,07,272
...	5,020	...	6,600	...	...	...	...	...	2,284	...	2,732	.....	1,01,879	.....	98,302
7,780	1,10,255	5,728	80,566	2,144	13,643	2,194	12,247	4,141	83,065	9,024	3,33,474	23,025	17,07,090	41,572	27,89,415
12,019	1,68,757	8,134	1,09,369	...	...	...	...	363	5,638	317	4,540	12,904	1,84,454	13,304	2,33,117
...	557	...	186	...	387	...	932	...	41,678	...	78,721	.....	5,90,733	.....	7,16,655
...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	4,735	...	10,040	.....	51,927	.....	69,096
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	250	586,179	1,71,520	562,653	1,54,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	250	2,665	5,922	2,673	2,214
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192,073	1,00,484	2,78,095	1,63,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,987	15,223	27,664	12,515
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,254	3,203	54,373	34,918	59,268	59,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	4,549	11,528	11,273	20,302
...	2,732	...	83	...	558	...	181	...	3,61,815	...	5,34,816	.....	4,84,530	.....	8,46,990
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	3,109	...	8,398	.....	6,214	.....	10,721
...	...	...	...	3	500	2	288	63	8,433	81	7,638	6,914	8,23,105	7,504	10,30,357
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1,810	146	16,033	281	24,162
...	353	...	84	...	821	...	1,276	...	3,79,352	...	4,32,674	.....	19,73,396	.....	21,40,806
...	55	...	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	4,965	...	28,459	.....	1,44,140	.....	1,34,145
2,306	26,947	2,827	34,413	4,715	1,86,629	7,911	3,21,881	3,196	71,598	13,986	2,86,870	30,593	5,03,225	47,309	8,68,968
345	3,070	189	1,905	...	...	...	...	10	202	170	2,996	504	4,035	478-36 lbs.	5,467
...	1,490	...	679	...	258	...	797	...	2,47,933	...	2,06,260	.....	40,14,808	.....	50,53,223
...	217	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	14,612	.....	5,03,606	.....	4,12,283
...	152	...	180	...	1,015	...	10	...	20,436	...	11,351	.....	8,20,389	.....	8,56,038
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,585	.....	1,27,504	.....	1,27,963
...	...	...	...	...	33,499	...	37,597	...	22,12,191	...	20,30,390	.....	30,27,223	.....	27,01,647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10,381
...	5,07,702	...	5,65,300	...	6,683	...	6,904	...	1,37,556	...	1,72,138	.....	17,46,238	.....	20,06,284
...	2,000	...	14,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	18,798	.....	30,827
...	603	...	644	...	190	...	116	...	11,577	...	6,303	.....	13,55,069	.....	13,94,818
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	941	.....	1,15,511	.....	1,13,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,159	8,337	5,346	12,079	273,731	5,90,348	328,665	5,92,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	1,535	230	621	100,561	2,11,933	103,439	2,41,379
6	36	...	...	1	34	211	540	5,286	13,029	7,494	33,595	279,685	16,87,217	287,771	18,92,854
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	2,500	1,930-24oz.	16,945	118,395	11,35,899	115,025 58oz.	11,95,028
176	950	130	752	...	...	6	40	11,305	87,246	9,848	65,255	118,606	9,95,948	130,054	10,91,870
4	14	3	9	...	...	...	...	1,994	16,427	2,455	24,086	39,809	4,50,741	39,583	4,72,134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	3,432	888	2,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	5,848	914	459
...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	16,529	...	16,544	.....	70,61,516	.....	95,84,094
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	.....	7,61,843	.....	6,01,095
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,885	...	14,525	...	45,493	.....	5,14,882	.....	3,71,683
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,247	.....	2,51,958	.....	2,05,242

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasure two official years 1886-87

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.				Fra	
			1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—												
Copper												
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay...	17,343	5,24,700	3,199	1,03,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	2,697	80,991	51	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	Bombay...	280,547	88,92,543	256,227	97,32,253	913	2,02,915	596	1,19,036	665	1,96,422
		Sind ...	16,981	5,12,427	5,790	2,08,638	...	...	16	3,334	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—												
Wrought	,,	Bombay...	1,173,059	61,04,644	1,809,064	1,05,07,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	225,069	12,81,674	177,958	10,12,935	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay...	61,240	1,26,196	66,232	1,43,118	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	3,800	8,800	700	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	Bombay...	10,232	1,08,807	14,197	1,46,173	...	...	1	199	2,381	31,37
		Sind ...	1,741	24,667	2,879	36,057	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	Bombay...	179,587	11,41,823	144,721	9,75,105	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	73,351	3,32,984	104,908	5,33,837	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—												
Unwrought...	,,	Bombay...	33	2,356	249	19,227	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	5	376	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	7	830	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay...	58,697	5,99,348	32,317	3,26,812	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	15,824	1,57,428	3,114	32,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	,,	Bombay...	4,471	4,29,250	4,489	4,11,114	490	95,424	245	72,254	1	1,707
		Sind ...	280	13,886	341	13,674	...	...	8	1,030	...	...
Oils...	Gals.	Bombay...	250,714	3,71,838	255,658	3,85,106	12	40	60	60	6	322
		Sind ...	11,644	15,261	10,853	18,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay...	... ..	8,94,498	.....	10,79,731	...	13,597	...	12,048	...	2,520
		Sind ...	.....	44,261	.....	51,152	...	10	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	Bombay...	.....	10,41,364	.....	11,50,033	...	5,12,685	...	7,20,487	...	1,664
		Sind ...	.....	41,289	.....	69,585	...	4,269	...	5,034	...	...
Provisions	,,	Bombay...	.....	13,48,820	.....	14,22,443	...	16,015	...	17,701	...	25,755
		Sind ...	.....	5,03,225	.....	5,79,337	...	157	...	227	...	278
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	,,	Bombay...	.....	88,45,323	.....	1,92,30,843	...	...	...	37,883	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	98,447	.....	48,378	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt...	Tons.	Bombay...	86	17,592	105	25,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	19	1,917	21	2,012	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	3,822	25,056	2,427	10,713	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay...	460,071	5,12,820	496,308	4,81,210	156,525	1,33,026	207,196	1,89,468	1,458,988	13,93,049
		Sind ...	10,096	14,554	21,774	32,962	20	75	1,859	1,830	1,278	1,176
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay...	.....	77,707	.....	13,308	...	3,615	...	647	...	1,131
		Sind ...	.....	1,933	.....	1,214	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay...	11,131	20,234	990	2,475	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine produce	Cwt.	Bombay...	13,507	1,71,733	11,019	1,32,416	6	82	294	4,654	713	11,761
		Sind ...	120	1,761	159	2,643	...	...	6	105	97	1,542
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay...	4,974	3,744	10,592	8,698	...	...	...	...	10	10
		Sind ...	5	5	266	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay...	10,375	10,367	2,257	5,367	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	Bombay...	142,993	1,28,449	93,618	1,07,139	534	1,289	1,794	5,180	297	442
		Sind ...	129,716	93,893	67,226	56,317	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games ...	Value.	Bombay...	.....	3,35,578	.....	3,44,273	...	1,12,778	...	1,14,879	...	37,012
		Sind ...	.....	66,304	.....	74,110	...	2,768	...	5,018	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay...	749,257	7,93,941	1,012,552	10,44,570	1,052	3,198	1,097	3,201	2,398	24,892
		Sind ...	6,719	9,443	14,063	17,955	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood) ...	Value.	Bombay...	.....	1,15,999	.....	1,38,892	...	1,277	...	5,355	...	237
		Sind ...	.....	34,043	.....	92,545	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—												
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	12,244	14,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Piece goods	Yds.	Bombay...	4,430,564	42,05,504	5,102,925	47,88,931	351,487	4,74,931	377,749	4,09,016	49,867	42,238
		Sind ...	166,401	2,11,439	149,026	1,73,088	6,085	13,127	17,899	26,384	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay...	.....	4,34,844	.....	6,79,709	...	5,666	...	15,593	...	4,368
		Sind ...	.....	72,057	.....	55,994	...	...	...	347	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	,,	Bombay...	.....	61,06,261	.....	66,61,059	...	4,04,698	...	3,53,741	...	81,045
		Sind ...	.....	8,01,050	.....	12,18,520	...	3,689	...	8,746	...	...
Merchandise ... Free	...	Bombay...	.....	16,49,18,453	.....	17,86,35,525	...	33,44,613	...	43,36,961	...	36,45,778
		Sind ...	.....	2,16,93,126	.....	1,78,29,985	...	81,393	...	1,57,044	...	5,053
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	...	Bombay...	.....	29,58,807	.....	31,14,192	...	35,682	...	57,542	...	4,86,314
		Sind ...	.....	17,96,665	.....	18,79,610	...	1,162	...	1,365	...	9,643
Total ...	...	Bombay...	.....	16,78,77,260	.....	18,17,49,717	...	33,80,295	...	43,94,503	...	41,32,092
		Sind ...	.....	2,34,89,791	.....	1,97,09,595	...	82,555	...	1,58,409	...	14,696
Treasure... ... Gold	...	Bombay...	.....	78,72,881	.....	88,80,150	...	5,91,348	...	1,53,614	...	2,06,259
		Sind ...	.....	89,500	.....	2,90,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure... ... Silver	...	Bombay...	.....	4,38,51,642	.....	6,22,40,991	...	2,14,800	...	6,53,517	...	1,50,000
		Sind ...	.....	9,79,300	.....	11,27,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	Bombay...	.....	5,17,24,523	.....	7,11,21,141	...	8,06,148	...	8,07,131	...	3,56,259
		Sind ...	.....	10,68,800	.....	14,17,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay...	.....	21,96,01,783	.....	25,28,70,858	...	46,86,443	...	52,01,634	...	44,88,351
		Sind ...	.....	2,45,58,591	.....	2,11,27,367	...	82,555	...	1,58,409	...	14,696
Government ... Stores	...	Bombay ..	.....	44,27,936	.....	38,70,327	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	1,43,55,768	.....	65,41,398	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Treasure— Gold	...	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Silver... ...	...	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Treasure. ...	...	Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total Stores and Treasure ...	...	Bombay...	.....	44,27,936	.....	38,70,327	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	.....	1,43,55,768	.....	65,41,398	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1887-88—continued.

NCE.		ITALY.				MAURITIUS.				UNITED STATES.				ARABIA.	
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	87,957	45	10,859	109	23,089	61	1,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	2,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	25
1,218	7,007	...	...	1,384	9,141	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	20	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,104	4,324
6,479	66,619	9,114	90,172	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	2,800	...	...	600	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1,000	16	10,297	5	1,520	...	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	...
24	12	...	...	...	...	48,412	58,207	53,292	65,498	6,476,713	27,38,607	30,37,250	13,79,554	1,309	506
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900,200	3,22,438	846,290	2,71,756	...	...
...	5,158	...	...	...	1,429	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	2,130	...	1,181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,288	...	7,725	...	8,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38,783	...	49,015	...	70,826	...	619	...	1,465	...	12,506	...	7,068	...	10,87,170
...	465	...	502	...	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	1,24,722
...	1,580	...	635	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	1,790	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,489
250	750	185	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	1,611
1,641,755	16,07,974	199,919	1,99,765	292,925	2,69,068	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,306	2,741	...	...	6,534	6,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,060	20,819
...	...	...	9,358	...	1,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262
19,712	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	700	1,150	7,728	846	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,814	805
141	2,117	347	5,496	234	4,357	1,074,763	1,29,78,755	952,714	1,14,81,474	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	147,801	19,34,555	192,010	25,74,470	...	...	...	...	183	1,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,727	700	...	...	20	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	30	...	...	...	...	3,690	410
163	800	51	79	181	104	...	...	...	...	92,168	64,197	116,717	73,401	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,096	19,414	33,616	20,616	...	...
...	27,952	...	3,404	...	5,644	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	...	2,007	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	...
1,287	4,083	76	256	252	916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	237	...	4,235	...	1,607	...	12	...	47	...	4,874	...	10	...	2,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,480	...	2,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,961	4,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	189
57,126	44,734	10,198	9,881	13,014	12,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	918	...	100	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	74,685	...	1,53,863	...	1,27,469	...	5,164	...	12,892	...	13,107	...	10,989	...	92,717
...	600	...	21,020	...	27,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	706	...	26,390
...	43,73,569	...	11,34,016	...	12,61,086	...	1,30,55,581	...	1,15,65,706	...	29,92,715	...	14,41,496	...	23,49,017
...	6,863	...	42,929	...	68,782	...	19,34,580	...	25,74,560	...	3,56,546	...	3,12,883	...	1,69,669
...	6,33,053	...	73,480	...	34,374	...	34,280	...	16,611	...	5,791	...	3,09,563	...	64
...	3,095	...	72,133	...	75,305	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	...	...	...	...
...	50,06,622	...	12,07,496	...	12,95,460	...	1,30,89,861	...	1,15,82,317	...	29,98,506	...	17,51,059	...	23,49,081
...	9,958	...	1,15,062	...	1,44,087	...	19,34,580	...	25,74,560	...	3,58,632	...	3,12,883	...	1,69,669
...	4,76,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,07,382
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,16,635	...	16,18,900	...	47,13,090	...	7,46,977	...	3,81,305	...	63,40,644	...	91,71,100	...	25,46,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,525
...	7,93,360	...	16,18,900	...	47,13,090	...	7,46,977	...	3,81,305	...	63,40,644	...	91,71,100	...	49,54,130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,525
...	57,99,982	...	28,26,396	...	60,08,550	...	1,38,36,838	...	1,19,63,622	...	93,39,150	...	1,09,22,159	...	73,03,211
...	9,958	...	1,15,062	...	1,44,087	...	19,34,580	...	25,74,560	...	3,58,632	...	3,12,883	...	1,77,194
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, and Value of Treasure two official years 1886-87

Articles.	Denomination.		Arabia—*continued.* 1887-88. Quantity.	Arabia—*continued.* 1887-88. Value.	Ceylon. 1886-87. Quantity.	Ceylon. 1886-87. Value.	Ceylon. 1887-88. Quantity.	Ceylon. 1887-88. Value.	China. 1886-87. Quantity.	China. 1886-87. Value.	China. 1887-88. Quantity.	China. 1887-88. Value.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—												
Copper—												
Unwrought	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	3	111	987	28,678	241	8,438
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	Bombay	...	10	62	2,480	2	450	232	31,567	256	32,186
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	128	4,200	2	61	2	60	2	67	1	49
		Sind	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Iron—												
Wrought	,,	Bombay	64	632	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	10
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	1	2	340	714	...	...	40	100	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	Bombay	...	...	8	80	...	...	1	10	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Tin—												
Unwrought	,,	Bombay	4	440	2	105	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3,228	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	Bombay	...	...	129	798	32	170	...	.....	.....	5
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	376	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	Bombay	1,854	804	301,599	4,04,738	283,124	3,67,774	695	11,425	581	7,861
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value.	Bombay	...	4,111	...	662	...	...	...	36,553	.....	63,133
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	3	...	992	...	58,170	.....	55,283
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	Bombay	...	11,48,677	...	1,172	...	586	...	66,185	.....	55,791
		Sind	...	1,70,258	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	2,280	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value.	Bombay	...	30,842	...	284	...	820	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	3,960	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Silk—												
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	323	1,085	...	...	...	...	1,391,872	63,98,802	2,009,478	86,23,773
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	32,039	33,497	2,056	1,981	975	778	3,734,771	40,54,467	4,104,828	47,15,809
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,317	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	Bombay	749	123	987,892	2,62,448	157,708	2,15,173	65,685	6,987	58,006	9,147
		Sind	...	...	805	290	3,321	3,901	...	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	1	18	22	292	244,711	30,14,803	254,463	30,35,890
		Sind	101	567	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	35,819	22,958	84,524	41,415	3,422,699	28,21,979	2,353,130	21,25,883
		Sind	...	...	100	40	10	10	...	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured	,,	Bombay	40	16	...	...	...	...	840	150	.....	.....
		Sind	672	75	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	Bombay	...	...	604	1,805	1,160	3,192	1,561	2,044	1,676	2,966
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value.	Bombay	...	125	...	565	...	945	...	7,931	.....	25,931
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	18	96	413,244	2,19,971	411,943	2,09,918
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value.	Bombay	...	1,864	...	1,675	...	1,410	...	25	.....	613
		Sind	...	...	...	6,207	...	22,812	...	.....	.....	.....
Wool—												
Raw	Lbs.	Bombay	28,168	7,274	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—												
Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	200	100	...	...	...	...	40	20	1,301	1,503
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	...	...	125	...	200	...	114	.....	792
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	...	65,628	...	1,27,971	...	6,69,191	...	7,85,645	.....	8,03,528
		Sind	...	22,958	...	1,967	...	1,657	...	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise — Free	...	Bombay	...	23,88,405	...	8,67,799	...	15,14,532	...	1,92,14,738	.....	2,14,29,163
		Sind	...	2,08,583	...	8,554	...	28,515	...	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise — Dutiable	...	Bombay	...	47	...	838	...	626	...	1,074	.....	631
		Sind	...	...	...	40	...	25	...	.....	.....	45
Total	...	Bombay	...	23,88,452	...	8,68,637	...	15,15,157	...	1,92,15,812	.....	2,14,29,794
		Sind	...	2,08,583	...	8,594	...	28,540	...	.....	.....	45
Treasure — Gold	...	Bombay	...	19,14,198	...	6,255	...	9,975	...	73,27,347	.....	84,60,233
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Treasure — Silver	...	Bombay	...	21,33,828	...	2,429	...	...	...	1,07,83,508	.....	1,12,44,948
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	...	Bombay	...	40,48,026	...	8,684	...	9,975	...	1,81,10,855	.....	1,97,05,181
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	Bombay	...	64,36,478	...	8,77,321	...	15,25,132	...	3,73,26,667	.....	4,11,34,975
		Sind	...	2,08,583	...	8,594	...	28,540	...	.....	.....	45
Government — Stores	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Government — Treasure — Gold	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Government — Silver	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Government — Total Treasure	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Government — Total Stores and Treasure	...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	.....	.....	.....
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

Imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bombay and in the Province of Sind during the and 1887-88—concluded.

Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.				Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,434	3,27,310	4,400	1,68,669	28,764	8,80,683	7,843	2,80,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,697	80,991	51	1,345
2	121	645	35,328	...	55	4	216	160	8,262	205	9,111	282,997	92,86,864	258,444	1,00,39,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	38,913	16,981	5,13,427	6,663	2,50,885
51	1,345	33	1,220	1	27	...	...	450	11,643	603	18,721	598	15,590	767	24,250
Lbs. 28	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	700	2-28 lbs.	32	22	748
9	87	1	8	10	90	...	...	86,150	4,00,323	191,169	9,41,180	1,259,248	68,05,337	2,002,903	1,14,65,832
1	6	Lbs. 14	15	...	...	...	...	14,180	59,159	14,429	71,867	239,289	13,40,945	192,387-141	lbs. 10,84,817
2	10	44	88	...	...	...	...	331	714	25	56	66,057	1,32,058	66,302	1,43,264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	285	...	...	3,907	9,085	700	1,562
...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	207	2,204	35	352	22,425	2,32,673	20,654	2,13,362
...	...	Lbs. 15	1	...	...	...	...	6	720	30	410	1,747	25,387	2,954-15lbs.	37,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	91,520	9,256	58,693	1,95,087	12,33,343	154,977	10,40,798
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101	11,974	33,912	1,71,129	75,452	3,44,958	138,320	7,04,966
...	...	5	625	13,162	9,07,297	5,399	4,28,228	...	...	...	...	13,197	9,09,758	5,657	4,48,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	376	...	.....
...	...	40	4,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3,228	40	4,264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	830	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,598	88,588	3,327	40,718	66,324	6,88,734	35,676	3,67,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 14	2	15,824	1,57,428	3,114-14lbs	32,429
...	...	1	250	...	...	...	...	203	16,861	128	10,167	5,183	5,58,939	4,873	4,96,305
Lbs. 61	29	Lbs. 4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280-61 lbs.	13,925	349-4 lbs.	14,707
72	470	397	550	285	413	328	3,605	1,500,474	6,39,950	2,444,263	11,57,198	8,580,291	42,26,516	6,076,831	33,68,022
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,602	7,184	283,411	1,20,186	925,446	3,44,883	1,140,554	4,10,646
...	9,786	...	13,934	...	6,209	...	6,421	...	96,780	...	90,861	...	10,61,798	...	12,78,961
...	315	...	515	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	1,341	...	44,686	...	53,008
...	1	...	25	...	...	...	50	...	86,727	...	1,43,051	...	17,08,339	...	20,84,374
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,444	...	45,559	...	79,063
...	9,01,921	...	15,18,916	...	70,741	...	1,06,879	...	12,18,794	...	16,07,569	...	47,98,713	...	59,96,209
...	4,01,662	...	5,20,383	...	...	...	...	...	6,46,968	...	7,22,316	...	16,77,514	...	19,94,395
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2,18,954	...	6,330	...	90,68,985	...	1,92,77,956
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,447	...	48,378
66	839	41	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	152	18,436	146	26,051
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,917	21	2,012
...	28,439	...	27,460	...	16	...	...	...	57,803	...	73,067	...	1,70,981	...	1,32,969
...	2,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,085	...	4,114	...	13,304	...	8,074
39,621	2,01,295	37,141	1,85,833	107,085	2,15,333	122,471	2,41,761	11,978	70,548	26,161	1,17,336	1,555,135	69,13,580	2,198,246	91,81,251
1,443	6,300	1,118	5,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443	6,300	1,118	5,875
29,949	41,977	24,090	32,304	10,822	10,199	16,320	16,458	26,261	30,403	154,596	1,79,197	6,108,422	63,98,506	6,971,032	75,25,763
8,403	16,808	21,382	39,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	19,797	32,613	54,867	84,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,485	...	15,179
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,933	...	1,214
140	75	...	...	942,447	3,75,627	2,112,645	679,875	4,360,845	18,93,887	8,253,211	36,80,435	6,321,654	25,51,213	10,610,749	45,89,334
2	4	2,870	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,484	471	173	21	1,791	765	6,364	5,322
3	42	6	84	10	160	647	7,770	1,527	16,157	8,400	1,00,395	1,335,588	1,61,99,007	1,227,940	1,67,69,449
34	517	22	104	...	...	...	...	646	9,013	2,121	24,602	148,881	19,48,418	194,419	26,02,491
108	74	300	150	153,091	1,20,705	103,876	97,222	80,900	71,408	174,383	1,70,881	3,697,661	30,40,908	3,226,814	24,44,949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	95	278	160
7,654	2,401	1,204	329	...	...	...	...	1,733	836	78,810	11,069	22,349	14,461	77,320	16,781
784	90	560	65	...	...	...	...	11,496	1,179	6,903	907	15,970	1,679	8,359	1,077
31	11	16	140	4,237	8,280	5,481	6,039	22,995	50,034	13,163	52,468	265,371	2,56,090	233,969	2,51,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,129	9,881	2,309	6,233	161,941	1,23,188	103,151	83,166
...	1,025	...	2,175	...	410	...	4,477	...	67,090	...	64,458	...	5,66,820	...	5,92,866
...	75	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	325	...	3,640	...	69,847	...	83,338
...	...	...	...	6	22	220	40	269	126	1,000	575	1,166,302	10,22,406	1428,369	12,63,393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,719	9,443	14,063	17,955
...	274	...	320	...	92,880	...	2,09,003	...	56,578	...	15,540	...	2,80,255	...	3,74,828
...	188	...	429	...	...	...	...	...	6,909	...	9,560	...	49,337	...	1,30,826
1,291,136	3,73,151	1,767,206	5,01,929	...	...	...	...	7,392	2,260	77,392	24,035	1,317,489	3,70,691	1,872,766	5,33,238
627,368	1,77,651	277,900	1,14,144	...	...	...	...	1,092,837	1,80,871	1,237,852	2,20,293	1,721,589	3,58,702	1,527,996	3,48,817
10,164	20,264	8,699	15,432	...	...	12	25	420,907	5,42,264	475,605	6,10,372	5,272,387	52,95,582	6,036,631	58,82,787
667	1,059	6,439	6,033	...	...	...	...	4,933	12,196	11,663	15,885	178,086	2,37,821	185,027	2,21,390
...	77,007	...	1,54,923	...	20	...	459	...	38,386	...	71,081	...	5,60,700	...	9,24,475
...	9,986	...	14,761	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	1,110	...	82,213	...	72,212
...	3,72,986	...	3,49,866	...	4,46,054	...	3,10,260	...	7,20,170	...	7,63,538	...	93,99,681	...	1,02,02,846
...	69,932	...	41,228	...	...	...	...	...	82,706	...	1,81,795	...	10,06,694	...	15,03,660
...	47,07,711	...	54,22,519	...	25,94,769	...	25,93,982	...	1,17,81,268	...	1,49,79,510	...	23,11,06,458	...	24,99,42,454
...	8,68,987	...	8,84,765	...	...	...	...	...	10,74,804	...	17,58,559	...	2,62,35,641	...	2,38,30,539
...	1,844	...	1,574	...	97	...	580	...	1,09,341	...	7,57,695	...	37,07,612	...	49,26,487
...	14	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	20,442	...	40,906	...	19,02,185	...	20,00,432
...	47,09,555	...	54,24,093	...	25,94,866	...	25,94,562	...	1,18,90,609	...	1,57,37,205	...	23,48,14,070	...	25,48,68,941
...	8,69,001	...	8,84,846	...	...	...	...	...	10,95,246	...	17,99,465	...	2,81,37,826	...	2,58,30,971
...	3,13,037	...	51,100	...	31,270	...	3,12,356	...	58,70,910	...	83,99,060	...	2,46,26,689	...	2,86,57,411
...	7,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,272	...	2,90,000
...	8,39,220	...	6,88,349	...	18,951	...	42,693	...	30,90,679	...	14,23,907	...	7,01,14,498	...	9,30,10,363
...	6,854	...	28,200	...	...	...	...	...	5,705	...	1,850	...	9,99,384	...	11,57,822
...	11,52,257	...	7,39,449	...	50,221	...	3,55,049	...	88,71,589	...	98,22,967	...	9,47,41,187	...	12,16,67,774
...	14,626	...	23,200	...	...	...	...	...	5,705	...	1,850	...	10,96,656	...	14,47,822
...	58,61,812	...	61,63,542	...	26,45,087	...	29,49,611	...	2,07,62,198	...	2,55,60,172	...	32,95,55,257	...	37,65,36,715
...	8,83,627	...	9,13,046	...	...	...	...	...	11,00,951	...	18,01,315	...	2,92,34,482	...	2,72,78,793
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,256	...	64,209	...	47,07,393	...	39,35,236
...	3,045	...	4,663	...	...	...	...	...	7,327	...	39,550	...	1,43,66,140	...	65,85,611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,256	...	64,209	...	47,07,393	...	39,35,236
...	3,045	...	4,663	...	...	...	...	...	7,327	...	39,560	...	1,43,66,140	...	65,85,611

D.—TRADE

(1.)—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	12,582	.....	17,844	.....	12,812	.....	28,653
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	.....	85	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	36¾	4,211	12	371	3¼	300	3	300
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	1,724½	4,182	803	3,072	.....	.....	122	450
Other sorts	Value	.....	1,246	.....	627	.....	.....	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	53,528	19,590	19,250	7,075	220	50	.....	.....
Clocks and Watches	No.	25	1,700	4	204	15	370	121	400
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	113,555	23,01,484	144,224	30,67,643	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	11	700	60	3,000	249	12,500
Corals, Real	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Gross	2,850	4,020	675	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn E	Lbs.	10,500	8,730	45,800	35,321	40,035	31,610	61,460	51,245
Twist and Yarn C	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey E	Yards.	173,730	24,480	904,148	1,50,870	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey C	Yards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White E	,,	330,476	49,081	465,625	73,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
White C	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed... E	,,	52,820	11,087	160,700	29,070	.....	.....	3,400	800
Coloured, Printed or Dyed... C	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	12,402	2,472	32,270	4,385	.....	.....	499	1,040
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	616	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gross	620	1,585	1,905	5,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	.....	61,464	.....	1,07,218	.....	1,420	.....	760
Drugs and Medicines	,,	.....	5,325	.....	5,611	.....	1,300	.....	4,565
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	4½	133	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	5,985	.....	6,394	.....	400	.....	737
Feathers	Lbs.	15	2,000	25	1,820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	2,151	1,260	1,640	840	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	249	.....	1,464	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	.....	1,646	.....	1,968	.....	16,076	.....	12,049
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	9	725	18	1,460	55	3,575	65	3,730
Other Ware	Value	.....	6,595	.....	8,226	.....	2,415	.....	2,269
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	113	995	100	1,035	150	1,517	22	350
Gums and Resins	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	20½	620	.....	.....	17	700	4	100
	No.	1,010		.....		1,000		200	
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	11,970	.....	10,950	.....	5,023	.....	6,790
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	10,005	.....	3,006	.....	300	.....	72
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	412	.....	265	.....	200
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	,,	.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	.....	14,723	.....	11,320	.....	2,200	.....	1,329
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	9,268	23,271	9,771	27,307	5,238	11,340	3,221	6,149
Spirits	,,	2,676	20,198	3,486	24,529	.....	.....	31	93
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	703	6,569	1,141	11,490	5	80	182	578
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Millwork	Value.	.....	12,139	.....	74,568	.....	1,300	.....	1,640
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	.....	18,077	.....	9,812	.....	3,800	.....	6,240
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	99½	3,575	223½	7,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	3	250	.....	.....	45	900	.....	.....
Iron—		28				112			
Wrought	,,	3,638½	31,282	3,530	31,820	7	110	18	450
Other sorts	,,	60	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	89½	915	726	8,049	.....	.....	150	1,500
	,,	1,905	11,772	7	302	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,784	.....	8,424	.....	13,030	.....	1,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	91	15	820	9	850	6½	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	340	1,450	3,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	75	.....	690	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
52,306	13,930	74,648	16,244	112	50	2,512	620	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	315	.....	.....	6	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,050	4,377	3,272	4,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,750	3,200	.....	.....	1,506	1,240	1,176	1,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	365	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	1,500	6,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,160	515	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	146	230	25	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	55	.....	182	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	105	.....	825	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13/113	9	½	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150	.....	1,415	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	700	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,445	.....	13,130	.....	3,026	.....	9,202	.....	.....	.....	2,263
.....	.....	.....	.....	189	10,574	177	11,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,684	.....	687	.....	450	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	750	29½	246	52½	385	53	580	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,380	.....	3,729	.....	182	.....	453	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	790	.....	396	.....	150	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,200	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,405	.....	3,446	.....	305	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	276	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,945	24,159	2,163	13,614	.....	.....	300	1,200	2,697	6,467	5,476	7,354
4,766	15,370	4,376	13,576	937	2,269	711	2,029	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	435	.....	620	.....	1,875	.....	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70½	855	22	550	30½	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
½	15	.....	.....	5	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D.—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural Implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	302	1,227	4,384
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	4,094	.....	2,260
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	1	50	.....	.....	49¼	3,256	.....	.....
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	300	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,162	.....	3,130
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and Watches	No.	728	3,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	260
Coal—									
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	681	715	225	299
Coffee	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,659	31,16,840	46,742½	24,53,048
Corals, Real	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	5,000	27	533
Twist and Yarn E	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	250	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn C	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100	.....	.....
Manufactures— Piece-goods— Grey E	Yards.	8,443,802	13,92,433	3,773,850	6,30,190	1,500	250	2,800	600
Grey C	Yards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	210
White E	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500	1,400	6,800	1,070
White C	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed E	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,720	510	3,600	650
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,950	9,631	41,960	10,961
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,260	1,435	2,400	500
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,45,365	.....	1,46,818
Drugs and Medicines	,,	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	30,997	.....	19,086
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	167⅞	4,205	1,229½	15,865
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,101	.....	1,088
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	4,704	121	1,960
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,520	.....	5,617
Glass and Glassware— Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	80
Other Ware	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,374	9,353	11,408	45,162
Gums and Resins	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,032	1,25,440	6,299¾	1,57,232
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,437⅞	59,425	2,104½	42,861
	No.	.....		.....		26,288		21,010	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,018½	9,41,005	13,995¾	7,38,180
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,305,530		1,119,708	
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	132	.....	280
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,850	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	95,360	.....	1,05,250
Jute, Raw and Manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,020	.....	20,205
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	414	.....	688
Liquors— Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Millwork	Value	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	500
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88⅜	4,010
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	24⅞	882	7½	319
Iron— Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6⅛	53	5	70
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1¼	10
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,258	3,70,079	70,699	3,34,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	850	.....	2,050	.....	395	.....	570	.....	50	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42¾	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	618	.....	633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	40	112	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	53	500	1	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,963½	2,188	1,520	1,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,325½	4,19,688	14,565½	6,99,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3½	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	730	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92,380	15,720	83,568	14,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,232	1,114	21,036	1,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,340	1,410	1,230	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,700	750	2,350	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,913	1,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,192	953	2,400	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
864	335	1,320	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,409	.....	3,198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,020	.....	5,456
.....	67	.....	726	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	723	.....	1,100
93¾	12,140	115	20,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	100	.....	.....
.....	386	.....	44	.....	7,075	.....	5,584	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,573¾	1,62,027	4,477	1,39,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,267	.....	3,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697	.....	1,847
.....	.....	18	1,000	153½	5,730	180	5,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	846	.....	1,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,492	44,112	29,406	1,15,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	112½	684	108½	761
25,670½	6,09,070	32,446½	9,49,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	129½	4,009	164	3,465
6,396	1,92,282	11,350½	3,36,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66,211		1,21,760		.....		.....		.....		.....	
8,776	3,86,337	14,387¼	6,47,586	.....	.....	1½	175	¼	10	.....	.....
6,96,164		10,76,520		.....		35		20		.....	
.....	743	.....	133	.....	1,935	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,50,679	.....	2,28,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	212	.....	2,810	.....	3,601	.....	8,155	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,266	.....	1,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,193	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36¼	712	16¾	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

B 684—25 *ap*

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlement.				Other Countries.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	149	268	1,240
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	2,520	....	1,010	.....	16,357	.....	13,079
Arms, Ammunition., &c., excluding Military Accoutrements	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20⅜	1,588	24	2,543
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	800
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,556	4,581	4,036	1,975
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	920	2	120
Coal—									
Coal	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	36
Coffee	,,	4,448	1,08,219	734	23,390	64⅝	2,416	112	1,800
Corals, Real	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corks	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	25
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn E	Lbs.	600	450	.....	.....	4,400	4,050	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn C	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	450	.....	.....
Manufactures— Piece-goods—									
Grey E	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey C	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,912	600	.....	.....
White E	,,	1,200	300	5,600	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
White C	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed E	,,	30,472	7,002	71,040	16,875	98,080	16,085	108,960	20,780
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C	,,	2,77,275	80,334	429,300	1,30,130	6,000	1,350	1,000	300
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	115	8,373	4,240
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	.....	900	.....	500	.....	2,500	.....	1,434
Drugs and Medicines	,,	.....	25,295	.....	41,025	.....	5,312	.....	6,2-8
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	1	400	11	2,740	.....	.....	½	20
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	1,060	.....	225	.....	3,087	.....	2,035
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2¼	250	.....	.....
Flax— Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	.....	460	.....	160	.....	41,131	.....	23,467
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Ware	Value	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	2,502	.....	6,706
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	18	80	.....	.....	594	1,974	320	3,282
Gums and Resins	,,	414	11,347	1,438	52,021	1,880¾	1,05,070	19¾	381
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	302¼	11,150	3½	95
	No.	.....		.....		3,400		36	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	370⅛	18,069	36¼	1,547
	No.	.....		.....		29,565		2,055	
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	716	.....	2,054
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	276
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,555	.....	.....
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,800	.....	.....
Jute—Raw and Manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1:2	.....	141
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	.....	770	.....	2,050	.....	2,430	.....	1,498
Liquors— Ale, Beer and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,983	16,889
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	1,595	640	2,546
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	1,463	233	606
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Millwork	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	200
Matches, Lucifer and others	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Metals— Copper— Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,935	2	93
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1,381	4½	81
Iron— Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	830	29	335
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	2,550	350	2,300

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

Total of Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81,329	3,70,620	72,194	3,40,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,329	3,70,620	72,194	3,40,250
.....	66,224	.....	75,840	.....	58,920	.....	1,00,119	.....	1,25,144	.....	1,75,959
.....	85	.....	217	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	217
163⅜	12,846	60½	4,794	121	11,221	126	10,180	284½	24,067	186½	14,974
1,954½	4,822	2,675	7,642	62½	371	30	110	2,017	5,193	2,705	7,752
.....	8,813	.....	4,470	.....	161	.....	99	.....	8,974	.....	4,569
117,828	38,247	100,558	25,944	350	75	220	93	118,178	38,322	100,778	26,037
919	6,805	252	2,069	92	1,210	419	1,968	1,011	8,015	671	4,027
113,555	23,01,484	144,224	30,67,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,555	23,01,484	144,224	30,67,643
2,644½	2,903	1,767	1,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,644½	2,903	1,767	1,933
82,560⅝	36,49,813	62,414	31,91,301	276	9,513	819	42,080	82,836½	36,59,326	63,233	32,33,381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	.....	186	.....	1,348	.....	1,723	.....	1,363	.....	1,909
4,400	8,397	3,996	6,030	150	175	1,320	1,527	4,550	8,572	5,316	7,557
261¼	5,054	27	533	3½	70	6	120	265	5,124	33	653
61,191	49,530	109,166	88,646	30,260	23,260	60,300	44,657	91,451	72,790	169,466	1,33,303
900	550	14	8	1,244,922	4,97,481	1,400,106	5,68,964	1,245,822	4,98,031	1,400,120	5,68,972
3,710,912	14,32,833	4,858,866	8,05,551	397,120	46,428	631,726	63,418	9,108,032	14,79,261	5,490,592	8,68,969
18,144	1,714	23,196	2,175	11,879,053	13,92,805	18,291,657	22,43,826	11,897,197	13,94,519	18,314,853	22,46,001
361,716	53,691	485,255	76,238	845,206	1,19,281	1,714,987	2,24,995	1,206,922	1,72,972	2,200,242	3,01,233
3,700	750	2,350	400	64,575	6,290	17,425	6,407	68,275	7,040	19,775	6,807
191,955	36,195	355,860	69,590	773,902	1,43,440	1,063,273	1,97,131	965,857	1,79,635	1,419,133	2,66,721
332,417	92,268	474,660	1,41,791	1,813,061	2,01,337	1,066,708	1,81,683	1,645,478	2,93,605	1,541,368	3,23,474
19,806	4,357	44,887	11,030	146,788	26,926	160,879	28,608	166,594	31,283	205,766	39,638
762	790	.....	.....	1,942	1,613	2,118	1,178	2,704	2,403	2,118	1,178
620	1,585	1,995	5,627	2,318	5,313	1,896	4,190	2,938	6,898	3,891	9,817
.....	2,22,228	.....	2,65,556	.....	2,78,727	.....	4,35,550	.....	5,00,985	.....	7,01,206
.....	69,174	.....	80,228	.....	11,258	.....	19,404	.....	80,432	.....	99,632
268$\frac{60}{112}$	17,038	1,356⅞	39,257	83$\frac{3}{112}$	6,552	227$\frac{44}{112}$	8,975	351$\frac{63}{112}$	23,590	1,584½	48,232
.....	2,804	.....	17,522	.....	12 146	.....	8,608	.....	32,950	.....	26,130
5,817½	1,69,941	4,623	1,42,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,817½	1,69,941	4,623	1,42,995
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,151	1,260	1,640	840	2,461	1,187	640	325	4,612.	2,447	2,280	1,165
.....	2,399	.....	1,759	.....	380	.....	555	.....	2,779	.....	2,314
.....	82,268	.....	73,273	.....	50,370	.....	71,431	.....	1,32,638	.....	1,44,704
406½	20,604	459½	23,395	13	810	.....	.....	420	21,414	459½	23,395
.....	14,732	.....	19,161	.....	6,078	.....	14,151	.....	20,810	.....	33,312
16,959	59,859	41,536⅜	1,67,030	613,144½	27,60,156	604,951	26,46,667	630,206	28,20,015	616,487¾	28,13,697
36,135¾	8,54,936	40,368	11,63,081	264½	5,676	210	6,913	36,402	8,60,612	40,578	11,69,994
9,136⅛		13,458⅜		2		29		9,138		13,487¾	
	2,62,857		3,79,281		40		2,030		2,62,897		3,81,311
95,899		142,806		20		628		95,919		143,434	
25,202¼		28,425¼		4		.....		25,206		28,425¼	
	13,47,641		13,87,588		80		.....		13,47,721		13,87,588
2,033,289		2,199,418		200		.....		2,033,489		2,199,418	
.....	22,081	.....	21,600	.....	15,446	.....	22,223	.....	37,527	.....	46,823
.....	11,375	.....	4,369	.....	653	.....	1,018	.....	12,028	.....	5,387
.....	1,73,084	.....	2,28,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,73,084	.....	2,28,095
.....	1,07,538	.....	1,18,027	.....	2,652	.....	5,180	.....	1,10,190	.....	1,23,207
.....	30,187	.....	22,031	.....	19,311	.....	32,262	.....	49,498	.....	54,293
.....	25,440	.....	21,931	.....	9,866	.....	16,822	.....	35,306	.....	38,753
14,506	34,611	20,251	50,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,506	34,611	20,251	50,819
8,753	52,419	12,096	49,336	4	34	.....	.....	8,757	52,453	12,096	49,336
6,835	25,751	6,643	28,279	3	38	.....	.....	6,838	25,789	6,643	28,279
38	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	295	.....	.....
.....	16,129	.....	79,848	.....	190	.....	3,741	.....	16,319	.....	83,589
.....	21,977	.....	16,152	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	22,592	.....	16,162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142¼	6,560	331⅝	12,043	524$\frac{13}{16}$	25,464	510	24,147	666½	32,024	841⅝	36,190
153⅜	4,125	38¾	910	15	480	.....	.....	169	4,605	28¾	910
3,863½	33,673	3,604	33,225	3,012¾	28,541	2,110	22,291	6,876¼	62,219	5,714	55,516
60	130	6¼	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	130	6¼	36
94¼	1,015	876	9,549	1¼	18	.....	.....	95¾	1,033	876	9,549
2,280¾	14,357	357	2,602	25	450	59	490	2,305¼	14,787	416	3,092

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	5⅛	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	47	599	11	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	141½	4,175	71	1,861	1	95	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	2,554	5,065	3,432	6,1.0	260	620	.....	.....
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value	.....	9,947	.....	5,618	.....	40	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	1,914	.....	1,054	.....	12,380	.....	27,007
Provisions	,,	.....	1,23,759	.....	1,46,528	.....	60,289	.....	49,473
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	756	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	3	50	2	48	.....	.....	1	15
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	,,	18¾	371	8	147	1,300	22,750	698	11,720
Tea	Lbs.	100	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	11,664	6,833	8,898	6,058	320	240	10	20
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	5,544	.....	2,066	.....	765	.....	3,060
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	150	102	100
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	400
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	.....	4,038	.....	16,171	.....	60,076	.....	61,980
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	986	602	1,585	905	1,200	700	80	250
Other sorts	Value	.....	810	.....	1,670	.....	40	.....	350
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	1,46,803	.....	1,24,937	.....	28,226	.....	25,057
Total of Merchandise	Value	.....	30,16,370	.....	40,79,181	.....	2,87,234	.....	3,24,981
Treasure—Gold	Value	.....	15,860	.....	14,400	.....	16,770	.....	.....
Treasure—Silver	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,100	.....	68,500
Total, Treasure	Value	.....	15,860	.....	14,400	.....	26,870	.....	68,500
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value	.....	30,31,230	.....	40,93,581	.....	3,14,104	.....	3,93,481

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	275	208	2,710	1½	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	443	1,100	121½	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,467	7,464
.....	20	.....	75	.....	700	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	650	.....	451	.....	215	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18,894	.....	30,225	.....	27,675	.....	18,445	.....	30	.....	241
.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	252	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	100	200	250	500	920	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	3,197
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
504½	9,021	919	15,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,981½	2,31,032	9,607½	1,22,390
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,450	4,885	11,565	5,251	600	600	2,912	940	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	592	.....	991	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	150	24	38	.....	.....	60	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	310	.....	892	.....	4,335	.....	3,305	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	80	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	.....	290	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,629	.....	10,289	.....	5,237	.....	17,311	.....	.....	.....	140
.....	1,35,390	.....	1,56,661	.....	78,064	.....	75,550	.....	2,37,529	.....	1,43,14
.....	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,35,949	.....	1,56,661	.....	78,064	.....	75,550	.....	2,37,529	.....	1,43,149

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	36¾	708	.....	.....
Oils	Gals	377,690	1,30,811	190,600	66,200	247	195	667	729
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,660	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	1,278	.....	1,200	.....	1,42,640	.....	90,137
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,34,813	.....	1,24,602
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	250
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	575	700	950
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	1,480
Spices	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,540	4,978	6,356	1,614
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	2,872	853	7,199
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	3,084	550½	3,267
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	848	310½	2,870
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	336	50
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279,558	1,96,345	1,362,592	2,09,592
Manufactured (E)	,,	2,616	1,600	7,030	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured (C)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	.....	.....
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	11,764	.....	6,124
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,328	.....	2,641
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	16,745	.....	7,130	.....	31,527	.....	22,680
Total of Merchandise	Value	.....	15,47,107	.....	7,09,435	.....	61,48,597	.....	42,56,911
Treasure — Gold	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,635	.....	2,07,528
Treasure — Silver	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,06,128	.....	5,53,099
Total, Treasure	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,47,763	.....	7,60,627
Grand Total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value	.....	15,47,107	.....	7,09,435	.....	56,96,360	.....	50,17,538

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British *official years 1886-87 and 1887-88*—continued.

Africa.				China.				Persia.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	18	7½	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
¾	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	20	513	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,57,856	.....	1,39,328	.....	979	.....	1,175	.....	8,786	.....	2,917
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,61,457	.....	2,32,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,028	.....	.....
168	700	.....	.....	411	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,960	2,345	2,072	3,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558	.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....
107,520	48,367	368,760	1,59,445	111,664	19,445	88,816	11,070	.....	.....	.....	.....
26,600	2,01,175	23,790½	1,85,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
168½	630	111½	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	28	.....	.....
1,096	9,610	2,496	19,341	4,462	65,231	7,648	1,03,536	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	800	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
644	68	21,896	2,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	427,084	30,993	361,676	39,944
1,422	615	1,428	565	500	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,650	.....	23,383	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	30	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
900	2,250	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	443	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,109	.....	16,466
.....	92,886	.....	80,915	.....	5,613	.....	6,601	.....	530	.....	86
.....	31,82,425	.....	43,56,246	.....	1,16,932	.....	1,46,281	.....	79,797	.....	72,322
.....	23,878	.....	3,94,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,83,501	.....	2,84,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020
.....	2,07,379	.....	6,78,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020
.....	33,89,804	.....	50,34,443	.....	1,16,932	.....	1,46,281	.....	79,797	.....	74,342

D—TRADE

(1).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure India into the Port of Aden during the two

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	82	5,560	15	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	40	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	700	.....	.....
Oils	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,548½	7,944	151,510	70,480
Paints, Colours, and Painter's Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	1,375	.....	915
Provisions	,,	.....	627	.....	1,050	.....	2,50,496	.....	3,08,600
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	14,358	.....	.....
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,876	15,960	25	100
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,305	2,130	251	425
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Spices	Lbs.	9,576	1,095	6,160	2,000	3,892	634	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Till or Gingolly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	31½	1,860	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugar-candy, and other Saccharine Produce	,,	½	20	12	192	75½	1,580	355	4,178
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	55	219	307
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,464	4,314	.....	.....
Manufactured	,,	777	730	.....	.....	30,068	21,745	23,332	10,190
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	80	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	220	240	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	55
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	3	300	10½	525	87	.....	72	72
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,220	.....	.....
							503	.....	812
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	750	260	1,310
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,460	.....	4,477
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	226	.....	820	.....	1,25,296	.....	25,360
Total of Merchandise	Value	.....	2,48,224	.....	2,70,509	.....	7,35,100	.....	5,46,282
Treasure—Gold	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,38,317	.....	2,20,385
Treasure—Silver	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,88,602	.....	90,489
Total, Treasure	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,26,919	.....	3,10,874
Grand Total of imports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value	.....	2,48,224	.....	2,70,509	.....	17,62,019	.....	8,57,156

—continued.

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) imported from Foreign Countries and Ports in British official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

Total of Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
87½	5,940	15	900	42	3,228	5	295	129½	9,168	20	1,195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	657	18½	233	346	5,350	68	770	399	6,007	86½	1,003
260¾	6,023	279	4,571	148 19/32	5,067	76 3/16	4,115	409¾	11,090	355 3/16	8,686
386,454	1,45,477	352,632	1,52,383	10,866½	18,739	18,251	31,468	397,320½	1,64,216	370,883	1,83,851
.....	10,719	.....	5,863	.....	8,145	.....	9,604	.....	18,864	.....	15,467
.....	18,203	.....	30,262	.....	7,095	.....	8,342	.....	25,298	.....	38,604
.....	7,93,309	.....	7,89,619	.....	7,09,937	.....	8,73,236	.....	15,03,246	.....	16,62,855
.....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,20,656	.....	3,56,900	.....	4,780	.....	80	.....	4,25,436	.....	3,56,980
4,707	19,380	50	350	17,342	61,482	21,869	91,604	22,049	80,862	21,919	91,954
5,954	5,580	4,043	5,958	104,274	1,22,479	178,892	1,87,332	110,228	1,28,059	182,935	1,93,290
.....	3,028	.....	2,195	.....	40,194	.....	47,026	.....	43,222	.....	49,221
276,948	74,899	478,492	1,77,326	1,126,272	2,25,059	1,604,036	3,16,906	1,403,226	2,99,958	2,082,528	4,94,232
26,868	2,04,047	24,643½	1,93,029	1,508	11,209	1,289	12,152	28,376	2,15,256	25,932½	2,05,181
744¾	5,658	665½	3,820	5,506	34,549	9,051	48,434	6,250¾	40,207	9,716½	52,254
25,545½	3,40,513	22,053¾	2,79,976	10,917	1,10,746	26,749	3,14,160	36,462	4,51,259	48,802¾	5,94,136
940	710	555	357	32,029	17,505	43,599	25,790	32,969	18,215	44,154	26,147
1,744,750	2,31,720	1,746,164	2,51,693	4,129,725	4,89,150	4,679,360	5,13,750	5,874,475	7,20,870	6,425,524	7,65,443
62,327	38,048	55,175	27,524	17,126	8,713	1,456	898	79,453	46,761	56,631	28,422
224	80	.....	.....	106,442	20,845	2,576	320	106,666	20,925	2,576	320
.....	7,047	.....	6,172	.....	3,300	.....	3,656	.....	10,347	.....	9,828
402	580	258	280	3,927	5,934	3,487	3,764	4,329	6,514	3,745	4,044
94	5,720	17½	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	5,720	17½	1,085
.....	95,606	.....	1,12,846	.....	12,115	.....	34,627	.....	1,07,721	.....	1,47,473
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,466	4,392	2,105	2,715	11,034	12,278	19,428	19,375	14,500	16,670	21,533	22,090
.....	27,295	.....	26,444	.....	4,088	.....	8,939	.....	31,383	.....	35,383
.....	4,65,718	.....	3,21,271	.....	1,13,295	.....	1,71,094	.....	5,79,013	.....	4,92,365
.....	1,48,11,769	.....	1,51,46,508	.....	78,39,918	.....	97,93,586	.....	2,26,51,687	.....	2,49,40,094
.....	7,37,019	.....	8,36,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,37,019	.....	8,36,439
.....	10,88,331	.....	9,98,179	.....	2,07,531	.....	2,32,551	.....	12,95,862	.....	12,30,730
.....	18,25,350	.....	18,34,618	.....	2,07,531	.....	2,32,551	.....	20,32,881	.....	20,67,169
.....	1,66,37,119	.....	1,69,81,126	.....	80,47,449	.....	1,00,26,137	.....	2,46,84,568	.....	2,70,07,263

E. Signifies Europe.
C. Do. Country.

D.—TRADE—

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	6,526	5,612	1,055	1,376	...	...	...	...
		Sind	205	170	190	127	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods—Grey	Yds.	Bombay	3,806	438	19,671	2,426	...	...	...	...
		Sind	180	29	4,052	489	...	...	...	...
White	,,	Bombay	4,171	625	13,770	2,116	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2,018	377	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	Bombay	30,671	4,439	88,650	20,018	...	...	40	12
		Sind	220	40	2,770	364	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value.	Bombay	...	3,473	...	250	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	12,215	2,82,949	17,772	4,62,157	445	6,110	...	...
		Sind	...	...	20	250	...	...	...	...
Ivory—Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay	...	14,44,767	...	14,94,404	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	13,107	14,512	3,412	5,684	...	...	2,720	3,156
		Sind	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	43	3,043	1,632	69,755	...	53	1	75
		Sind	2	352	1,515	14,480	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,,	Bombay	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...
		Sind	Lbs. 30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	Value.	Bombay	...	32,04,738	...	36,49,914	...	36,013	...	1,11,855
		Sind	...	32,77,071	...	39,96,528	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise	...	Bombay	...	49,64,590	...	57,08,120	...	42,176	...	1,15,098
		Sind	...	32,78,066	...	40,12,632	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.										
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	31	6,000	18	3,800	...	...	...	...
		Sind	5	206	10	170	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value.	Bombay	...	61,306	...	1,30,060	...	1,705	...	1,519
		Sind	...	5,070	...	26,073	...	...	...	...
Caoutchouc, Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	Bombay	138	4,207	16	935	7	375	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	18,374	1,26,060	29,973	2,32,542	...	...	44	875
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	,,	Bombay	1,252,040	3,16,06,393	1,331,788	3,78,17,967	697,563	1,78,95,289	640,359	1,78,23,628
		Sind	68,595	15,59,825	63,899	15,80,463	962	22,000	1,670	37,100
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	6,545	2,366	35,566	13,938	...	...	...	...
		Sind	24	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	26,502	5,526	10,023	1,731	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2,629	1,084	8,433	1,849	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	14,621	...	1,08,432	...	...	...	82
		Sind	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	...	45,049	...	18,918	...	...	...	782
		Sind	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	4,048	7,66,788	3,399	7,61,155	24	7,138	48	13,044
		Sind	...	...	59	7,550	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	390,192	16,03,707	522,397	20,91,386	29,108	1,26,640	44,284	1,87,330
		Sind	41	404	178	1,791	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—Gram	,,	Bombay	5,901	17,543	246	957	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (in the husk)	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk)	,,	Bombay	1,885	9,294	2,118	10,581	415	2,272	469	2,523
		Sind	17,506	58,462	Lbs. 41	2	...	...	...	...
Wheat	,,	Bombay	3,410,229	1,38,29,758	2,020,511	86,06,940	2,750	10,500	1,970	8,865
		Sind	1,049,710	40,57,558	510,386	20,75,161	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	252,508	7,76,339	61,201	1,80,303	...	...	...	...
		Sind	10,138	28,603	36,971	88,033	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins—Cutch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	...	...	5	50	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—Raw	,,	Bombay	61,992	6,35,412	52,768	5,00,418	553	7,185	76	564
		Sind	...	...	10	125	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	8,021 / 76,347	1,96,928	9,021 / 75,991	1,88,554	...	...	31 / 500	984
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	18,304 / 194,725	5,08,110	23,256 / 236,427	6,71,393	242 / 4,100	7,961	23 / 150	630
Hides, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	12,012 / 148,776	7,52,979	14,003 / 178,605	8,86,408	...	...	...	...
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	46 / 528	2,720	75 / 693	2,918	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	115 / 13,070	15,449	22 / 643	800	...	...	...	...
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	111 / 4,788	3,475	19 / 660	375	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	24,584 / 3,029,464	35,66,970	25,794 / 2,837,054	34,14,266	16 / 1,761	2,627	7 / 800	885
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	447 / 41,615	36,382	516 / 56,546	43,955	...	...	...	...
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value.	Bombay	...	39,717	...	78,876	...	5,450	...	2,133
		Sind	...	1,893	...	2,027	...	...	...	...
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	Bombay	423	2,541	136	1,071	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—Gunny Bags	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	4,07,400	86,495	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value.	Bombay	...	661	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	24	15	56	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185,521	1,72,795	1,224,336	1,85,081
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658,224	1,08,315	652,115	1,09,365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,876,649	3,23,439	1,080,896	2,08,749
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346,208	56,810	256,505	47,977
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514	...	2,031
56	3,266	228	10,500	113	3,450	...	...	16	937	53	2,509
...	7,399	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22,280	37,420	71,500	1,29,660	2,087	20,511	3,105	29,449
...	2,000	10	2,000	...	...	1	48	114	6,222	84	4,915
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	11	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,39,793	...	3,85,069	...	32,386	...	42,340	...	1,32,100	...	1,51,572
...	3,645	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
...	1,52,458	...	3,97,569	...	74,296	...	1,72,098	...	8,22,673	...	7,41,878
...	3,645	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,833	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	286	...	1,059	...	5	...	2,980	...	9,383	...	13,495
...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	2,047	250	17,535	6	225	...	...	3,254	63,681	2,792	1,41,455
2,574	20,084	299	1,700	...	...	...	...	240	1,082	28	179
482,614	1,26,39,980	400,856	1,13,99,298	636,897	1,58,57,739	601,035	1,60,06,038	80	483	363	2,940
14,336	3,39,360	14,830	3,45,040	6,583	1,47,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,200	2,817	...	...	800	250	1,100	334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132,276	26,063	136,076	26,440
...	...	...	1,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	965	...	1,129
...	15,306	...	2,019	...	12	...	15	...	340	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	15,076	84	22,995	344	95,310	463	1,41,190	...	...	2	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,033	19,991	9,362	39,663	502	2,231	1,363	5,440	347	2,752	757	3,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,000	6,500	...	...	74,414	2,53,716	9,401	35,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,813	10,676	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	4,555	942	5,007	309	1,745	222	1,361	14,637	66,482	18,807	84,539
23,503	61,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	600	29	120
2,240,331	87,63,529	2,272,680	97,19,876	4,842,238	1,92,83,965	2,778,372	1,16,09,075	15,422	66,280	3,975	17,600
177,993	7,14,123	102,900	4,02,750	41,996	2,16,570	...	...	17,984	70,692	3,075	12,400
1,167	3,953	...	...	2,110	6,805	...	...	47,778	1,70,997	38,112	1,39,902
599	2,130	98,047	2,64,290	...	...	...	...	183	630	146	500
...	...	...	...	20	552	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,197	25,165	1,963	18,728	10	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300	7,088	238	6,466	106	2,033	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,830	...	4,056	...	962	...	...	...	...	...
3,496	1,05,188	5,735	1,59,680	5,017	1,62,618	1,041	30,259	...	...	...	...
39,267	...	62,558	...	57,900	...	12,300	...	...	...	...	...
10	550	...	...	41	1,982	...	...	...	...	4	125
150	...	...	...	1,309	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	111	3,944	66	2,054	106	3,204	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,300	...	2,800	...	2,960	...	...	...	...	...
525	...	254	35,473	15	1,775	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,350	63,806	28,959	...	1,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,100	...	9,961	...	4,180	...	6,125	...	3,360	...	1,575
...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239,800	32,830	155,248	21,921
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during

Articles.	Denomination.		United States.				Ara	
			1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	161,055	1,00,939
		Sind	...	...	...	...	5,750	3,530
Manufactures—Piece-goods— Grey	Yds.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	2,591,025	2,87,435
		Sind	...	...	...	...	18,526	1,647
White	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,572,775	2,01,387
		Sind	...	...	...	...	88,170	3,777
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	5,072,751	8,88,538
		Sind	...	...	...	...	187,086	24,338
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	38,700	13,013
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	8,333
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	110
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	Bombay	12	456	7	700	435	11,016
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory— Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value.	Bombay	...	4,482	...	28,000	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—Iron	Cwt.	Bombay	317,600	4,30,010	103,160	1,51,152	7,828	51,925
		Sind	...	...	...	...	10	150
All others, unenumerated	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	3,106	91,976
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	20
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	33,287	4,08,119
		Sind	...	...	...	...	147	1,870
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	Value.	Bombay	...	69,893	...	2,79,653	...	4,63,441
		Sind	...	24,076	...	42,144	...	13,901
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	Bombay	...	5,04,841	...	4,59,505	...	25,25,222
		Sind	...	24,076	...	42,144	...	49,343
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.								
Animals, living	No.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.	Value.	Bombay	...	3,371	...	12,166	...	15,627
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	251
Caoutchouc, raw...	Cwt.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	9,266	2,61,188
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	620	4,110
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—Raw	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	569	2,930
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	259,065	1,11,374
		Sind	...	...	...	...	300	180
Manufactures— Piece-goods	Yds.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,855,276	3,49,466
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1,900	259
Other sorts	Value.	Bombay	...	658	...	2,990	...	41,222
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	,,	Bombay	...	1,570	...	...	...	7,230
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	40
Dyeing and Colouring Materials— Indigo	Cwt.	Bombay	214	48,000	1	230	174	21,781
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	5,895	49,109
		Sind	...	...	...	...	157	1,400
Grain and Pulse— Gram	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	468	1,559
		Sind	...	...	...	...	322	980
Rice (in the husk)	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk)	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	324,235	14,81,386
		Sind	...	...	...	...	2,862	9,111
Wheat	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	149,478	6,48,134
		Sind	...	...	...	...	306	1,143
Other sorts	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	205,102	5,95,512
		Sind	...	...	...	...	35,654	93,797
Gums and Resins— Cutch and Gambier	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	2	48
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—Raw	,,	Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,302	11,018
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	195
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins— Hides, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	706 / 6,346	10,035	930 / 8,685	28,775	11 / 64	241
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	3,051 / 23,426	87,075	1,469 / 14,500	45,200	99 / 476	2,640
Hides, dressed or tanned... ...	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	18 / 520	960
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	4 / 80	120
Skins, raw	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	32 / 3,380	2,184	... / ...	...	...	...
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	122 / 5,810	3,875	78 / 2,735	1,500	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned... ...	Bombay	Cwt. or No.	146 / 20,487	20,742	223 / 26,160	30,250	...	...
	Sind	Cwt. or No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	...	...
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c....	Value ...	Bombay	...	...	...	40	...	9,620
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—Raw	Cwt. ...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	26	312
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of— Gunny Bags...	No. ...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	32,000	4,653
		Sind	...	...	...	...	7,015	1,454
Other kinds	Value ...	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	1,827
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

BIA.		CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
184,695	1,22,630	4,860	2,589	8,960	4,956	...	...	...	...
2,500	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,522,659	2,93,107	212,022	32,593	204,550	30,355	...	...	40	5
20,200	2,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,469,862	1,88,589	328,655	63,952	342,155	68,039	8,987	1,697	11,089	2,701
27,050	3,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,743,304	7,91,622	370,998	84,974	407,189	91,387	50,071	12,572	48,690	11,609
185,516	20,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,314	9,264	24,072	9,910	75,591	26,839	716	264	4,815	1,406
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,132	...	15,370	...	22,569	...	2,015	...	2,082
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
710	15,279	124	1,888	108	1,152	5,230	58,179	6,048	66,862
...	...	...	...	...	58	...	1,15,533	...	1,15,887
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,827	51,227	1,240	5,605	3,372	16,208	18,029	32,428	4,449	7,818
38	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,479	54,283	134	2,594	460	2,790	1,645	16,544	283	2,842
5	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,340	3,03,876	431	5,596	1,014	12,340	...	...	...	...
770	9,914	...	...	Lbs. 25	5	...	...	...	...
...	5,55,435	...	2,97,569	...	3,51,028	...	7,53,719	...	11,48,533
...	28,617	...	10,500	...	4,523	...	...	...	2,300
...	23,96,444	...	5,22,540	...	6,27,811	...	9,92,951	...	13,59,745
...	66,996	...	10,500	...	4,523	...	...	...	2,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,067	5,335	...	...	...	...
...	7,176	...	14,217	...	14,527	...	8,178	...	6,672
...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,769	5,51,784	307	6,905	...	...	2	98	10	703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
296	1,932	...	...	...	...	9	215	8	86
12	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
175	1,892	108	1,620	136	1,365	43,829	10,60,920	100,424	23,84,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,622	6,10,395	24,121	6,81,764
276,305	1,19,009	1,200	449	7,000	2,694	77,440,620	2,79,41,141	88,220,088	3,10,77,338
2,864	1,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,051,344	3,84,090	100,913	23,960	77,714	14,764	2,935,620	3,63,190	4,399,480	6,02,913
1,125	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22,228	...	8,259	...	27,784	...	7,819	...	8,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,576	...	3,827	...	3,143	...	1,32,886	...	2,33,003
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	52,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,638	23,040	1	6	6	36	731	4,070	1,365	7,619
14	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	1,026	8,596	27,662	3,814	13,458	101	386	7	30
48	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
343,267	15,68,477	5,326	29,540	9,238	47,518	439	2,584	179	1,075
5,007	22,867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125,444	5,38,080	7,686	34,414	5,302	25,315	243	1,194	493	2,370
2,504	10,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146,053	4,40,718	35,129	1,21,668	30,664	1,10,729	99	551	121	628
40,273	1,09,202	2,028	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	122	8	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,097	18,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
573	3,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,372	...	29,151	...	29,403	...	27,455	...	18,912
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39,625	6,242	...	...	14,650	1,929	...	...	6,000	1,680
1,300	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	240	...	105	...	210	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia.				Straits	
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	Lbs.... Bombay ...	845,990	4,71,838	586,704	3,66,334	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	1,800	1,300	.....	.....
Manufactures—Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds... Bombay ...	12,279,869	18,25,503	11,017,640	18,82,655	40,458	5,785
	Sind ...	95,800	10,401	220,415	27,613	.....	.....
White	,, ... Bombay ...	3,061,052	5,17,266	3,204,356	5,65,435	504,135	80,649
	Sind ...	84,030	12,456	14,540	2,210	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,, ... Bombay ...	16,503,880	36,56,915	18,209,609	40,56,689	6,555,628	16,62,169
	Sind ...	391,383	61,595	360,042	53,741	.....	.....
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No. ... Bombay ...	188,183	45,730	175,964	40,159	100,213	14,303
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	30,912	.....	37,136	.....	9,783
	Sind ...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gums and Resins	Cwt. Bombay ...	279	4,236	328	5,691	120	4,564
	Sind ...	.....	.....	3	35	.....	.....
Ivory—							
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value. Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,577
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—Iron	Cwt. Bombay ...	14,339	94,766	11,403	77,487	56	375
	Sind ...	160	1,052	373	805	.....	.....
All others, unenumerated... ...	,, ... Bombay ...	11,049	4,02,531	8,860	2,56,252	5	233
	Sind ...	Lbs. 56	7	90	3,027	.....	.....
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, ... Bombay ...	88,752	11,00,269	74,554	9,10,809	.....	5
	Sind ...	957	12,923	866	11,263	.....	.....
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	19,03,981	.....	17,78,476	.....	3,18,858
	Sind ...	.....	29,990	.....	37,355	.....	.....
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	... Bombay ...	.....	1,00,53,947	.....	99,77,123	.....	21,01,301
	Sind ...	.....	1,28,436	.....	1,37,328	.....	.....
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.							
Animals, living	No. ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	1,000
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)...	Value. Bombay ...	.....	10,315	.....	8,935	.....	32,646
	Sind ...	.....	1,915	.....	1,266	.....	.....
Cautchouc, raw...	Cwt. Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	,, ... Bombay ...	5,847	1,35,230	5,776	2,82,597	.....	.....
	Sind ...	8	285	25	1,591	.....	.....
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	,, ... Bombay ...	274	1,633	184	974	2	70
	Sind ...	2	40	11	102	.....	.....
Cotton—Raw	,, ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ...	78	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.... Bombay ...	104,821	48,435	79,595	36,986	469,580	1,80,002
	Sind ...	2,100	850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods...	Yds... Bombay ...	471,337	1,47,717	785,133	1,76,537	104,547	10,617
	Sind ...	25,240	3,720	3,987	1,455	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value. Bombay ...	.....	9,146	.....	12,610	.....	14,003
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Medicines	,, ... Bombay ...	.....	18,601	.....	25,320	.....	10,787
	Sind ...	.....	4,633	.....	893	.....	.....
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—							
Indigo	Cwt. Bombay ...	2,969	5,25,914	1,887	3,23,949	.....	.....
	Sind ...	3,818	4,44,840	2,935	3,42,326	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay ...	9,525	79,188	7,596	42,753	184	1,246
	Sind ...	48	710	135	1,000	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—							
Gram	,, ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	32
	Sind ...	Lbs. 20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice (in the husk)	,, ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice (not in the husk)	,, ... Bombay ...	104,461	4,87,498	170,233	7,72,629	.....	.....
	Sind ...	55,978	1,82,981	46,856	1,62,970	.....	.....
Wheat	,, ... Bombay ...	1,072	4,795	17,901	83,334	45	197
	Sind ...	1,093	7,962	9,015	39,897	.....	.....
Other sorts	,, ... Bombay ...	1,279	4,908	9,086	26,808	61	398
	Sind ...	1,806	5,620	4,117	11,274	.....	.....
Gums and Resins—							
Cutch and Gambier...	,, ... Bombay ...	.....	.....	4	107	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp—Raw	,, ... Bombay ...	1,629	16,038	2,251	23,714	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of, excluding Cordage	Value. Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—							
Hides, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No. ...	206 / 1,015	4,405	9 / 50	175	.....	.....
	Sind Cwt. or No. ...	151 / 1,730	3,355	21 / 160	510	.....	.....
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. or No. ...	4 / 40	160	38 / 340	1,605	.....	.....
	Sind Cwt. or No. ...	24 / 493	655	10 / 150	350	.....	.....
Skins, raw	Bombay Cwt. or No. ...	..... /	.....	..... /	.....	.....	.....
	Sind Cwt. or No. ...	..... /	.....	..... /	.....	.....	.....
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Bombay Cwt. or No. ...	2 / 17	100	1 / 58	58	19 / 1,804	1,859
	Sind Cwt. or No. ...	..... /	.....	..... /	.....	..... /	.....
Jewellery and Precious Stones, &c.	Value ... Bombay...	.....	535	.....	1,061	.....	7,745
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—Raw	Cwt. ... Bombay...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—							
Gunny Bags...	No. ... Bombay...	150,395	27,069	158,579	32,223	.....	.....
	Sind ...	12,879	1,843	10,525	1,853	.....	.....
Other kinds...	Value ... Bombay...	.....	5,658	.....	9,682	.....	2,020
	Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

Settlements.		Other Countries.				Total.			
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,025	1,440	194,093	1,64,756	162,016	1,16,761	1,212,548	7,45,749	946,411	6,13,547
.....	.....	700	391	690	475	6,655	4,091	5,180	3,627
77,246	11,252	4,859,794	5,80,357	6,292,504	7,79,195	21,172,495	29,10,906	22,258,646	31,34,076
.....	.....	473,893	60,595	514,706	67,723	588,399	72,672	758,773	98,480
715,274	1,25,089	2,381,883	3,24,828	3,057,498	4,61,934	8,519,882	12,98,719	9,466,119	15,23,268
.....	.....	110,524	13,959	152,748	18,366	232,724	30,201	198,336	24,039
8,273,279	20,77,656	16,748,652	30,67,591	18,899,047	35,14,733	47,509,300	97,00,637	51,750,704	1,07,72,475
.....	.....	380,559	55,948	395,609	53,582	962,248	1,41,921	943,937	1,28,131
149,097	19,831	710,685	97,330	670,486	98,222	1,408,777	2,37,260	1,369,272	2,43,698
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,792	.....	65,783	.....	55,789	.....	1,37,183	.....	1,44,781
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	555	.....	49
223	6,440	991	17,664	2,215	33,827	20,036	3,94,715	27,692	6,05,117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	285
.....	6,742	.....	1,44,821	.....	1,80,292	.....	17,22,604	.....	18,25,383
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	1,357	11,936	84,562	14,303	1,06,061	408,502	7,71,214	225,447	5,79,349
.....	.....	25	164	426	2,690	195	1,366	839	3,969
6	74	4,909	1,66,679	3,584	63,011	21,005	6,91,875	17,400	4,56,045
.....	.....	6	285	3	25	9-56 lbs.	664	1,613	17,590
14,732	1,87,577	34,186	4,34,661	30,852	3,75,770	156,587	19,48,680	146,505	17,99,622
.....	.....	439	5,900	789	10,369	1,543-30 lbs.	20,705	2,425-25 lbs.	31,550
.....	2,80,926	.....	15,03,035	.....	20,62,054	.....	88,55,526	.....	1,07,96,855
.....	.....	.....	2,15,532	.....	2,81,232	.....	35,77,715	.....	43,93,415
.....	27,32,176	.....	66,58,067	.....	78,47,649	.....	2,94,15,068	.....	3,25,35,216
.....	.....	.....	3,52,774	.....	4,34,471	.....	38,49,890	.....	47,01,135
.....	.....	32	2,125	4,295	2,41,185	273	10,958	4,313	2,44,985
.....	.....	13	157	7	56	18	363	1,084	5,561
.....	17,948	.....	1,10,701	.....	1,66,265	.....	2,73,285	.....	3,82,802
.....	.....	.....	5,383	.....	7,383	.....	13,219	.....	35,287
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	7,630	10,026	3,31,058	5,267	3,02,382	28,911	8,05,104	24,031	13,05,021
.....	.....	2	105	1	90	10	390	26	1,681
.....	.....	876	5,999	742	5,125	22,971	1,59,203	31,574	2,43,413
.....	.....	1	10	62	510	3	50	85	697
.....	.....	804,229	2,05,66,088	854,420	2,35,90,773	3,917,929	9,96,31,442	3,929,556	10,90,28,314
.....	.....	41,755	9,84,015	26,615	6,09,410	149,431	36,64,815	131,135	32,12,777
808,449	3,12,209	10,798,255	41,17,962	19,087,871	74,06,766	89,088,086	3,24,04,806	108,515,974	3,89,69,274
.....	.....	90	51	50	25	2,514	1,091	2,914	1,385
278,588	41,340	34,848,270	41,60,282	47,381,732	54,72,952	40,474,831	50,92,821	55,120,090	67,20,767
.....	.....	1,002,715	1,09,624	139,775	10,32,484	1,032,484	1,14,687	1,232,581	1,43,465
.....	14,939	.....	31,647	.....	48,138	.....	1,28,340	.....	2,43,129
.....	.....	.....	382	.....	819	.....	542	.....	869
.....	24,362	.....	13,850	.....	17,998	.....	2,48,958	.....	3,30,136
.....	.....	.....	12	.....	79	.....	4,685	.....	1,297
.....	.....	489	1,08,240	207	43,987	8,319	15,88,247	6,495	13,58,984
.....	.....	4	335	9	1,125	3,822	4,45,175	3,003	3,51,061
70	422	23,796	1,30,910	25,204	1,22,625	464,314	20,19,850	616,042	24,64,734
.....	.....	140	680	334	1,411	386	3,194	661	4,292
.....	.....	3,675	13,012	3,582	13,363	95,168	3,20,410	17,326	64,428
.....	.....	212	642	45	251	4,347-20 lbs.	12,299	93	456
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	4
.....	.....	48	135	.....	.....	48	135	.....	.....
22	120	185,646	8,86,570	218,440	10,07,985	638,787	29,72,226	763,937	35,01,775
.....	.....	39,715	1,85,000	19,649	69,324	139,511	4,48,140	71,541-41 lbs.	2,55,283
44	184	1,906,650	72,48,163	1,314,869	55,43,841	12,606,144	4,98,90,929	8,541,621	3,61,55,480
.....	.....	1,323,766	49,89,490	31,978	1,25,855	2,613,748	1,00,57,538	660,758	26,66,377
86	508	328,184	10,24,121	187,600	6,13,254	873,417	27,05,252	472,923	15,12,850
.....	.....	109,589	2,97,893	146,482	3,98,387	159,997	4,34,673	326,036	8,71,686
.....	.....	22	526	7	358	52	1,373	20	637
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	17,605	1,84,092	34,842	3,35,540	85,288	8,80,494	93,907	8,97,925
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	161	384	9,343	10,781				
.....	.....	1,780	5,174	2,307	8,657	89,608	2,32,244	91,295	2,36,266
.....	.....	493		101		30,943		31,762	
.....	.....	6,025	16,140	1,054	2,950	327,649	8,93,087	327,722	9,13,647
.....	.....	63		48		12,148		14,123	
.....	.....	830	2,532	588	2,733	151,625	7,59,163	180,003	8,92,121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74		85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101	3,505	843	3,268
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147		29	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,450	17,633	1,643	1,450
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299		314	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,398	9,404	9,655	9,023
15	.....	20		32		25,827		26,326	
1,663	1,156	1,424	1,244	5,557	5,194	3,107,913	36,59,123	2,900,251	34,87,282
.....	.....	99		18		546		534	
.....	.....	9,446	8,848	1,680	1,320	51,061	45,280	58,226	45,275
.....	7,511	.....	65,120	.....	76,168	.....	1,93,433	.....	2,36,137
.....	.....	.....	450	.....	150	.....	12,333	.....	2,177
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	449	2,353	139	1,099
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	184,780	34,831	526,063	1,24,687	606,975	99,383	900,165	1,88,682
.....	.....	17,632	2,430	13,079	1,905	37,526	5,727	432,204	90,592
.....	.....	.....	5,352	.....	12,513	.....	15,623	.....	22,645
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	130	.....	.....	7	130

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.		United Kingdom.				Austria.			
			1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—										
Dye	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	538	11,627	278	6,190	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, ...	Bombay..	15	750	25	510	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	198	9,110	186	8,016	...	..	...	...
Other sorts	,, ...	Bombay..	149	2,482	251	5,422	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	712	20,296	219	5,600	...	...	...	...
Oils—										
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals ...	Bombay...	17,038	18,953	23,615	26,059	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	26	1	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ...	Bombay..	722	4,230	2,113	5,393	1,151	25,633	915	21,422
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	4	4,900	...	...	...	...
			...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Chests or Cwt ...	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value ...	Bombay...	...	1,36,708	...	2,46,054	...	591	...	6,882
		Sind ...	...	7,107	...	37,316	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1,496	11,380	4,286	31,532	...	...	...	...
Seeds—										
Linseed	,, ...	Bombay...	583,128	37,40,557	5,59,413	34,51,634	14,656	94,873	4,030	24,619
		Sind ...	385	3,107	814	4,526	...	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	,, ...	Bombay...	35,741	1,96,261	55,188	3,11,858	2,299	11,747	797	4,090
		Sind ...	28,492	1,57,048	14,904	83,438	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, ...	Bombay...	2,820	15,465	12,704	79,596	4,415	23,179	...	...
		Sind ...	177	1,200	7,110	55,974	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly	,, ...	Bombay...	3,119	21,833	15,928	1,12,192	22,283	1,53,475	1,003	6,525
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, ...	Bombay...	26,621	1,25,875	25,580	1,26,572	598	1,731	1,200	5,915
		Sind ...	Lbs. 40	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—										
Raw	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	1,650	2,234	4,017	5,730	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	35
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	1,836,690	3,65,863	1,136,548	2,25,108	22,568	9,067	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	Lbs. 32	20	...	...	...	...
Stone, Jade	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	1	15	101	700	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. ...	Bombay..	9,797	10,511	18,028	18,163	1,349	1,287	2,135	2,241
		Sind ...	605,409	4,67,434	284,003	2,01,291	...	...	1,213	850
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	,, ...	Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	224	40	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, ...	Bombay...	15,107	12 104	19,207	15,830	1,149	712	774	900
		Sind ...	135	83	177	190	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. ...	Bombay...	200	15,936	8	150	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	15	965	10	715	...	...	...	...
Wood—										
Teak	Cubic Tons.	Bombay...	181	8,210	795	65,507	210	16,247	12	1,320
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ...	Bombay...	...	65,302	...	19,658	...	781	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—										
Raw	Lbs. ...	Bombay...	16,763,320	68,27,638	16,008,776	68,54,188	10,080	3,600	6,384	1,900
		Sind ...	5,837,036	19,74,438	7,293,552	26,92,313	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—										
Shawls	No. ...	Bombay...	3,258	92,956	7,078	1,70,160	2	40	2	100
		Sind ...	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value ...	Bombay...	...	1,04,194	...	1,25,924	...	180	...	3,017
		Sind ...	...	3,740	...	4,233	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated ...	,, ...	Bombay...	...	26,00,317	...	38,42,398	...	2,38,053	...	1,99,686
		Sind ...	...	2,53,056	...	5,29,613	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures ... Free		Bombay...	...	6,85,43,804	...	7,06,93,320	...	1,86,38,150	...	1,83,19,843
		Sind ...	...	91,27,401	...	82,09,086	...	29,961	...	38,580
Dutiable		Bombay...	...	9,294	...	10,531	...	2,272	...	2,533
		Sind ...	...	58,462	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total		Bombay...	...	6,85,53,098	...	7,07,03,851	...	1,86,40,422	...	1,83,22,376
		Sind ...	...	91,85,863	...	82,09,088	...	29,961	...	38,580
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		Bombay...	...	7,35,17,694	...	7,64,11,971	...	1,86,82,598	...	1,84,37,474
		Sind ...	...	1,24,63,929	...	1,22,22,020	...	29,961	...	38,580
Treasure ... ... Gold		Bombay...	...	49,09,310	...	10,61,732	...	7,100	..	27,073
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		Bombay...	...	8,73,871	...	2,90,210	...	110	...	200
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		Bombay...	...	57,83,181	...	13,51,942	...	7,210	...	27,273
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		Bombay...	...	7,93,00,875	...	7,77,63,913	...	1,86,89,808	...	1,84,64,747
		Sind ...	...	1,24,63,929	...	1,22,22,020	...	29,961	...	38,580
Government ... Stores		Bombay...	...	29,727	...	55,485	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	7,800	...	8,229	...	...	...	...
Treasure— Gold		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure.		Bombay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure ...		Bombay...	...	29,727	...	55,485	...	...	...	...
		Sind ...	...	7,800	...	8,229	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	175	...	...	2,536	3,077	249	320	24	28	1,398	1,633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	3,700	1,027	13,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,400	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-56 lbs.		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,217	...	5,321	...	4,796	...	12,327	...	3,89,642	...	3,87,636
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	500
124	1,760	...	...	143	1,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,285,786	83,08,153	871,788	54,42,836	310,903	19,94,861	299,551	18,49,902	15	105	14	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,024,776	54,80,989	587,185	35,34,265	73,549	3,83,674	61,910	3,52,755	30	165	24	126
338,431	19,35,760	174,157	9,79,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101,292	5,45,894	93,920	6,08,848	...	...	100	525	...	...	2	15
283,977	20,20,786	452,973	30,38,930	14,148	1,30,830	93,544	6,23,650	...	...	...	...
710,759	50,40,145	1,050,765	74,35,959	293,812	20,26,898	359,403	26,52,960	61	410	80	566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
541,274	26,52,114	776,219	37,77,398	113,793	5,39,434	142,440	6,89,392	379	2,864	861	9,228
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
664	677	700	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	4,373	...	4,998
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
317,500	1,10,540	108,948	41,886	...	...	336	30	50,058	7,595	72,410	13,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	147	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	29	64	848
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	57	6	10	130	140	251	251	500	125	...	...
19	20	481	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	90	180	40	40	...	...	288	216	281	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1,870	11	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	5,637	4	350	...	...	...	...	419	28,708
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,215	...	81,404	...	125	...	...	...	3,451	...	2,661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222,312	87,463	23,856	9,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,976	5,150	...	...	392	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	510	157	2,480	126	1,120	1	200	31	206	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,149	...	1,492	...	200	...	200	...	268	...	25
...	585	...	860	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,01,466	...	8,76,679	...	10,045	...	7,397	...	23,718	...	27,657
...	790	...	3,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,43,23,917	...	4,31,18,274	...	4,02,36,833	...	3,33,40,012	...	10,70,112	...	8,85,135
...	51,33,917	...	51,99,229	...	6,61,082	...	6,57,113	...	84,698	...	13,400
...	4,555	...	5,007	...	1,745	...	1,361	...	66,482	...	84,539
...	61,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	120
...	4,43,28,472	...	4,31,23,281	...	4,02,38,578	...	3,33,41,373	...	11,36,594	...	9,69,674
...	51,95,903	...	51,99,229	...	6,61,082	...	6,57,113	...	85,298	...	13,520
...	4,44,80,930	...	4,35,20,850	...	4,03,12,874	...	3,35,13,471	...	19,59,267	...	17,11,552
...	51,99,548	...	51,99,965	...	6,61,082	...	6,57,113	...	88,348	...	13,520
...	34,553	...	33,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,90,867	...	2,59,054	...	...	...	43,870	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,25,420	...	2,92,765	...	...	...	43,870	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,48,06,350	...	4,38,13,615	...	4,03,12,874	...	3,35,57,341	...	19,59,267	...	17,20,552
...	51,99,548	...	51,99,965	...	6,61,082	...	6,57,113	...	88,348	...	13,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—									
Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	14	613	5	184
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—									
Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	...	...	...	...	69,751	75,154	45,610	50,125
	Gals. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	231
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	2,118	34,092	4,066	69,765
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chests or Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	2,047	...	603	...	5,17,926	...	3,86,962
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	606	...	3,409
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	479	4,817	445	4,166
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—									
Linseed	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	26	19	119
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	...	...	1,198	5,992	9	57	10	64
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	35	261	3	23
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	84	571	180	1,280
Til or Gingelly	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	4,432	31,187	1,710	11,565
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	2	70	100	1,500	8,068	52,139	6,406	47,122
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	22	105	12	66
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	600
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2,72,865	...	1,57,974
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,211,687	3,00,855	1,068,843	2,55,682
	Lbs. Sind	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.	9	164	15
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	Bombay	...	...	...	...	15,143	1,25,197	9,194	77,189
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	550
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	1,000	600	425	375	2,449	1,496
	Lbs. Sind	13,875	12,389	1,849	1,101	...	...	48	40
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	12,193	1,551	56,586	6,544
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	55
Manufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	1,002	438	161	95
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	222	156	259	229
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—									
Teak	Cubic Tons Bombay	...	...	...	...	1	150	13	808
	Cubic Tons Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	12,113	...	15,294
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs. Bombay	63,168	19,044	68,094	31,377	...	...	...	...
	Lbs. Sind	21,504	7,775	29,568	10,025	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—									
Shawls	No. Bombay	...	...	2	75	877	8,168	1,254	11,781
	No. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	19,043	...	25,498	...	756	...	130
	Value Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other Articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	16,551	...	27,428	...	1,61,356	...	1,53,770
	,, Sind	...	...	...	...	...	5,207	...	5,014
Indian Produce and Manufactures—Free	Bombay	...	1,57,315	...	1,67,524	...	37,38,212	...	34,30,290
	Sind	...	1,11,114	...	57,826	...	1,09,801	...	1,36,190
Dutiable	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	14,81,386	...	15,68,477
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	9,111	...	22,867
Total	Bombay	...	1,57,315	...	1,67,524	...	52,19,598	...	49,98,767
	Sind	...	1,11,114	...	57,826	...	1,18,912	...	1,59,057
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	Bombay	...	6,62,156	...	6,27,029	...	77,44,820	...	73,95,211
	Sind	...	1,35,190	...	99,970	...	1,68,255	...	2,26,053
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	6,97,714	...	7,12,200
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	14,030	...	5,500
Total	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	6,99,769	...	7,12,200
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	14,030	...	5,500
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	6,62,156	...	6,27,029	...	84,44,589	...	81,07,411
	Sind	...	1,35,190	...	99,970	...	1,82,285	...	2,31,553
Government—Stores	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	5,769	...	5,528
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Treasure—Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	5,769	...	5,528
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.				PERSIA.	
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	75	...	...	7	245	7	212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,269	1,347	7,438	8,219	14,438	16,179	...	...	11,325	12,061
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,318	2,659
104	417	46	1,508	277	11,300	454	20,658	175	2,989
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	41,204½	4,94,56,870	33,687	4,08,41,132	...	...
...	...	...	...	51,505-70 lbs.		42,108¾		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,34,472	...	2,94,316	...	2,37,844	...	3,17,664	...	48,634
...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	1,678
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	122	732	250	1,547	...	...
73	412	...	...	18	99	37	225	...	...
20	143	15	104	...	...	3	26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs. 12	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	321
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	520
3,027	26,103	6,539	48,826	955	7,040	960	5,798	1,358	7,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	352
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,026	...	1,996	...	2,047	...	1,723	...	22,422
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
10,234	1,504	38,556	4,115	18,988	2,298	301,124	28,542	6,27,934	1,78,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,571	990
...	...	...	...	...	...	366	2,521	...	...
440	7,076	114	1,770	...	...	...	...	1,382	20,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37-26 lbs.	502
...	...	...	...	1,000	625	...	...	171,637	1,26,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,423	9,499
...	...	...	...	208	37	25	19	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	27
94	83	797	1,354	191	404	84	30	530	466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,633	1,165
...	...	...	...	79	6,142	10	805	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	88	...	50	31	3,128
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,968	...	20,469	...	2,65,401	...	4,01,991	...	2,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
342	1,778	7	92	66	1,640	...	...	1,622	1,94,970
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31,799	...	31,672	...	1,252	...	690	...	148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	32,945	...	36,271	...	1,83,057	...	2,94,014	...	95,541
...	...	...	86	...	4,072	...	...	...	6,731
...	6,34,058	...	6,96,144	...	7,97,41,158	...	7,62,62,304	...	17,58,275
...	6,000	...	5,541	...	6,14,467	...	6,81,764	...	5,02,245
...	29,840	...	47,518	...	2,584	...	1,075	...	4,87,498
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,82,981
...	6,63,898	...	7,43,662	...	7,97,43,742	...	7,62,63,379	...	22,45,773
...	6,000	...	5,541	...	6,14,467	...	6,81,764	...	6,85,226
...	11,86,438	...	13,71,473	...	8,07,36,693	...	7,76,23,124	...	1,22,99,720
...	16,500	...	10,069	...	6,14,467	...	6,84,064	...	8,13,662
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,90,000	...	34,50,000	...	50,035	...	...	...	5,59,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,550
...	25,90,000	...	34,50,000	...	50,075	...	80	...	5,59,950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,93,550
...	37,76,438	...	48,21,473	...	8,07,86,768	...	7,76,23,204	...	1,28,59,670
...	16,500	...	10,069	...	6,14,467	...	6,84,064	...	14,07,212
...	...	...	9,030	...	...	...	...	...	10,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,845
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
...	...	...	9,030	...	...	...	...	...	10,234
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,845

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise, and Indian of Bombay, and from the Province of Sind, during the

Articles.	Denomination.	Persia—*continued.* 1887-88. Quantity.	Persia—*continued.* 1887-88. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1886-87. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1886-87. Value.	Straits Settlements. 1887-88. Quantity.	Straits Settlements. 1887-88. Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Lac— Dye	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells	,, Bombay	9	301	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils— Vegetable, not Essential	Gals. Bombay	7,495	8,373	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1,129	1,427	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	44	566	10	700	65	2,185
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests or Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chests or Cwt. Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value Bombay	...	82,152	...	59,811	...	1,07,083
	Sind	...	1,667	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt. Bombay	64	640	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds— Linseed	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	15	100
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and Rape	,, Bombay	...	...	23	131	59	339
	Sind	...	...	...	...	13	102
Poppy	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Til or Gingelly	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	23	140	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,, Bombay	837	4,318	8,215	57,787	11,127	76,323
	Sind	19	304	...	...	...	...
Silk— Raw	Lbs. Bombay	50	137	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	Value Bombay	...	32,340	...	29,947	...	11,630
	Sind	...	1,100	...	...	...	...
Spices	Lbs. Bombay	409,379	1,43,422	4,635	1,819	696	809
	Sind	8,714	1,436	...	...	...	...
Stone, Jade	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Sugarcandy, and other Saccharine Produce	,, Bombay	572	7,755	...	...	...	...
	Sind	1	20	...	...	...	...
Tea	Lbs. Bombay	262,338	1,94,020	...	...	...	...
	Sind	235	307	...	...	...	...
Tobacco— Unmanufactured	,, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	224	15	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,, Bombay	1,353	973	...	...	400	500
	Sind	1,321	1,004	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt. Bombay	...	...	521	39,451	1,453	1,14,074
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood— Teak	Cubic Tons Bombay	36	3,686	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	1,835	...	810	...	175
	Sind	...	271	...	...	...	...
Wool— Raw	Lbs. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of— Shawls	No. Bombay	1,490	1,63,852	32	305	177	1,445
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value Bombay	...	560	...	1,704	...	845
	Sind	...	130	...	...	...	1,600
All other Articles, unenumerated	,, Bombay	...	79,004	...	2,80,739	...	2,63,585
	Sind	...	5,468	...	...	...	...
Indian Produce and Manufactures— Free	Bombay	...	18,13,528	...	7,41,826	...	10,07,404
	Sind	...	4,15,806	...	...	...	1,600
Dutiable	Bombay	...	7,72,629	...	...	...	120
	Sind	...	1,62,970	...	...	...	...
Total	Bombay	...	25,86,157	...	7,41,826	...	10,07,524
	Sind	...	5,78,776	...	...	...	1,600
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	,, Bombay	...	1,25,63,280	...	28,43,127	...	37,39,700
	Sind	...	7,16,104	...	...	...	1,600
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	...	7,000	...	...	...	1,228
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	6,33,800	...	1,57,435	...	3,09,200
	Sind	...	4,94,312	...	...	...	...
Total	,, Bombay	...	6,40,800	...	1,57,435	...	3,10,428
	Sind	...	4,94,312	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Bombay	...	1,32,04,080	...	30,00,562	...	40,50,128
	Sind	...	12,10,416	...	...	...	1,600
Government— Stores	Bombay	...	23,361	...	5	...	...
	Sind	...	5,061	...	...	...	...
Treasure— Gold	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	Bombay	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure	Bombay	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Stores and Treasure	Bombay	...	43,361	...	5	...	...
	Sind	...	5,061	...	...	...	...

—continued.

Produce and Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

Other Countries.				Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	15	538	11,627	279	6,205
4	153	30	1,170	40	1,730	78	2,483
...	...	...	...	198	9,110	186	8,016
...	...	...	...	149	2,482	253	5,457
...	...	...	...	712	20,296	219	5,600
23,642	27,875	25,252	29,811	140,170	1,54,849	111,057	1,25,140
2,658	3,015	3,520	4,473	4,976	5,674	4,851-26 oz.	6,132
7,965	91,770	6,177	59,610	12,617	1,74,831	14,907	1,94,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	19,019	21½	25,609	41,222½	4,94,78,289	33,712½	4,08,71,641
20		26⅞		51,528-14 lbs.		42,140⅝	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,84,660	...	11,51,394	...	25,18,348	...	29,98,394
...	25,555	...	22,585	...	37,726	...	65,597
80	890	120	1,340	838	8,982	629	6,146
4,333	26,477	1,002	7,515	5,829	37,857	5,288	39,047
842,412	53,97,184	786,764	48,10,971	3,037,026	1,95,36,491	2,621,844	1,55,81,820
...	...	...	...	385	3,107	814	4,526
234,622	12,10,084	362,675	20,33,600	1,371,140	72,83,619	1,069,083	62,43,314
247,774	14,09,924	451,438	25,16,455	614,097	35,03,332	640,499	35,79,356
71,925	3,88,097	123,114	7,32,465	180,507	9,73,639	229,874	14,21,704
...	...	9	40	12 lbs.	1	9	40
162,325	10,92,690	150,835	10,66,771	1,196,842	83,66,959	1,579,724	1,12,86,538
42,045	3,26,993	257,989	17,80,365	340,504	24,80,900	811,819	55,00,339
222,326	10,56,279	377,008	19,37,410	926,616	45,29,034	1,349,277	67,29,802
100	403	97	514	180-40 lbs.	865	123	884
511	2,328	2,858	10,455	2,825	5,249	7,737	18,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	59,826	...	63,273	...	3,95,506	...	2,75,033
...	...	...	341	...	1,200	...	1,441
1,742,219	4,88,527	2,049,680	5,40,398	5,842,513	14,66,508	5,186,520	12,53,787
2,239	657	2,982	713	6,816	1,656	11,892	2,184
5	12	136	234	5	12	649	3,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,769	47,817	9,545	90,919	21,737	2,01,090	19,489	1,78,481
209	2,317	414	4,415	247-26 lbs.	2,834	582	5,685
63,117	55,040	62,916	44,703	247,986	1,94,964	349,623	2,61,484
2,090	1,651	6,718	4,398	634,816	4,90,993	294,552	2,08,237
4,528,681	5,29,110	5,373,805	6,15,309	4,541,082	5,30,698	5,430,416	6,21,372
22,213	2,202	12,028	970	22,542	2,229	12,968	1,080
23,726	12,269	23,694	11,493	42,127	26,732	46,841	31,643
964	269	456	218	2,954	1,673	2,213	1,641
135	9,503	28	2,100	961	72,922	1,505	1,17,922
...	...	...	...	15	965	10	715
405	44,496	183	20,920	783	72,669	1,505	1,26,636
Cwt. 5	50	...	...	Cwt. 5	50	...	...
...	31,300	...	48,773	...	4,11,184	...	5,92,260
...	709	...	4,345	...	789	...	4,721
94,416	50,275	116,592	70,100	17,153,296	69,88,020	16,223,702	69,67,180
1,218	130	...	...	5,878,126	19,87,528	7,323,120	27,02,338
710	32,660	1,172	34,783	7,090	3,34,353	11,340	3,84,968
...	...	...	..	2	45	...	...
...	12,660	...	8,352	...	1,79,353	...	1,98,405
...	2,003	...	1,257	...	7,373	...	8,080
...	5,25,967	...	6,12,527	...	47,68,755	...	64,20,416
...	19,734	...	26,637	...	2,89,590	...	5,70,340
...	5,02,84,720	...	5,81,79,022	...	30,98,18,380	...	30,79,12,800
...	32,38,736	...	56,66,887	...	2,46,19,422	...	2,10,83,322
...	8,86,570	...	10,07,989	...	29,72,226	...	35,01,779
...	1,35,135	...	69,324	...	4,48,275	...	2,55,283
...	5,11,21,290	...	5,91,87,011	...	31,27,90,606	...	31,14,14,579
...	83,73,871	...	57,36,211	...	2,50,67,697	...	22,13,38,605
...	5,77,79,357	...	6,70,94,660	...	34,22,05,674	...	34,39,49,795
...	87,26,645	...	61,70,682	...	2,89,17,587	...	2,60,39,740
...	7,972	...	990	...	49,61,030	...	11,31,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,05,354	...	44,70,889	...	75,25,336	...	1,01,78,423
...	99,400	...	89,400	...	7,06,980	...	5,89,212
...	23,13,326	...	44,71,879	...	1,24,86,366	...	1,13,10,237
...	99,400	...	89,400	...	7,06,980	...	5,89,212
...	6,00,92,683	...	7,15,06,539	...	35,46,92,040	...	35,52,60,032
...	88,26,045	...	62,60,082	...	2,96,24,567	...	2,66,28,952
...	2,12,134	...	1,87,439	...	2,57,869	...	2,80,843
...	25,016	...	58,304	...	43,671	...	71,684
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8,79,700	...	...	...	8,99,700
...	44,050	...	7,000	...	60,050	...	7,000
...	...	...	8,79,700	...	...	...	8,99,700
...	44,050	...	7,000	...	60,050	...	7,000
...	2,12,134	...	10,67,139	...	2,57,869	...	11,80,543
...	69,066	...	65,394	...	1,08,721	...	78,684

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Ports of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	37	202	..	...	10	500	25	680
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	3,785	...	1,120	...	280	...	915
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	..	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matters (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	17,238	9,78,246	15,537	10,53,784	2,628½	3,53,815	2,569	1,78,010
Corals, Real	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, Sewing	Lbs. / Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	16,095	...	30,845	...	5,260	...	10,010
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	...	120	200	4,000	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...
Feathers	Lbs.	2,588	25,418	3,654	21,900	1,150	10,813	412	6,320
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	...	...	5	32	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	4,029	1,78,110	8,045	3,53,515	9,215	2,67,437	6,009	1,96,467
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	155	...	840	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw	Cwt.	666	25,075	1,862	73,790	1,657	61,659	1,687	76,853
	No.	7,700		26,140		23,440		22,010	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	2,690¾	1,56,375	1,507	77,023	81½	2,778	169	5,395
	No.	195,550		95,820		6,320		10,800	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	1,302	...	3,015	...	200	...	1,000
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	1,82,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	6,000	...	725	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and Ports in the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

France.				Italy.				Mauritius.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	155	...	662	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	...	5	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36,572	21,03,031	22,750	14,72,627	967½	56,983	811	54,321	233	3,725	191	10,280
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
1	20	10	200	2	300	39	2,520 3,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
824	13,300	45	500	7/16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	365
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	351
12,238	6,95,582	11,719	7,60,299	517½	30,820	19½	630	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	6,700	1,382	48,920	868	36,131	2,924	1,08,362	...	...	...	...
3,030		15,560		12,220		36,036		...	...	...	...
...	...	10	2,502	127½	6,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,600		10,000				...	...	...	...
...	2,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	23	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure British India from the Port of Aden during

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	186	3,117	250	3,515
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	12,257	...	17,033
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matters (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	13½	913	13½	905
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3½	13	3	12
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,182	330	8,914	2,849
Clocks and Watches	No.	...	...	...	...	39	266	1	15
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charcoal	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	22,013½	12,59,314	22,215	14,44,608	10,172⅞	1,93,212	6,988¾	1,68,287
Corals, Real	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—									
Raw E.	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	34¼	713	57¼	1,092
C.						59,710	48,151	102,858	75,303
Twist and Yarn E.	Lbs.	...	...	...	...				
C.						428,301	1,87,540	556,857	2,46,696
Manufactures— Piece-goods— E.						3,200,926	5,23,547	2,069,498	3,59,186
Grey C.	Yards	...	...	...	...	4,087,224	6,06,114	5,460,051	7,88,595
E.						341,781	47,243	739,516	1,03,793
White C.	,,	...	...	...	...	17,690	1,958	13,744	2,258
E.						297,827	52,793	532,996	96,345
Coloured, Printed or Dyed C.	,,	...	...	...	...	404,630	89,509	455,251	1,05,592
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	...	...	...	...	29,648	3,633	33,354	4,661
	Lbs.	...	...	...	...	346	380	980	850
Thread, Sewing	Gross	...	...	...	...				
						766½	2,112	1,121	3,002
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	92,897	...	1,83,792
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	...	32,754	...	26,295
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	475⅞	52,323	628⅛	60,650
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	...	...	...	...	5,929	...	7,204
Feathers	Lbs.	...	482	4,040	2	120	50	500	...
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	80
Fruits and Vegetables	,,	...	...	...	...	...	11,742	...	13,689
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	67¼	2,331	10	542
Other ware	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,039	...	1,550
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	167,331¾	7,09,095	121,496	5,00,103
Gums and Resins	,,	41	2,600	25	3,680	1,145⅝	29,323	2,341⅝	45,994
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,531	...	2,060
Hides, Raw	Cwt.	2,002	97,047	2,199	70,372	8	160	3	30
	No.	22,390		25,870		80		30	
Skins, Raw	Cwt.	22,208½	14,92,904	29,714	17,53,644	123	547	294½	785
	No.	1,556,350		24,10,205		1,005		3,810	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	...	...	...	42,582	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	1,080
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	...	50	2	20	...	8,580	...	6,304
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	2,612	...	653
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons	...	...	...	...	2	9	96	281
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	50
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	8,174	...	4,528
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	90¼	4,101	112½	5,152
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	9	422	23⅞	775
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,243⅛	11,834	[977½	9,141
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	140	257	49	258
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	180	2,180	387½	4,813
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	737	5,160	236½	1,908

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and Ports in the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
245	3,372	2,640	89,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,457	...	46,568	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32¾	2,259	27½	1,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
405	790	1,030	3,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	187	...	3,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,154	3,360	20,697	7,550	...	...	...	...	420	135	112	30
38	381	41	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	871	17,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	131	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,199½	47,923	3,534½	1,11,676	151	8,178	112	7,584	86	1,242	139	3,714
...	...	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	204	1,564	1,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22½	277	20½	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,558	6,808	37,519	28,259								
18,104	9,431	18,231	8,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,464,545	3,88,076	3,785,672	5,79,452					9,000	1,440	48,750	8,125
4,683,754	4,33,572	8,506,543	8,65,716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158,720	23,101	556,260	81,631								
2,127	314	200	20	...	...	...	...	1,200	120	...	...
107,929	18,947	249,944	47,224								
410,597	60,372	373,341	60,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,942	2,341	14,961	3,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
423	225	166	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	233	107	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,07,311	...	2,04,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	6,511	...	9,594	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	544
189 42/112	4,103	165½	2,975	...	...	...	...	5 100/112	660	24½	2,910
...	5,120	...	6,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
...	...	2½	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17,433	...	31,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
197½	6,418	259¾	8,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,949	...	8,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230,531½	9,99,555	379,311½	16,37,812	...	...	...	...	745	3,479	2,944	12,809
600⅜	5,115	1,787½	14,829	...	...	42	2,050	7½	244	17	266
...	5,232	...	9,588	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	105
139	3,207	3	68	...	...	...	...	26½	672	22	340
1,512		33			...		...	344		220	
10¾		86⅜			...		...			...	
	490		4,548						...		...
830		6,923			...		...				
...	500	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,170	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,891	...	3,973	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	40
...	994	...	5,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	296	68	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	485	75	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	381	43	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	610	...	3,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,274	...	1,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	2,510	71½	4,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97¼	2,945	74½	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
588½	5,912	495¾	5,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	61	63¾	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	56
...	...	180	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
559½	3,886	368½	2,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B 684—31 *ap*

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, living	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,660	30,999	921	4,096
Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)	Value	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	13,533	.....	2,381
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Printed Matters (including Maps and Charts)	Cwt.	13	1,440	.....	.....	22	2,200	.....	.....
Building and Engineering Materials—									
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	140	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	526	.....	42
Candles of all sorts	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,407	456	1,228	353
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	220	60	180
Coal—									
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	1,680	.....	.....
Charcoal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	160	25	46
Coffee	Cwt.	6½	376	7	422	10,209⅕	2,35,844	6,412½	3,24,631
Corals, Real	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	77
Corks	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Cotton—									
Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	10	½	7
Twist and Yarn	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—						4,800	3,800	.....	.....
Piece-goods—									
Grey	Yards	49,740	8,365	33,000	5,750	239,250	32,812	30,930	5,161
				10,368	900	676,680	80,315	1,800	175
White	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,700	12,469	96	18
						.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	,,	.....	.....	1,200	150	32,881	6,451	240	30
						48,000	7,740	200	46
Other sorts of Piece-goods (Handkerchiefs)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	45	102	86
Thread, Sewing	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gross					1	15		
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,256	.....	210
Drugs and Medicines	,,	.....	40	.....	264	.....	3,545	.....	1,435
Dyeing and Colouring Materials	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	136	2¾	500
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	.....	360
Feathers	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	7,435	179	3,640
Flax—									
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	100	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	.....	490	.....	140	.....	7,445	.....	2,722
Glass and Glassware—									
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	2	300	4	200	110	300	.....	.....
Other ware	Value	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	1,313	.....	391
Grain and Pulse	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,127⅛	3,80,316	3,883	17,721
Gums and Resins	,,	27	465	75	1,245	5,436½	1,05,924	4,191½	81,421
Hardware and Cutlery	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,561	.....	746
Hides, Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,876½	1,48,840	3,029	1,22,296
	No.					44,120		37,273	
Skins, Raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	72½	3,582	1	110
	No.					6,010		60	
Instruments and Apparatus of all kinds	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	500
Ivory—									
Unmanufactured and Manufactured	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Jewellery, &c.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—									
Raw and Manufactures of	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,555	.....	777
Leather and Manufactures of	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,373	.....	165
Liquors—									
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	276
Spirits	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	100
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	72
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery and Millwork	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	56
Metals—									
Copper—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wrought	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	3,157	1	50
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4⅝	350	.....	.....
Iron—									
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	82½	1,454	4	106
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	60¾	900	.....	.....
Steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	75	.....	.....

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

Total of Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6,138	38,190	3,836	97,333	.....	.....	11	52	6,138	38,190	3,837	97,385
.....	44,142	.....	69,479	.....	2,610	.....	2,350	.....	46,752	.....	71,829
.....	.....	.....	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281
88	7,012	44¾	2,576	2	110	19	1,510	85	7,122	63¾	4,086
450½	943	1,033	3,797	.....	.....	6	48	450½	943	1,039	3,845
.....	795	.....	3,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795	.....	3,648
18,163	4,781	30,951	10,782	.....	.....	924	225	13,163	4,781	31,875	11,007
98	977	102	1,031	.....	.....	1	10	98	977	103	1,041
71	1,680	871	17,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	1,680	871	17,415
57	160	156	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	160	156	223
102,578½	52,41,889	81,266½	48,29,944	5,116	76,966	448	23,087	107,694⅝	53,18,855	81,714½	48,53,031
.....	.....	2	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	60
.....	25	.....	107	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	107
150	204	1,579	1,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	204	1,579	1,870
56⅞	1,000	78	1,360	250	4,490	.....	.....	307	5,490	78	1,360
70,268	54,954	140,377	1,04,062	3,900	4,000	3,580	3,425	74,168	58,954	143,957	1,07,487
451,205	2,00,771	575,088	2,55,658	524	200	4,700	3,240	451,729	2,00,971	579,788	2,58,898
5,963,461	9,54,240	5,967,850	9,57,674	235,950	42,410	55,998	9,175	6,199,411	9,96,650	6,023,848	9,66,849
9,447,658	11,20,001	13,978,762	16,55,386	12,096	1,000	8,856	750	9,459,754	11,21,001	13,987,618	16,56,136
609,401	82,933	1,297,432	1,85,642	.....	.....	4,900	600	609,401	82,933	1,302,332	1,86,242
19,817	2,272	13,944	2,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,817	2,272	13,944	2,278
438,637	78,191	784,380	1,43,749	8,800	1,800	9,000	1,600	447,437	79,991	793,380	1,45,349
863,227	1,57,621	828,792	1,66,188	.....	.....	8,410	1,320	863,227	1,57,621	837,202	1,67,508
37,736	6,019	48,417	7,814	24	200	660	280	37,760	6,219	49,077	8,094
769	605	1,146	981	.....	.....	.....	.....	769	605	1,146	981
859½	2,360	1,228	3,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	859½	2,360	1,228	3,214
.....	2,42,464	.....	3,89,130	.....	510	.....	730	.....	2,42,974	.....	3,89,860
.....	65,225	.....	81,507	.....	18,106	.....	16,425	.....	83,331	.....	97,932
715	57,662	1,069⅜	74,335	318	7,021	228	4,111	1,033	64,683	1,297⅜	78,446
.....	11,523	.....	14,346	.....	305	.....	142	.....	11,828	.....	14,488
5,482	61,521	4,294½	32,740	132	1,600	6	300	5,614	63,121	4,300½	33,040
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
784	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784	569	.....	.....
.....	287	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	350
.....	37,110	.....	49,110	.....	2,677	.....	950	.....	39,787	.....	50,060
276¾	9,349	272¾	9,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	276¾	9,349	272¾	9,116
.....	5,551	.....	10,417	.....	420	.....	345	.....	5,971	.....	10,762
485,735	20,92,445	507,708⅛	21,68,848	49½	335	158	1,119	485,785⅛	2,092,780	507,866⅛	21,69,967
33,316¼	13,15,620	34,272⅛	14,50,396	1,550	31,807	11,588	2,75,843	34,867⅜	13,47,427	45,855⅜	17,26,239
.....	10,506	.....	13,339	.....	425	.....	70	.....	10,931	.....	13,409
9,489	.....	13,111	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9,489	.....	13,116	.....
	3,79,491		5,01,031	.....	.....		150		3,79,491		5,01,181
114,836		163,177				40		114,876		163,217	
25,204		31,552⅛						25,204		31,552⅛	
	16,63,271		18,44,007	.....	.....	.....	.....		16,63,271		18,44,007
1,775,065		2,531,218						1,776,065		2,531,115	
.....	5,509	.....	4,647	.....	1,120	.....	500	.....	6,629	.....	5,147
.....	2,000	.....	43,582	.....	2,00,925	.....	3,03,500	.....	2,02,925	.....	3,47,082
.....	1,83,670	.....	2,425	.....	81,200	.....	1,09,600	.....	2,64,870	.....	1,12,025
.....	13,156	.....	11,114	.....	2,295	.....	10,499	.....	15,451	.....	21,613
.....	6,979	.....	6,839	.....	100	.....	150	.....	7,079	.....	6,989
146	305	262	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	305	262	768
139½	485	89	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	139½	485	89	468
122	381	51	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	381	51	362
6	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	54	.....	.....
.....	7,290	.....	4,437	.....	800	.....	1,870	.....	8,090	.....	5,807
.....	9,575	.....	5,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,575	.....	5,743
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
228½	9,798	184½	10,145	6	250	118	5,000	234½	10,048	302½	15,145
110⅝	3,717	98⅜	3,275	9½	315	228	7,810	119	4,032	326⅜	11,085
1,913⅜	10,200	1,478½	15,040	46	610	17	220	1,959⅝	19,810	1,495½	15,260
161	318	116	461	41	122	128	282	202	440	244	743
240¾	3,080	567½	6,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	240¾	3,080	567½	6,693
1,304½	9,121	605	4,681	1	10	.....	.....	1,306½	9,131	605	4,681

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	United Kingdom.				Austria.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	260	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provisions	,,	.....	425	.....	650	.....	150	.....	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	4½	30	505	10,150	½	25	.....	.....
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	13,955	.....	25,640	.....	5,76,534	.....	4,69,152
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	9,800	5,300	257	14,840	35,280	18,450	284	17,800
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tea	Lbs.	28	15	29	20	5,096	2,660	42	100
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	938	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured	E. C. ,,	300	150	.....	.....	100	50	.....	.....
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	300	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2,650	36	1,660
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	70
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	65	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	16,759	.....	31,008	.....	1,455	.....	5,967
Total of Merchandise	Value	.....	16,11,282	.....	17,04,746	.....	13,04,836	.....	9,70,349
Treasure—									
Gold	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	3,300
Silver	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,790
Total Treasure	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	20,090
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value	.....	16,11,282	.....	17,04,746	.....	13,08,836	.....	9,90,439

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

FRANCE.				ITALY.				MAURITIUS.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	935		240		20		30		120		562
4½	1,270	290 71	3,820 600			5	100				
			4,000		200						
				168	500						
132	8,000	349	23,325	3,496	1,200	3,472	2,500				
		224	300								
		1½	150								
											214
		3½	200								
	725		2,306								
	5,035		60,256				1,395				
	28,39,771		23,71,672		1,33,274		1,73,208		3,845		12,732
	1,066		2,985								
	30,835		47,055		2,480		2,125				
	31,901		50,040		2,480		2,125				
	28,71,672		24,21,712		1,35,754		1,75,333		3,845		12,732

D.—TRADE

(2).—*Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden*

Articles.	Denomination.	United States.				Arabia.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1,010	½	24
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	630	16	248
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	58½	1,292	135½	2,254
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,351	48,475	100,021¾	40,284
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597	.....	1,396
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,066	.....	8,791
Provisions	,,	.....	690	.....	60	.....	1,91,515	.....	2,16,821
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	3/10	5	3/20	6
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,061½	62,369	4,267½	33,054
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	567½	5,828	637½	6,021
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	535
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,524	29,680	18,243	60,370
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,669	32,177	71,431	78,977
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,230	.....	19,464
Spices	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	547,820	1,28,383	792,484	1,70,117
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,699½	2,07,890	21,527	2,64,716
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	382	197	116	90
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	913,522	1,17,874	12,66,482	1,71,365
Manufactured E.						108	54	.....	.....
Manufactured C.	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	546	43	140	39
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	175	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,597	.....	12,404
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,485	4,005	4,937	4,894
Other sorts	Value	.....	2,180	.....	1,300	.....	10,126	.....	11,313
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	300	.....	350	.....	26,368	.....	25,594
Total of Merchandise	Value	.....	28,59,125	.....	33,16,736	.....	36,50,373	.....	39,37,594
Treasure—									
Gold	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,81,680	.....	53,493
Total Treasure	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,81,680	.....	53,493
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value	.....	28,59,125	.....	33,16,736	.....	43,32,053	.....	40,41,087

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—continued.

AFRICA.				CHINA.				PERSIA.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3¼	221	1½	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154½	1,816	93½	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20¾	374	8½	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	.....	.....
25,963	12,366	50,934	38,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,800	4,840	12,455	4,360
.....	1,302	.....	1,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....
.....	1,226	.....	1,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,68,554	.....	5,29,318	.....	900	.....	1,400	.....	125	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11¹³/₂₀	320	44	1,338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11½	124	92	673	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
285⅝	1,846	870¼	6,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	145	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
456	1,628	404	1,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,198	3,981	2,903	3,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	647	.....	12,073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	140
43,246	7,664	107,601	48,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,594⅝	33,317	4,152	55,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	160	27	350
1,711	760	3,743	1,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,094,144	2,02,143	2,073,869	2,01,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,304	6,881	14,813	7,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,468	595	4,900	579								
.....	47	.....	1,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	341	652	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23,768	.....	42,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	779
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	45	1,908	4,142	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,033	.....	6,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	800
.....	35,463	.....	1,07,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	3,150
.....	28,09,814	.....	50,11,686	.....	9,078	.....	11,034	.....	14,394	.....	38,876
.....	3,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,03,246	.....	14,36,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571	.....	1,425
.....	7,06,646	.....	14,36,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,571	.....	1,425
.....	35,16,460	.....	64,47,866	.....	9,078	.....	11,034	.....	15,965	.....	40,301

D.—TRADE

(2).—Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Ports in British India from the Port of Aden

Articles.	Denomination.	Straits Settlements.				Other Countries.			
		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Metals—*continued.*									
Tin—									
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	490	.....	.....
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	190	.....	.....
All other sorts, unenumerated	,,	5¾	416	5	72	.....	.....	2	28
Oils	Gallons	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,294¾	25,598	3,956	2,864
Paints, Colours and Painters' Materials	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,156	.....	107
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	.....	1,000	.....	90	.....	781	.....	46
Provisions	,,	.....	25,392	.....	43,732	.....	1,63,291	.....	34,127
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	9/16	15	.....	.....
Seeds—									
Til or Gingelly	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	570	17	120
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	384⅝	2,905	16	173
Shells and Cowries	Value	.....	140	.....	4,250	.....	2,082	.....	2,424
Silk—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,592	13,600	.....	.....
Manufactures—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	563	800	1,000
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,130	.....	.....
Spices	Lbs.	84	60	1,456	560	106,650	31,656	25,564	11,159
Sugar, Sugarcandy and other Saccharine Produce	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,756¾	24,594	265	3,035
Tea	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,890	2,571	602	448
Tobacco—									
Unmanufactured	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,108	92,031	310,772	58,695
Manufactured	E.					10,340	6,195	10,188	3,772
	C. ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	189	1,036	141
Toys and Requisites for Games	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	950
Umbrellas	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt.	94	5,400	17	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood and Timber and Manufactures thereof (including Firewood)	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,008	.....	2,938
Wool—									
Raw	Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—									
Piece-goods	Yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	45	.....	.....
Other sorts	Value	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	1,340	.....	320
All other Articles, unenumerated	,,	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	42,151	.....	29,146
Total of Merchandise	Value	.....	44,384	.....	59,995	.....	15,74,259	.....	7,23,491
Treasure—									
Gold	Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,173	.....	.....
Silver	,,	.....	54,575	.....	5,800	.....	3,66,502	.....	59,087
Total Treasure	Value	.....	54,575	.....	5,800	.....	3,75,675	.....	59,087
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	Value	.....	98,959	.....	65,795	.....	19,49,934	.....	7,82,578

—*continued.*

(exclusive of Government Stores and Treasure) exported to Foreign Countries and during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88—concluded.

Total of Foreign Countries.				India.				Grand Total.			
1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
22¼	1,721	2	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	22¼	1,721	2	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
218½	2,636	109½	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	218½	2,636	109½	1,378
87	2,114	151	2,692	.....	.....	23½	625	87	2,114	174½	3,317
200,408¾	91,279	167,367	86,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,408¾	91,279	167,367	86,486
.....	4,081	.....	3,277	.....	500	.....	250	.....	4,581	.....	3,527
.....	9,333	.....	11,137	.....	515	.....	100	.....	9,848	.....	11,237
.....	6,52,117	.....	8,27,187	.....	89,311	.....	97,635	.....	7,41,428	.....	9,24,822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12$_{20}^{9}$	340	44$_{20}^{3}$	1,344	2,325	11,625	17,392	86,950	2,337$_{20}^{1}$	11,965	17,436$_{20}^{3}$	88,294
8,143¾	63,063	4,667	37,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,143¾	63,063	4,667	37,667
1,246$_{8}^{5}$	11,804	2,105¾	23,367	1,095	4,039	.....	.....	2,341$_{8}^{5}$	15,943	2,105¾	23,367
.....	5,93,616	.....	5,06,100	.....	5,585	.....	23,970	.....	5,99,201	.....	5,30,070
13,640	45,408	18,647	62,087	35	100	.....	.....	13,675	45,508	18,647	62,087
29,867	36,721	75,134	83,861	270	400	.....	.....	30,137	37,121	75,134	83,861
.....	11,007	.....	31,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,007	.....	31,537
746,508	2,00,713	1,090,502	2,89,386	18,564	10,065	4,760	1,623	765,072	2,10,778	1,095,262	2,91,009
21,042$_{8}^{5}$	2,65,961	25,971	3,24,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,042$_{8}^{5}$	2,65,961	25,971	3,24,084
17,107	6,203	4,532	2,116	900	222	.....	.....	18,007	6,425	4,532	2,116
3,606,774	4,12,048	3,652,061	4,31,869	588	70	21,224	2,268	3,607,362	4,12,118	3,673,285	4,34,137
21,152	13,030	24,725	11,116	200	130	448	500	25,342	13,160	25,173	11,616
7,554	827	6,076	759					7,554	827	6,076	759
.....	747	.....	2,982	.....	150	.....	15	.....	897	.....	2,997
458	516	652	628	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	516	652	628
139	8,050	54½	3,260	12	900	185	9,540	151	8,950	239½	12,800
.....	43,679	.....	59,095	.....	1,145	.....	160	.....	44,824	.....	59,255
.....	.....	392	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	200
3,548	4,095	6,845	9,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,548	4,095	6,845	9,036
.....	16,619	.....	23,419	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	16,784	.....	23,419
.....	1,27,610	.....	2,64,016	.....	23,224	.....	43,704	.....	1,50,834	.....	3,20,520
.....	1,68,54,435	.....	1,83,82,119	.....	6,32,915	.....	10,54,128	.....	1,74,87,350	.....	1,94,36,247
.....	17,639	.....	6,285	.....	3,99,467	.....	12,03,925	.....	4,17,106	.....	12,10,210
.....	18,40,889	.....	16,21,955	.....	8,53,943	.....	1,44,095	.....	26,94,832	.....	17,66,050
.....	18,58,528	.....	16,28,240	.....	12,53,410	.....	13,48,020	.....	31,11,938	.....	29,76,260
.....	1,87,12,963	.....	2,00,10,359	.....	18,86,325	.....	24,02,148	.....	2,05,99,288	.....	2,24,12,507

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay, and in the Province of Sind during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	62,059	...	54,291	...	67,917	...	57,805	...
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter	16,954	6,285	16,772	6,285	19,563	6,465	19,563	6,465
Spirits	10,84,185	4,84,443	10,82,271	4,78,310	12,97,042	4,62,125	12,74,178	4,55,348
Wines and Liqueurs	1,47,933	54,301	1,47,757	53,687	1,73,136	55,770	1,71,010	55,647
Other sorts	56	83	56	83	58	7	58	7
Oil—								
Mineral—Petroleum	...	...	.....	...	56,929	...	56,929	...
Opium	445	...	445	...	220	...	220	...
Salt	7,684	1,022	7,684	1,022	7,656	1,160	7,656	1,160
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty)	1,640	12,405	1,633	12,010	1,349	9,269	1,310	8,295
Total duty on Imports. Including Salt.	13,20,956	5,58,539	13,10,909	5,51,397	16,23,870	5,34,796	15,88,729	5,26,922
Total duty on Imports. Excluding do.	13,13,272	5,57,517	13,03,225	5,50,375	16,16,214	5,33,636	15,81,073	5,25,762
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	12	10,436	12	10,436	2	8,896	2	8,890
Rice (not in the husk)... ...	1,95,625	91,564	1,94,518	89,643	2,38,211	75,134	2,37,328	75,043
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	1,95,637	1,02,000	1,94,530	1,00,079	2,38,213	84,030	2,37,330	83,933
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports	15,16,593	6,60,539	15,05,439	6,51,476	18,62,083	6,18,826	18,26,059	6,10,855

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to duty, on Import and Export at the Port of Aden during the two official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.							
	1887-88.				1886-87.			
	Gross.		Net.		Gross.		Net.	
	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.	Aden.	Sind.
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, Ammunition, &c.... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—								
Ale, Beer, and Porter	1,242	...	1,242	...	843	...	843	...
Spirits	42,780	...	42,780.		36,496	...	36,496	...
Wines and Liqueurs	5,685	...	5,685		7,816	...	7,816	...
Other sorts	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt...	11,544	...	11,544	...	11,361	...	11,361	...
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Imports. Including Salt.	61,251	...	61,251	...	56,516	...	56,516	...
Total Duty on Imports. Excluding do.	49,707	...	49,707	...	45,155	...	45,155	...
EXPORTS.								
Grain and Pulse—								
Rice (in the husk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice (not in the husk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (excluding Penalty duty).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Duty on Exports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Duty on Imports and Exports	61,251	...	61,251	...	56,516	...	56,516	...

D.—TRADE

(4).—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure Imported and years 1886-87

Ports.	MERCHAN					
	Country.				Fo	
	1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY AND SIND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bengal	1,17,07,772	1,18,911	1,95,13,541	1,86,718	1,86,916	21,046
,, Sind	64,75,033	.....	88,33,505	.....	12,67,636	.....
,, Madras	1,18,21,525	4,29,883	1,25,25,506	2,31,157	72,011	2,205
,, British Burma	56,00,746	2,49,301	47,92,202	2,64,032	41,030	650
,, Bombay	.....	48,87,872	.....	48,64,358	.....	1,64,76,169
Total from British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	3,56,05,076	56,85,967	4,56,64,754	55,46,265	15,67,593	1,65,00,070
From British Ports within the Presidency	3,81,73,919	4,30,837	4,20,71,764	4,19,662	62,34,271	2,19,784
,, Daman	16,415	16,048	39,835	12,650	.....	.....
,, Diu	59,688	.....	2,28,559	530	1,675	.....
,, Goa	37,610	30,177	18,22,177	33,179	39,879	.....
,, Foreign Konkan	10,769	.....	2,90,404	.....	556	.....
,, Máhi	22,254	.....	6,664	.....	510	.....
,, Pondicherry	21,647	60	20,806	322	321	1,888
,, Cutch	37,356	68,845	32,48,757	70,668	21,174	28,575
,, Káthiáwár	2,06,804	2,70,821	2,50,15,962	2,17,157	85,982	3,200
,, State of Travancore	14,69,022	762	18,37,018	4,458	1,222	.....
,, State of Cochin	37,591	.....	13,656	.....	.....	.....
,, Gáikwár's Territory	6,49,679	11,761	6,65,151	5,662	448	.....
,, Cambay	2,36,809	.....	3,01,025	.....	87	.....
Total from Indian Ports not British	2,92,05,644	3,98,414	3,34,90,014	3,44,626	1,51,854	33,663
Total from all Ports	10,29,84,639	65,15,218	12,12,26,532	63,10,553	79,53,718	1,67,53,517
Government Stores and Treasure	2,60,644	3,46,340	3,07,959	5,07,609	1,04,649	4,39,153
EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY AND SIND.						
To Bengal	86,53,946	600	84,98,657	810	13,91,028	4,001
,, Sind	45,44,898	.....	44,88,002	.....	1,64,27,870	.....
,, Madras	66,37,041	2,58,172	74,28,457	42,471	58,66,354	807
,, British Burma	6,87,150	4,355	9,94,508	18,746	18,64,671	1,400
,, Bombay	.....	65,22,712	.....	91,56,145	.....	13,26,544
Total to British Ports in the Presidencies and Provinces	2,05,23,035	67,85,839	2,14,09,624	92,18,172	2,55,49,323	13,32,752
To British Ports within the Presidency	3,82,13,959	4,45,042	4,22,53,536	4,20,137	54,38,986	2,16,804
,, Daman	13,306	.....	12,754	.....	10,073	.....
,, Diu	1,08,115	.....	1,45,269	.....	42,703	.....
,, Goa	9,93,069	200	7,69,790	1,350	11,61,483	.....
,, Foreign Konkan	1,45,547	.....	1,57,029	.....	48,418	.....
,, Máhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,018	.....
,, Pondicherry	35,901	.....	20,513	.....	11,865	.....
,, Cutch	19,76,426	7,78,908	20,46,768	10,76,825	19,05,671	53,043
,, Káthiáwár	59,69,703	12,70,417	78,05,632	21,92,340	47,76,391	1,32,168
,, State of Travancore	11,00,666	.....	11,99,454	.....	4,98,468	.....
,, State of Cochin	2,31,382	.....	3,84,581	.....	1,276	.....
,, Gáikwár's Territory	2,94,416	9,460	3,75,508	7,350	1,20,590	552
,, Cambay	1,79,318	.....	1,64,148	.....	1,06,716	.....
Total to Indian Ports not British	1,10,41,849	20,58,985	1,30,81,446	32,77,865	87,03,672	1,85,763
Total to all Ports	6,97,78,843	92,89,866	7,67,44,606	1,29,16,174	3,96,91,981	17,35,319
Government Stores and Treasure	17,69,925	21,478	6,33,873	23,581	4,49,116	1,72,272

Note.—The Port of Aden being situated out of

continued.

Exported Coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bombay and the Province of Sind in the official and 1887-88.

DISE.									
REIGN.		TOTAL.				TREASURE.			
1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bombay.	Sind.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,65,922	8,616	1,18,94,688	1,39,957	1,97,79,463	1 5,334	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,80,990	.....	77,42,669	.....	1,05,14,495	.	62,714	.....	43,374	.....
1,18,710	1,256	1,18,93,536	4,32,088	1,26,44,216	2 ,413	2,600	.....	1,900	.....
18,869	.....	56,41,776	2,49,951	48,11,071	2 4,032	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,43,20,336	.....	2,13,64,041	.....	1,9 4,694	.....	5,33,412	.....	3,17,225
20,84,491	1,43,30,208	3,71,72,669	2,21,86,037	4,77,49,245	1,9 6,473	65,314	5,33,412	45,274	3,17,225
51,66,520	1,89,715	4,44,08,190	6,50,621	4,72,38,284	),377	16,11,462	1,000	14,29,709	.....
210	... ..	16,415	16,048	40,045	,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	.....	1,61,363	.....	2,28,779	530	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,733	100	12,77,489	30,177	18,58,910	279	.....	.....	5,000	.....
93	.....	2,11,325	.....	2,90,497	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,127	.....	22,764	.. ...	7,791	.	.....	.....	... ..	.....
179	2,136	21,968	1,948	20,985	,458	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,158	20,974	34,58,530	97,420	32,60,915	,642	3,59,969	46,334	4,14,926	40,130
1,75,639	1,387	2,17,92,786	2,74,021	2,51,91,601	,544	15,48,939	25,727	17,63,168	16,880
4,148	.....	14,70,244	762	18,41,166	,458	.....	.....	3,000	.....
11	.....	37,591	.....	13,667	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
929	.....	6,50,127	11,701	6.66,080	,662	.....	.....	.....	.....
469	.. ...	2,36,896	.....	3,01,494	.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,31,916	24,597	2,93,57,498	4,32,077	3,37,21,930	,223	19,08,908	72,061	21,86,094	57,010
74,82,927	1,45,44,520	11,09,38,357	2,32,68,735	12,87,09,459	2,0 5,073	35,85,684	6,06,473	36,61,077	3,74,235
53,319	6,23,333	3,65,293	7,85,493	3,61,278	1 0,942	9,11,734	70,72,000	4,83,595	60,24,000
16,73,802	5,122	1,00,44,974	4,601	1,01,72,459	5,932	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,29,51,990	.....	2,09,72,768	.....	1,74,39,992	.....	4,14,213	.....	1,89,700	.....
79,75,000	11,195	1,25.03,395	2,58,979	1,54,03,457	53,666	2,05,000	.. ...	3,70,167	.....
24,63,314	4,645	25,51,221	5,755	34,57,822	23,301	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,14,145	.....	78,49,256	.....	1,08,70,290	.....	44,000	.....	41,574
2,50,64,106	17,35,107	4,60,72,358	81,18,591	4,64,73,730	1,09,53,279	6,19,213	44,000	5,59,867	41,574
60,97,365	1,85,468	4,36,52,945	6,61,846	4,83,50,901	6,05,605	16,27,511	1,000	20,23,386	.....
9,462	.....	23,379	.....	22,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,984	.. ...	1,50,818	.....	1,91,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,11,914	122	21,54,552	200	18,81,704	1,472	9,99,300	.....	80,000	.....
42,693	.. ...	1,93,9 5	.....	1,99,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,702	.....	20,018	.... .	2,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
31,297	.....	47,766	.....	51,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17,09,047	81,015	38,76,097	8,31,951	37,55,815	11,57,840	2,87,249	.....	2,32,836	.. ...
52,60,158	1,56,014	1,07,46,094	14,02,585	1,30,65,790	23,48,354	15,93,552	.....	11,05,783	.....
5,30,599	.....	15,99,134	.....	17,30,053	.....	89,909	.....	1,06,390	.....
879	.....	2,32,658	.....	3,85,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,68,996	180	4,15,006	10,012	5,44,504	7,530	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,11,873	.....	2,86,034	.....	2,76,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,25,604	2,37,331	1,97,45,521	22,44,748	2,21,07,050	35,15,196	29,70,010	.....	15,25,009	.....
4,01,87,075	21,57,906	10,94,70,824	1,10,25,185	11,69,31,681	1,50,74,080	52,16,734	45,000	41,08,262	41,574
5,52,466	1,61,383	22,19,041	1,93,750	11,86,339	1,84,964	1,61,31,730	.....	93,05,727	12,090

India.no return relating to that Port is given.

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationaltiy, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	372	653,325	136	268,524	...	...	...	...
		Sind	77	125,829	29	52,104	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	35	61,841	2	2,739	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,292	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	7	11,847	10	16,745	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	89	147,686	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	9	13,369	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	6	8,536	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	2,530	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,734	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	5	8,805	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	2	2,992	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	1	2,432	43	69,157	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	2,808	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	4	5,120	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	13	11,335	14	13,081	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	444	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	2	3,014	14	19,164	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	3	4,560	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	15	20,044	4	4,198	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	400	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Sailing	Bombay	17	11,947	7	2,348	...	...	...	...
		Sind	12	5,409	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	2	2,823	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	4,611	3	4,367	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,156	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	16	20,803	17	21,391	...	...	...	...
		Sind	1	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—*continued.*

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,164	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	2	2,435	1	1,478	2	2,435	1	1,478
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	1,437	...	...	1	1,437	1	1,164
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam	Bombay	21	43,168	22	44,453	21	43,168	22	44,453
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,342	18	46,251	22	55,748
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	16	13,296	14	11,097
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	7	775	16	1,385	11	1,528	40	3,838
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	650	...	...	3	1,809	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	Bombay	1	1,478	...	...	1	1,478	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	5,613	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	Bombay	...	...	1	1,848	...	...	1	1,848
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	338	15	1,661	73	7,341	111	13,183
		Sind	1	57	...	...	18	1,114	14	1,040

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1887-88.				Grand Total, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	374	655,760	137	270,002	338	593,383	130	253,743
...	...	...	...	77	125,829	29	52,104	99	154,796	37	70,599
...	...	...	...	36	63,278	3	3,963	32	53,050	5	6,900
...	...	...	...	1	1,292	...	...	1	1,465	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	55,015		61,198	24	42,497	39	72,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		147,686	...	...	102	169,771
...	...	...	...	...	...		13,369	...	...	11	13,477
...	...	...	...	...	...		8,536	...	...	9	12,981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		2,530	...	...	2	2,579
...	...	...	...	...	...		1,734	...	...	1	1,222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		8,805	...	...	7	11,535
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		2,992	...	...	3	5,276
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	48,683		124,905	18	46,627	97	170,548
...	...	...	...	...	...		2,808	...	...	2	2,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		5,120	...	...	4	6,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	24,631	28	24,178	27	22,727	30	25,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	1,624	47	4,230	28	3,596	87	8,068	21	1,984	68	7,117
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,014	14	19,164	3	5,524	16	22,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,560	...	...	8	10,681
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	20,044	4	4,198	17	21,850	6	6,456
...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20	13,756	7	2,348	35	14,802	16	5,160
...	...	...	...	12	5,409	...	...	12	5,283	2	768
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,478	...	...	6	9,868	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,823	...	...	1	1,477	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	10,224	3	4,367	8	12,410	6	10,698
...	...	...	...	1	1,156	...	...	2	1,936	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	20,803	18	23,239	19	22,683	21	25,937
...	...	...	...	1	1,310	...	...	1	1,263	2	2,308
103	10,461	80	8,161	176	17,802	191	21,344	225	22,931	200	22,496
13	993	23	1,969	31	2,107	37	3,009	34	2,144	30	2,816

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	1	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	21	35,048	23	36,718	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	16	32,740	26	52,322	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	2	2,021	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	59	52,788	52	46,843	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	10	24,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	2	3,305	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	2	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	36	37,562	66	91,503	...	...	...	...
		Sind	3	3,339	7	9,439	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	232	2	739	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Bombay	512	856,474	451	754,414	...	...	...	...
		Sind	143	186,489	106	134,958	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	60	82,116	23	23,515	...	...	...	...
		Sind	14	7,857	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1886-87	Steam	Bombay	481	794,164	491	807,588	...	...	...	...
		Sind	154	203,776	135	180,426	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	64	79,578	30	39,016	2	1,233	1	155
		Sind	11	6,645	2	544	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14	21,087	15	22,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(5.)—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	13	27,435	12	26,196	27	48,522	27	48,349
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,499
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	16	1	49	24	1,229	21	1,033
		Sind	21	685	19	731	44	1,448	59	2,544
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	216	...	...	9	1,698	28	4,139
		Sind	...	...	...	...	19	1,095	25	1,160
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	1	636	...	...	1	636	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	3	4,789	2	3,221	3	4,789	2	3,221
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	27	3,367	6	1,738	92	12,225	10	3,445
		Sind	...	...	...	...	62	5,644	20	1,915
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Bombay	40	79,305	40	79,538	88	159,939	90	167,693
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	43	7,435	38	4,833	218	33,516	211	26,802
		Sind	22	742	19	731	143	9,301	118	6,659
Total, 1886-87	Steam	Bombay	45	82,986	45	86,141	87	161,024	87	162,108
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	53	11,918	28	6,747	205	31,553	193	24,487
		Sind	28	1,990	27	1,514	109	9,701	71	4,444

—*continued.*

and cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1887-88.				Grand Total, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	1	1,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	131	...	...
2	186	7	752	3	362	7	752	3	302	7	704
6	716	...	...	6	716	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	48	83,570	50	85,067	46	84,204	38	66,269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	32,740	27	53,821	18	35,769	28	57,839
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	786	...	...	6	786	...	...	1	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	2,359	26	1,485	67	3,588	7	2,518	69	3,941	46	2,795
64	3,050	84	4,522	108	4,498	3	7,066	98	4,188	123	5,719
...	...	...	...	2	2,021	...	...	1	400	...	...
...	...	...	...	59	52,788	2	46,543	53	46,240	53	46,158
13	2,362	15	3,098	22	4,060	3	7,237	25	5,989	27	5,539
22	1,831	14	1,192	41	2,926	9	2,352	24	2,081	21	1,705
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	636	...	...	3	1,049	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,155	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	181	...	...	1	181	...	...	1	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	24,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	3,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39	42,351	68	94,724	48	64,501	59	78,647
...	...	...	...	3	3,339	7	9,439	...	...	20	31,698
8	1,846	7	791	101	14,303	19	4,975	51	15,104	17	1,891
28	2,909	17	1,446	90	8,553	37	3,361	61	6,113	14	1,348
...	...	...	...	600	1,016,413	541	922,107	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	143	186,489	106	134,958	...	...	...	...
185	18,838	189	19,484	463	134,470	423	69,801	...	...	...	...
133	9,499	138	9,129	290	26,657	256	15,788	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	955,188	578	969,696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	203,776	135	180,426
201	19,198	183	19,379	...	...	...	...	472	131,562	407	83,037
113	6,995	117	7,368	...	...	...	...	233	23,341	190	12,356

B 684—36 *ap*

D.—TRADE—.

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	2	2,621	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	2,665	...	...	...	...
		Sind	3	3,746	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

-continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Bombay	1	1,943	...	...	1	1,943	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	41

continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1887-88.				Grand Total, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	2	48	...	...	2	291	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,943	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	35	69,960	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,509	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,646	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	4	7,300	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,462	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Bombay	1	887	1	1,000	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,381	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,362	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	1	1,451	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,088	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	24	35,264	4	4,434	...	...	...	...
		Sind	9	12,076	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	1	1,127	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Bombay	29	38,820	46	85,449	...	...	...	...
		Sind	12	15,822	4	5,703	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	4	5,323	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1886-87	Steam	Bombay	36	52,798	32	54,791	...	...	...	...
		Sind	11	16,111	4	5,953	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	4,204	3	2,215	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

—continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,159	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,345	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	171	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,504	...	...	3	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	205	9	403
2	2,917	1	254	1	1,499	...	...	1	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	408	1	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	317	10	799

D.—TRADE—

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which entered Province of Sind in the official year 1887-88,

Countries whence Entered and to which Cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Ceylon	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,159
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,345
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	80
		Sind	...	...	5	112	4	171	6	119
Persia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	108
Siam	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Bombay	...	...	2	3,799	...	...	2	3,799
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	304	...	...	3	304	...	...
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	247
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Bombay	1	1,943	2	3,799	1	1,943	2	3,799
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	3	304	...	...	3	304	5	2,584
		Sind	...	...	5	112	5	205	14	515
Total, 1886-87	Steam	Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	4,724	1	254
		Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Bombay	4	571	3	826	8	979	4	862
		Sind	2	115	6	206	6	432	16	1,005

continued.

and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bombay and in the compared with the totals of the year 1886-87—concluded.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1887-88.				Grand Total, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	69,960	5	8,693	29	50,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,805	1	446	2	562
1	131	...	...	1	131	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,462	...	...	1	1,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	176	...	...	5	96
4	178	15	493	8	349		612	4	179	15	588
...	...	...	...	1	887		1,090	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		1,381	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	39	...	...		147	...	...	1	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		1,362	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,799	...	...	1	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,451	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,088	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	35,264	4	4,434	22	31,893	1	1,112
...	...	...	...	9	12,076	...	...	9	12,433	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	304	1	1,127	9	1,331	1	260
...	..	2	168	...	...	7	415	...	...	6	610
...	...	...	...	30	40,763	48	89,248	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	15,822	4	5,703	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	96	3	304	11	8,003	...	...	...	...
5	309	22	1,151	10	514	36	1,666	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	57,522	33	55,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	16,111	4	5,953
...	...	5	171	...	...	...	...	12	5,183	12	3,248
1	30	12	724	...	...	...	...	7	462	28	1,729

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1887-88, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam	Aden	247	458,148	294	578,518	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam	Aden	6	9,991	10	15,168	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	Aden	1	1,104	65	99,319	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	Aden	2	3,226	3	4,729	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	Aden	...	...	5	8,582	...	..	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	Aden	6	9,715	28	43,181	...	...	...	..
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam	Aden	1	2,277	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	Steam	Aden	2	3,325	1	2,277	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam	Aden	...	...	2	2,750	...	...	....	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	Aden	48	25,092	45	18,605	28	2,380	29	2,465
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	Aden	5	5,294	90	1,21,082	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...
Malta	Steam	Aden	1	790	23	31,149	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	Aden	4	6,515	8	13,775	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	Aden	10	5,795	16	11,626	21	22,100	20	22,105
	Sailing	Aden	..	..	...	.....	1	624	2	2,288
Ceylon	Steam	Aden	4	5,669	4	3,342	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam	Aden	1	1,426	3	4,448	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	Steam	Aden	10	19,382	21	32,189	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	Aden	5	7,897	1	1,485	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	Aden	1	1,104	2	2,923	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam	Aden	..	...	1	1,039	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	Aden	12	14,113	2	1,931	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam	Aden	11	14,975	...	.....	...	...	..	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	Aden	9	14,062	3	3,341	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	..	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	Aden	56	1,33,971	39	94,028	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam	Aden	42	17,749	46	33,099	...	...	3	123
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	1	1,582	...	...
Total, 1887-88	Steam	Aden	484	761,620	712	1,128,586	49	24,570	52	24,693
	Sailing	Aden	...	...	...	.....	2	2,206	2	2,288
Total, 1886-87	Steam	Aden	437	649,992	681	1,045,747	14	16,288	15	17,168
	Sailing	Aden	1	1,582	4	4,627	...	...	...	...

—continued.

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

FRENCH.				ITALIAN.				AMERICAN.				ARAB.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
3	4,086	1	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	101,248	54	119,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	49,085	18	47,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2,663	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	3,230	30	3,590	45	30,362	44	29,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	2	3,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	10,266	4	4,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	3,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	1	1,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	59,196	11	26,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4,791	16	37,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2,441	1	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	33,920	12	30,681	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	3,340	1	1,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132	231,560	135	236,028	64	79,447	62	77,017	...	...	...	...	1	1,045	1	1,045
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
143	239,335	153	255,258	73	82,545	71	78,395	...	...	...	...	1	469	1	469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	789

D.—TRADE

(6).—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1887-88, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	Steam ..	Aden	3	3,835	...	.....	6	7,921	1	782
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Austria	Steam ...	Aden	24	47,343	27	50,524	24	47,343	27	50,524
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	Aden	2	1,604	2	2,671	46	102,852	56	122,634
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam ...	Aden	29	62,796	30	61,941	29	62,796	30	61,941
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	..	..	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	Aden	11	17,072	21	32,054	11	17,072	21	32,054
	Sailing .	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	Aden	..	...	1	1,541	19	49,085	19	48,814
	Sailing .	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Russia in Europe	Steam ...	Aden	6	10,919	5	7,720	7	13,582	5	7,720
Russia in Asia	Steam ..	Aden	5	9,142	7	13,163	5	9,142	8	15,826
Spain	Steam ...	Aden	12	27,384	13	29,332	12	27,384	13	29,332
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam ...	Aden	10	10,345	3	3,319	85	43,937	77	36,653
	Sailing .	Aden	1	1,439	...	.....	1	1,439	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	Aden	33	21,661	51	39,822	33	21,661	53	43,570
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.....	1	1,115	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.....	7	10,266	4	4,983
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Malta	Steam ...	Aden	..	...	2	1,751	...	...	2	1,751
	Sailing .	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	.	..	...
Arabia	Steam ...	Aden	5	8,282	6	6,995	6	9,327	9	11,358
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	1	793	...	...	1	793
Ceylon	Steam ...	Aden	..	...	1	1,781	...	...	1	1,781
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	Steam ...	Aden	8	18,281	6	13,329	8	18,281	6	13,329
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
,, Treaty Ports	Steam ...	Aden	8	19,203	17	38,602	33	78,399	28	65,107
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	..	...
Java	Steam .	Aden	22	34,031	10	16,862	23	36,632	10	16,862
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam ..	Aden	...	...	1	210	2	4,791	17	37,872
	Sailing .	Aden	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Europe	Steam ...	Aden	4	3,755	...	.....	4	3,755	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	... ..	2	2,441	1	782
Persia	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Siam	Steam ..	Aden	3	3,314	...	.....	3	3,314	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	Aden	6	6,224	...	.....	7	8,887	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Sumatra	Steam ...	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	Aden	14	27,121	13	25,200	27	61,041	25	55,881
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	Aden	14	30,480	15	31,087	16	33,820	16	32,438
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	Steam ...	Aden	219	362,792	231	377,904	416	674,844	429	691,994
	Sailing .	Aden	1	1,439	1	793	1	1,439	1	793
Total, 1886-87	Steam ...	Aden	199	305,259	223	339,894	416	627,628	448	674,016
	Sailing .	Aden	...	...	1	589	...	...	2	1,378

Note—This includes information required in Statement No. 5.

—*continued.*

which entered and cleared from and to Foreign Countries at the Port of Aden with the totals of the year 1886-87—continued.

Native Craft.				Grand Total, 1887-88.				Grand Total, 1886-87.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	.....	...	.....	253	466,069	295	5,79,300	221	415,347	281	545,987
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	..	.....	30	57,334	37	65,692	27	50,472	39	70,559
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	47	103,956	121	2,21,953	46	101,100	133	2,46,184
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	31	66,022	33	66,670	30	53,230	20	35,709
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	11	17,072	26	40,636	6	8,441	29	49,805
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	25	58,800	47	91,995	27	59,337	70	121,783
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
..	.....	...	.....	8	15,859	5	7,720	8	12,590	8	12,819
...	.....	...	.....	7	12,467	9	18,103	3	4,719	8	12,590
...	.....	...	.....	12	27,384	15	32,082	11	24,784	11	27,070
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	161	71,409	151	57,723	152	68,915	142	59,516
826	24,665	773	23,966	1	1,439	...	.....	842	22,693	791	21,964
...	.....	...	.....	38	26,955	143	165,652	35	23,106	107	106,637
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	1	1,115	...	.....	2	2,614	1	1,123
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	..	.....	7	10,266	4	4,983	6	6,888	2	2,170
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	1	790	25	32,900	...	.....	22	27,804
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	..	.....	4	6,515	8	13,775	9	15,059	8	10,606
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	37	37,312	45	45,089	49	51,167	46	46,825
418	18,825	466	18,398	1	624	3	3,081	* 1	1,582	6	6,005
								† 487	20,041	524	18,714
...	.....	...	.....	4	5,669	5	5,123	1	908	4	5,564
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	9	19,707	9	17,777	7	15,084	24	43,098
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	43	97,781	49	97,296	45	92,624	43	87,203
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	28	44,529	11	18,347	34	57,968	6	8,441
...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	3	5,895	19	40,795	5	6,049	2	3,178
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	4	3,755	1	1,039	8	7,581	2	2,023
...	.....	...	.....	14	16,554	3	2,713	21	24,703	11	14,121
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	2,060	4	3,899
3	534	27	4,427	...	.....	...	.....	5	762	14	2,042
...	.....	...	.....	14	18,289	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	16	22,949	3	3,341	16	24,042	8	11,534
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	83	1,95,012	64	1,49,909	58	130,004	53	117,528
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
93	1,209	67	951	58	51,569	65	65,660	38	35,116	60	63,155
				...	.....	...	.....	72	1,067	64	1,141
...	.....	...	.....	959	1,461,034	1,193	1,846,273	...	.....	...	.....
				2	2,206						
1,340	45,233	1,333	47,742	1,343	48,878	3	3,081	...	.....	...	.....
...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	867	1,293,908	1,144	1,736,931
1,406	44,363	1,393	43,861	...	.....	...	.....	1,407	46,145	1,999	49,866

* Vessels not Native. † Native Craft.

D.—TRADE

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the and the Province of Sind, in the official year 1887-88,

Ports.		British.				British Indian.				Fo	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
With Cargoes.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	43	[illegible]71,683	26	43,602	...	...	...	...	1	986
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind..	Bombay ...	146	[illegible]32,967	121	100,856	...	...	...	...	14	1,782
Bombay	Sind ..	120	100,330	164	154,029	...	...	...	...	6	1,382
Madras	Bombay ...	137	[illegible]0,732	109	113,873	8	1,313	6	782	9	641
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,321
British Burma	Bombay ...	41	59,860	2	3,344	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	1	1,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay ..	367	[illegible]5,242	258	261,675	8	1,313	6	782	24	3,409
	Sind ...	121	[illegible]2,303	164	154,029	...	...	...	...	24	2,703
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	124	[illegible]65,525	172	118,819	7	205	7	346	207	3,542
	Sind ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	101
Indian Ports not British... ...	Bombay ...	123	[illegible]28,334	139	19,804	31	3,379	36	4,055	913	17,776
	Sind ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,052
Total, 1887-88 ...	Bombay ...	614	[illegible]9,101	569	400,298	46	4,897	49	5,183	1,144	24,727
	Sind ..	121	[illegible]2,303	164	154,029	...	...	...	...	54	3,856
Total, 1886-87 ...	Bombay ...	446	[illegible]8,747	432	383,904	40	4,901	38	5,736	1,017	22,980
	Sind ...	144	[illegible]5,255	153	154,008	1	352	...	...	71	3,550
In Ballast.											
From or to—											
Bengal	Bombay ...	...	...	69	106,563	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ..	1	1,427	9	7,047	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind...	Bombay ...	8	12,194	2	3,133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Sind ...	3	3,196	7	10,461	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Bombay ...	3	3,571	16	25,271	1	155	...	...	2	19
	Sind ...	...	...	4	4,446	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	Bombay ...	...	...	54	80,590	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sind ...	...	...	2	2,456	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	Bombay ...	11	15,765	141	215,557	1	155	...	...	2	19
	Sind . .	4	4,623	22	24,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency or Province	Bombay ...	608	49,283	610	50,950	4	145	3	106	339	4,299
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	210
Indian Ports not British... ...	Bombay ...	32	4,666	16	8,528	1	155	...	...	337	5,401
	Sind ...	1	1,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	476
Total, 1887-88 ...	Bombay ...	651	69,714	767	275,035	6	455	3	106	678	9,719
	Sind ...	5	6,004	22	24,410	...	...	...	...	16	686
Total, 1886-87 ...	Bombay ...	805	113,237	840	198,985	10	575	8	385	460	7,520
	Sind ...	4	6,459	35	43,506	...	...	1	352	10	461

—*continued.*

Interportal Trade, which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast, in the Presidency of Bombay compared with the totals of the year 1886-87.

REIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1887-88.				TOTAL, 1886-87.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
2	2,706	...	...	...	...	44	72,669	28	46,308	13	22,293	38	31,875
...	...	1	151	...	...	1	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1,214	383	41,815	334	33,909	543	176,564	458	135,979	466	174,891	424	176,380
26	2,433	355	38,269	406	43,740	481	139,981	596	200,202	428	175,486	498	190,740
56	7,038	3,119	102,317	2,186	81,440	3,273	265,003	2,357	203,133	3,187	244,145	2,070	176,811
1	72	55	4,551	25	1,620	73	5,872	26	1,692	148	12,197	137	9,343
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	59,860	2	3,344	41	63,716	3	676
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,973	...	...	2	1,467	...	...
61	10,958	3,502	144,132	2,520	115,349	3,901	574,096	2,845	388,764	3,707	505,045	2,535	385,742
27	2,505	411	42,971	431	45,360	556	147,977	622	201,894	578	189,150	635	200,083
436	6,468	84,940	1,127,442	78,721	997,517	85,278	1,196,714	79,336	1,123,150	79,907	1,022,629	76,570	1,086,416
1	38	686	16,329	714	16,756	688	16,430	715	16,794	592	14,330	658	15,455
822	15,796	9,965	2,41,131	7,781	228,372	11,032	290,620	8,778	268,027	9,568	261,927	7,843	2,32,389
42	2,039	1,218	51,573	1,820	70,701	1,246	52,625	1,862	72,740	995	36,055	1,422	47,978
1,319	33,222	98,407	1,512,705	89,022	1,341,238	100,211	2,061,430	90,959	1,779,941	...	...	...	...
70	4,582	2,315	110,873	2,965	132,817	2,490	217,032	3,199	291,428	...	...	...	...
1,061	25,063	91,679	1,302,973	85,417	1,289,844	...	...	...	...	93,182	1,789,601	86,948	1,704,547
48	3,575	1,949	90,378	2,514	105,933	...	...	...	...	2,165	269,535	2,715	263,516
1	693	...	...	1	129	...	...	71	107,385	...	...	29	42,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,427	9	7,047	...	...	9	10,455
...	...	3	161	11	840	11	12,355	13	3,973	30	26,099	11	7,329
2	233	6	326	12	675	9	3,522	21	11,369	7	6,768	44	29,405
13	644	172	3,554	1,158	26,118	178	7,299	1,187	52,033	251	8,318	1,245	43,528
6	422	...	...	12	881	...	...	22	5,749	...	...	38	6,738
1	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	81,739	...	...	35	49,632
1	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,579	...	...	1	1,465
15	2,486	175	3,715	1,170	27,087	189	19,654	1,326	245,130	281	34,417	1,320	143,061
9	1,778	6	326	24	1,556	10	4,949	55	27,744	7	6,768	92	48,063
259	3,933	59,809	715,985	49,942	659,336	60,760	769,712	50,814	714,325	60,050	772,604	47,328	6,58,299
2	144	435	13,081	445	13,642	458	13,291	447	13,786	403	13,701	403	13,427
365	6,602	3,610	82,083	4,724	82,707	3,980	92,305	5,105	97,837	3,754	87,147	4,739	100,027
16	1,053	781	25,602	119	4,533	795	27,459	135	5,586	642	21,798	136	6,983
639	13,021	63,594	801,783	55,836	769,130	64,929	881,671	57,245	1,057,292	...	...	...	...
27	2,975	1,222	39,009	588	19,731	1,243	45,699	637	47,116	...	...	...	...
480	16,569	62,810	772,836	52,059	685,448	...	...	...	...	64,085	894,168	53,387	901,387
54	4,601	1,038	35,347	541	20,014	...	...	...	...	1,052	42,267	631	68,473

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(7).—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and Cleared from and to the Ports in British India and Burma at the Port of Aden, in the official year 1887-88, compared with the totals of the year 1886-87.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES.												
From or to—												
Bengal ... ... Aden...	118	232,878	85	169,252	2	2,278	2	2,206	9	12,722	6	10,131
Sind... ... ... Aden...	12	16,636	8	11,258	...	...	1	1,047	...	...	...	...
Bombay ... ... Aden...	192	321,713	117	185,529	19	22,852	18	22,552	37	85,157	35	80,430
Madras ... ... Aden...	12	17,021	2	2,740	...	...	...	...	1	1,124	..	...
British Burma ... Aden...	95	127,079	8	8,701	...	...	...	...	8	9,109	...	...
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ... ... Aden...	23	32,338	3	4,072	...	...	...	...	2	3,238	...	...
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay ... ... Aden...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British ... ... Aden...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88 ... Aden...	452	747,665	223	381,552	21	25,130	21	25,805	57	111,350	41	90,561
Total, 1886-87 ... Aden...	460	777,646	210	373,067	14	16,290	13	15,371	72	129,452	37	79,645

Ports.	Native Craft.				Total, 1887-88.				Total, 1886-87.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
WITH CARGOES—*continued.*												
From or to—												
Bengal ... ... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	129	247,878	93	181,589	138	270,126	68	145,135
Sind .. .. Aden ...	1	83	...	...	12	16,636	9	12,305	25	35,358	12	16,873
Bombay ... ... Aden ...	3	852	1	198	248	429,722	170	288,511	269	464,043	171	291,124
Madras ... ... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	13	18,145	2	2,740	4	5,165	1	1,511
British Burma ... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	103	136,188	8	8,701	77	96,541	9	11,097
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total ... ... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	25	35,576	3	4,072	37	52,582	2	2,772
British Ports within the Presidency of Bombay ... ... Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports not British ... ... Aden ...	3	430	2	154	...	...	...	...	2	167	3	215
Total, 1887-88 ... Aden ...	7	1,365	3	352	530	884,145	285	497,918	...	...	...	...
Total, 1886-87 ... Aden ...	6	594	6	644	...	...	...	...	552	923,982	266	468,727

B 694—40 *dp*

D.—TRADE—*continued.*

(8).—Statement showing the quantity of Cotton exported from India during the year 1887-88.

Months.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	China.	Other Countries	TOTAL.				Grand Total.
									From Bombay Presidency.			From other Ports.	
									From Bombay.	From Subordinate Ports.	Total.		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
April 1887	531,807	110,497	138,090	128,227	24,118	95,581	8,588	48,800	886,598	.....	886,598	199,110	1,085,708
May ,, ...	427,746	161,253	153,369	81,946	38,957	124,474	19,054	55,003	881,921	.....	881,921	179,881	1,061,802
June ,, ...	228,676	37,505	42,143	43,255	8,437	53,614	31,708	22,341	295,347	.....	295,347	172,332	467,679
July ,, ...	167,444	30,886	15,804	9,794	2,785	49,629	44,936	19,333	140,947	.....	140,947	199,664	340,611
August ,, ...	117,334	10,802	10,144	17,460	581	27,809	17,246	2,927	80,666	.....	80,666	123,637	204,303
September ,, ...	52,906	7,899	8,570	4,837	.....	13,028	4,008	6,113	46,011	.....	46,011	51,350	97,361
October ,, ...	43,535	13,172	14,004	9,140	200	14,312	8,751	8,351	64,015	.....	64,015	47,450	111,465
November ,, ...	57,011	16,505	11,556	14,366	.....	10,779	2,559	3,716	83,524	.....	83,524	32,968	116,492
December ,, ...	54,833	39,877	20,938	28,275	3,026	66,615	18,614	13,696	157,642	.....	157,642	88,232	245,874
January 1888	110,985	55,778	55,017	28,362	7,923	109,819	11,239	11,683	274,858	.....	274,858	115,948	390,806
February ,, ...	125,334	98,423	94,836	41,374	28,917	112,776	16,271	17,256	409,904	.....	409,904	125,283	535,187
March ,, ...	222,087	105,238	112,083	79,695	24,102	95,401	19,410	59,239	608,123	.....	608,123	109,132	717,255
Total ...	2,139,698	687,835	676,554	486,731	139,046	773,837	202,384	268,458	3,929,556	.....	3,929,556	1,444,987	5,374,543

Note.—There being no export trade in Cotton from Aden no information relating to that Port is given.

D.—TRADE—*concluded.*

(9).—*Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Cotton exported from Bombay during the official year 1887-88.*

Months.	United Kingdom.		Austria. Trieste.		Belgium.		France. Dunkirk.		France. Havre.		France. Marseilles.		Germany. Bremerhaven.		Germany. Hamburg.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1887	394,533	1,12,34,416	105,603	30,14,445	129,297	34,71,775	23,275	6,30,050	85,978	25,08,956	7,875	2,02,150	...	...	1,732	42,625
May ,,	329,056	1,02,04,422	158,860	43,69,479	138,883	38,18,128	38,675	10,87,640	30,219	8,49,715	1,575	41,000	25,742	6,84,575	1,119	31,429
June ,,	123,297	32,12,711	30,753	8,50,970	35,325	9,40,600	3,325	91,700	30,281	8,01,386	1,400	36,400	1,725	47,882	...	...
July ,,	25,210	5,57,687	25,261	6,48,710	12,151	2,83,942	1,925	49,000	...	...	5,075	1,40,800	...	...	...	...
August ,,	25,620	5,33,577	9,230	2,41,590	8,102	1,95,350	3,325	82,150	1,386	26,775	1,400	36,000	...	...	...	...
September ,,	13,436	1,65,113	6,527	1,66,590	6,664	1,17,330	1,225	29,900	...	...	1,400	33,700	...	...	...	...
October ,,	14,316	2,72,464	10,815	2,59,450	11,683	3,40,270	1,645	44,900	1,400	33,100	708	13,600	...	...	...	...
November ,,	35,522	7,55,340	14,808	3,55,970	9,789	2,32,534	2,975	77,800	6,300	1,32,400	1,575	35,250	...	...	...	...
December ,,	27,266	6,91,145	37,859	10,08,398	18,448	4,68,396	3,010	79,800	6,993	1,88,426	3,150	75,250	...	...	...	...
January 1888	57,987	13,59,424	51,885	14,24,533	50,438	13,64,001	2,870	79,200	10,846	3,05,726	9,117	2,42,170	...	...	1,655	39,317
February ,,	90,248	26,58,428	85,485	24,62,752	85,108	24,61,885	6,475	1,88,000	20,359	6,02,821	11,200	3,24,050	...	...	3,325	87,304
March ,,	195,297	61,71,240	103,273	30,20,741	88,734	26,29,935	15,925	4,58,700	54,250	17,56,345	3,727	1,14,438	...	...	2,187	53,037
Total	1,331,788	3,78,17,967	640,359	1,78,23,628	594,622	163,24,146	104,650	28,98,840	248,012	72,05,650	48,194	12,94,808	27,467	7,32,457	10,018	2,53,712

Months.	Greece.		Holland.		Italy. Genoa.		Italy. Leghorn.		Italy. Naples.		Italy. Venice.		Russia. Odessa.		Spain. Barcelona.		Sweden.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1887	350	15,000	21,353	5,58,190	53,180	13,95,787	6,125	1,87,750	5,250	1,35,400	23,135	5,87,828	18,480	5,50,607	7,000	2,13,800	...	...
May ,,	1,750	52,900	8,921	2,49,510	54,985	14,13,145	1,750	46,000	4,725	1,27,900	38,907	10,91,060	29,199	8,59,786	1,400	38,000	...	...
June ,,	1,750	50,000	...	...	22,217	6,09,325	...	..	4,025	1,11,500	5,232	1,30,197	14,114	4,20,511	2,310	65,250	...	...
July ,,	...	...	...	...	10,472	2,57,707	...	...	5,600	1,50,600	10,675	2,86,206	7,597	2,20,050	1,540	40,500	...	...
August ,,	...	...	...	...	5,792	1,46,630	...	...	2,800	80,000	6,545	1,50,280	3	71	525	15,075	...	...
September ,,	...	...	...	...	8,767	2,14,945	...	...	2,100	56,250	...	...	3,675	97,025	...	...	...	...
October ,,	...	...	...	..	6,160	1,56,975	...	...	2,702	70,580	1,575	34,750	5,075	1,36,600	...	...	...	...
November ,,	...	...	...	...	5,337	1,33,675	...	...	2,044	41,642	1,242	28,300	1,750	49,000	350	9,500	...	...
December ,,	...	...	...	...	29,316	7,67,638	...	...	3,325	86,450	20,982	5,24,325	...	...	2,800	73,050	...	...
January 1888	...	...	...	...	41,755	11,09,389	...	...	12,425	3,29,300	29,511	7,85,952	577	13,915	3,420	90,062	...	...
February ,,	875	25,500	...	...	38,097	10,43,740	1,750	51,000	2,800	72,759	44,296	12,68,360	12,915	3,65,140	1,925	53,800	...	...
March ,,	875	30,000	1,050	27,000	58,590	15,54,426	2,100	66,250	7,000	1,94,050	17,746	5,07,967	38,797	11,92,840	9,723	1,96,154	350	12,000
Total	5,600	1,73,400	31,324	8,34,700	334,668	88,03,382	11,725	3,51,000	54,796	14,56,431	199,846	53,95,225	132,182	39,05,545	30,993	7,95,191	350	12,000

Months.	Eastern Coast of Africa. Mozambique.		Eastern Coast of Africa. Zanzibar.		Egypt. Port Said.		Mauritius.		Arabia. Muskat.		Arabia. Other States.		Ceylon.		China. Hongkong.		Japan.		Total.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
April 1887	7	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1,000	...	...	...	...	3,385	80,321	lbs 26	5	886,598	2,48,30,266
May ,,	...	...	327	1,696	7,017	2,08,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,811	2,07,295	...	..	881,921	2,53,82,555
June ,,	...	...	...	...	1,050	27,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,543	4,34,188	...	...	295,347	78,30,220
July ,,	...	...	83	622	6,821	1,69,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,537	6,64,205	...	...	140,947	34,69,758
August ,,	...	...	450	2,075	1,225	31,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,263	3,35,723	..	...	60,666	18,79,146
September ,,	9	153	370	1,451	...	...	248	2,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,587	36,997	3	87	46,011	9,21,662
October ,,	...	...	...	...	2,975	83,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,969	1,14,525	...	...	64,015	15,60,514
November ,,	...	...	21	357	..	...	63	504	100	200	...	...	136	1,365	1,512	35,499	...	...	83,524	18,89,336
December ,,	12	300	49	840	...	...	52	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,258	1,03,909	122	3,500	157,642	40,71,742
January 1888	35	874	...	...	700	22,400	..	..	7	70	28	616	...	...	1,601	40,164	½	16	274,858	72,07,129
February ,,	19	487	15	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,012	1,24,820	...	...	409,904	1,17,91,048
March ,,	...	...	553	3,042	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	7,946	2,06,767	...	...	608,123	1,81,94,938
Total	82	1,975	1,868	10,285	19,788	5,43,754	363	2,940	147	1,276	28	616	136	1,365	100,424	23,84,413	126	3,608	3,929,556	10,90,28,314

Vide note at foot of Statement No. 8.

E.—POSTAL.

Abstract Statement of Articles received for delivery and returned undelivered by the District Post Village Postmen in 1887-88.

Names of Districts.	Articles sent out for delivery.	Articles returned undelivered.	Proportion for 1887-88.		Proportion for 1886-87.	
			Delivered.	Undelivered.	Delivered.	Undelivered.
Ahmedabad	62,952	3,780	94·0	6·0	95·26	4·74
Ahmednagar	46,854	2,802	94·2	5·98	94·47	5·53
Belgaum	58,554	3,000	94·88	5·12	92·61	7·39
Bijápur	65,700	2,430	96·31	3·69	95·63	4·37
Broach	45,396	3,618	92·4	7·96	93·72	6·28
Dhárwár	69,594	2,934	95·76	4·24	95·29	4·71
Kaira and Rewa Kántha ...	54,024	4,014	92·57	7·43	92·72	7·28
Kánara	67,998	4,146	93·91	6·9	92·40	7·60
Káthiáwár	35,178	906	97·43	2·57	97·48	2·52
Khándesh	127,344	4,362	96·58	3·42	96·47	3·53
Kolába	43,998	1,350	96·94	3·6	96·10	3·90
Kolhápur	37,524	1,692	95·5	4·5	94·3	5·97
Násik	68,274	2,730	96·1	3·99	95·7	4·93
Poona	97,914	3,822	96·91	3·9	96·44	3·56
Ratnágiri	125,418	2,574	97·95	2·5	98·7	1·93
Sátára	46,290	2,058	95·56	4·44	95·88	4·12
Sholápur	55,410	2,958	94·67	5·33	94·46	5·54
Surat	42,258	1,968	95·35	4·65	95·55	4·45
Thána	53,268	3,786	92·9	7·1	92·46	7·54
Total ...	1,203,948	54,930	95·44	4·56	95·25	4·75
Money Orders	11,352	384	96·62	3·38	97·7	2·93
Registered Articles ...	18,888	4,356	76·94	23·6	79·23	20·77
Paid ... Letters ...	861,054	20,904	97·58	2·42	97·66	2·34
Paid ... Packets ...	76,410	1,584	97·93	2·7	96·47	3·53
Paid ... Parcels ...	1,674	66	96·6	3·94	94·68	5·32
Unpaid ... Letters ...	234,006	27,576	88·22	11·78	88·22	11·78
Unpaid ... Packets ...	216	48	77·78	22·22	92·86	7·14
Unpaid ... Parcels ...	348	12	96·56	3·44	93·34	6·66
India Postal Notes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	91·67	8·33
Total ...	1,203,948	54,930	95·44	4·56	95·25	4·75

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

(1).—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of construction of Productive and Protective Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the Interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for, and to end of, 1887-88.

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1887-88.			Working Expenses during 1887-88.			Net Result excluding Interest (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.)				Simple Interest during 1887-88.	Net Result including Interest.			
				During 1887-88.			To end of 1887-88.											Rate per cent.					Rate per cent.	
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Water rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue. (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure. (Deficit).	Of Excess Revenue	Of Excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.																								
SIND.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Desert Canal	12,66,839	50,361	13,17,200	57,155	1,352	58,5[illegible]	11,76,780	39,569	12,16,349	36,971	91,709	1,28,680	49,588	1,337	50,925	77,755	..	6·39	..	45,928	31,827	..	2·62	..
Unharwah	3,45,427	8,330	3,53,757	10,229	242	10,[illegible]	3,31,627	7,288	3,38,915	40	53,206	53,246	16,860	341	17,201	36,045	..	10·13	..	15,060	22,985	..	6·77	..
Begári Canal	16,28,852	53,289	16,82,141	6,089	144	6,233	16,25,609	47,470	16,73,079	25,491	2,15,748	2,41,239	83,096	1,959	85,021	1,56,218	..	9·34	..	64,902	91,316	..	5·46	..
Eastern Nára Works	52,76,696	1,87,190	54,63,886	1,13,753	4,877	1,18,630	49,00,601	1,82,134	50,82,735	15,989	3,12,523	3,28,512	87,063	2,813	89,876	2,38,636	..	4·70	..	1,93,749	44,887	..	0·88	..
Total, Sind	85,17,814	2,99,170	88,16,984	1,87,226	6,615	1,93,841	80,34,617	2,76,461	83,11,078	78,491	6,73,186	7,51,677	2,36,607	6,416	2,43,023	5,08,654	..	..	..	3,17,659	1,91,015	..	..	..
DEKKHAN AND GUJARA'T.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Hathmati Canal	4,94,705	30,000	5,24,705	..	..	..	4,90,925	27,362	5,18,287	7,468	..	7,468	9,505	447	9,952	..	2,484	..	·48	19,637	..	22,121	..	4·27
Lower Panjra River Works	4,44,486	22,774	4,67,260	3,140	70	3,210	4,21,600	22,250	4,43,850	12,611	4,860	17,471	7,958	237	8,215	9,256	..	2·09	..	16,801	..	7,54	..	1·70
Kadva River Works	6,91,891	33,526	7,25,417	18,979	453	19,432	6,48,681	27,327	6,76,008	6,152	594	6,746	6,226	421	6,647	99	..	·01	..	25,568	..	25,469	..	3·77
Pravara River Works—Lákh Canal.	3,75,189	20,277	3,95,466	481	11	492	3,47,118	16,109	3,63,227	776	..	776	3,028	158	3,186	..	2,410	..	·66	13,870	..	16,285	..	4·48
Mutha Canals	60,53,225	2,40,697	62,93,922	67,806	3,211	71,017	59,78,045	2,23,616	62,01,661	1,89,582	..	1,89,582	67,017	2,738	67,755	1,21,827	..	1·96	..	2,37,766	..	1,15,939	..	1·87
Ekruk Tank	12,28,243	1,06,687	13,34,930	..	..	..	12,28,117	1,05,113	13,33,230	13,254	..	13,254	15,284	663	15,953	..	2,699	..	·20	48,134	..	61,827	..	3·89
Krishna Canal	7,27,547	32,075	7,59,622	2,283	141	2,423	7,90,170	44,340	8,34,510	23,609	..	23,609	24,835	997	25,832	..	2,223	..	·27	31,561	..	52,784	..	4·05
Total, Dekkhan and Gujarát	1,00,15,296	4,86,036	1,05,01,332	92,688	3,886	96,574	99,04,656	4,66,117	1,03,70,773	2,53,452	5,454	2,58,906	1,31,853	5,687	1,37,540	1,31,182	9,816	..	..	3,94,532	..	2,72,966	..	..
Total Productive Works	1,85,33,110	7,85,206	1,93,18,316	2,79,914	10,501	2,90,415	1,79,39,273	7,42,578	1,86,81,851	3,31,943	6,78,640	10,10,583	3,68,460	12,103	3,80,563	6,39,836	9,816	..	..	7,11,471	1,91,015	2,72,966	..	..
PROTECTIVE WORKS.																								
DEKKHAN AND GUJARA'T.																								
Works in Operation.																								
Nira Canal	39,77,355	2,80,332	42,57,687	3,97,938	8,909	4,06,847	39,55,181	1,16,773	40,71,954	7,685	..	7,685	17,038	658	17,696	..	10,011	..	·25	1,50,248	..	1,60,259	..	3·94
Mhasvad Tank	19,78,965	98,194	20,77,159	22,140	1,430	23,570	19,60,013	57,304	20,17,317	3,562	..	3,562	14,959	659	15,618	..	12,056	..	·60	77,958	..	90,014	..	4·46
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	4,05,939	13,802	4,19,741	1,662	36	1,698	4,00,874	11,726	4,12,600	6,701	..	6,701	4,810	·265	5,075	1,626	..	·39	..	16,002	..	14,376	..	3·48
Total, Works in Operation	63,62,259	3,92,328	67,54,587	4,21,740	10,375	4,32,115	63,16,068	1,85,803	65,01,871	17,948	..	17,948	36,807	1,582	38,389	1,626	22,067	..	..	2,44,208	..	2,64,649	..	..
Works under Construction.																								
Chankapur Tank	7,01,544	38,265	7,39,809	983	18	1,001	67,074	3,065	64,139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,423	..	2,423	..	3·78
Maldevi do.	9,14,975	88,026	10,03,001	—8	..	—8	34,015	2,161	36,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,361	..	1,361	..	5·76
Total, Works under Construction	16,16,519	1,26,291	17,42,810	975	18	[illegible]93	95,089	5,226	1,00,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,784	..	3,784	..	..
Total, Protective Works	79,78,778	5,18,619	84,97,397	4,22,715	10,393	4,33,108	64,11,150	1,91,029	66,02,186	17,948	..	17,948	36,807	1,582	38,389	1,626	22,067	..	..	2,47,992	..	2,68,433	..	..
Grand Total, Productive and Protective Works	2,65,11,888	13,03,825	2,78,15,713	7,02,629	20,894	7,23,523	2,43,50,430	9,33,607	2,52,84,037	3,49,891	6,78,640	10,28,531	4,05,267	13,685	4,18,952	6,41,462	31,883	..	..	9,59,963	1,91,015	5,41,399	..	..

Note.—Direct charges under Working Expenses include share of collection charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain percentages fixed by Government which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

F.—PUBLIC WORKS DE

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS

(2).—General Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Ordinary in respect of those works for,

Name of Work.	Estimated Cost of Construction.			Capital			
				During 1887-88.			To end
	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Direct Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works in Operation.							
Sukkur Canal	13,67,731	60,834	14,28,565	...	...	...	13,28,747
Ghár do.	4,45,778	34,483	4,80,261	...	...	...	4,15,537
Mehrábwáh	66,693	1,853	68,546	...	...	...	66,018
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	28,020	710	28,730	...	...	...	23,207
Márák Great do.	1,96,364	8,055	2,04,419	...	...	...	1,93,600
Surfrázwáh	1,18,559	6,121	1,24,680	...	...	...	1,18,559
Fuleli Canal	9,30,232	33,243	9,63,475	...	...	...	9,30,232
Total, Sind ...	31,53,377	1,45,299	32,98,676	...	...	...	30,75,900
DEKKHAN AND GUJARÁT.							
Works in Operation.							
Khári Cut	1,47,957	11,823	1,59,780	3,913	94	4,007	1,42,804
Hartála Tank	48,890	26,150	75,040	...	...	...	47,948
Jámda Canals	10,27,238	61,402	10,88,640	8	...	8	9,74,007
Mhasva Tank	1,29,813	10,202	1,40,015	...	...	...	1,30,701
Pravara River Works—Ojhár Canal ...	3,25,902	22,309	3,48,211	...	...	...	2,99,708
Bhátodi Tank	3,50,754	26,473	3,77,227	...	...	...	3,50,024
Matcha do.	1,93,000	17,500	2,10,500	989	48	1,037	1,87,003
Kásurdi do.	40,812	4,778	45,590	...	...	...	40,812
Shirsuphal do.	1,91,038	11,725	2,02,763	...	...	...	1,89,756
Bhádalvádi do.	2,14,382	14,342	2,28,724	253	9	262	2,11,705
Koregaon do.	32,683	1,021	33,704	1,754	50	1,804	34,975
Ashti do.	7,40,504	77,050	8,17,554	719	277	996	7,35,321
Revári Canal	54,641	3,078	57,719	3,037	183	3,220	52,593
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,25,539	45,926	6,71,465	5,924	565	6,489	6,03,838
Upper Mán River Works	4,16,341	28,190	4,44,531	1,569	218	1,787	3,85,339
Chikhli Canal	53,803	3,639	57,442	...	...	...	53,803
Maini Tank	3,45,309	21,658	3,66,967	1,063	127	1,190	3,39,763
Muchkundi Tank	1,48,200	17,322	1,65,522	—14	...	—44	1,39,107
Nilgund do.	8,631	340	8,971	...	...	...	8,714
Gadikeri do.	8,888	350	9,238	...	...	...	8,915
Dámbal do.	61,162	3,744	64,906	...	...	...	60,847
Medleri do.	78,237	3,468	81,705	3,022	86	3,108	78,354
Madag do.	2,32,263	17,144	2,49,407	156	4	160	1,61,241
Asundi do.	67,731	12,754	80,485	...	...	...	60,652
Mávinkop do.	27,889	3,928	31,817	...	...	...	27,612
Total ...	55,71,607	4,46,316	60,17,923	22,393	1,661	24,054	53,25,542
Works under Construction.							
Parsul Tank	2,05,318	7,013	2,12,331	19,419	534	19,953	1,35,170
Works in Abeyance.							
Gokák Canal, Second Section...	1,90,518	17,562	2,08,080	1,912	54	1,966	1,70,820
Total, Dekkhan and Gujarát ...	59,67,443	4,70,891	64,38,334	43,724	2,249	45,973	56,31,532
GRAND TOTAL ...	91,20,820	6,16,190	97,37,010	43,724	2,249	45,973	87,07,432

NOTE.—(1) No revenue has yet been realized on account of improvements to Nilgund Tank for which a Capital Account has been kept though
(2) Direct Charges under Working Expenses include share of Collection Charges in the Civil Department calculated at certain

PARTMENT—*concluded.*

FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the working expenses and to end of, 1887-88.

Outlay.		Receipts during 1887-88.			Working Expenses, 1887-88.			Net Result, excluding Interest (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).			
of 1887-88.										Rate per cent.	
Indirect Charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected, with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct Charges.	Indirect Charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (Surplus).	Excess Expenditure (Deficit).	Of Excess Revenue.	Of Excess Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
59,966	13,88,713	1,131	97,893	99,024	43,571	909	44,480	54,544	...	3·93	...
25,440	4,40,977	4,674	3,42,782	3,47,456	1,60,710	3,419	1,64,159	1,83,297	...	41·57	...
1,851	67,869	202	23,181	23,383	9,188	198	9,386	13,997	...	20·62	...
718	23,917	650	4,109	4,759	5,967	158	6,125	...	1,366	...	5·71
7,953	2,01,553	2,203	45,264	47,467	18,163	376	18,559	28,908	...	14·34	...
6,121	1,24,680	1,888	19,751	21,639	11,893	281	12,174	9,465	...	7·59	...
33,243	9,63,475	23,561	3,58,502	3,82,063	2,47,849	5,200	2,53,049	1,29,014	...	13·39	...
1,35,284	32,11,184	34,309	8,91,482	9,25,791	4,97,391	10,541	5,07,932	4,19,225	1,366	...	...
7,374	1,50,178	13,599	...	13,599	5,171	282	5,453	8,146	...	5·42	...
25,434	73,382	735	...	735	183	3	136	599	...	·82	...
51,732	10,25,739	4,385	...	4,385	9,890	453	10,343	...	5,958	...	·58
10,229	1,40,930	703	...	703	1,571	95	1,666	...	963	...	·66
20,058	3,19,766	3,195	76	3,271	4,550	253	4,803	...	1,532	...	·48
26,943	3,76,967	3,954	146	4,100	6,065	291	6,356	...	2,256	...	·60
12,501	1,99,504	6,452	...	6,452	2,232	105	2,337	4,115	...	2·06	...
4,778	45,590	368	...	368	203	9	212	156	...	·34	...
11,610	2,01,366	1,793	...	1,793	2,035	153	2,188	...	395	...	·20
13,677	2,25,382	1,915	...	1,915	1,875	112	1,987	...	72	...	·03
1,161	36,136	618	...	618	408	10	418	200	...	·55	...
69,668	8,04,989	2,463	...	2,463	6,796	352	7,148	...	4,685	...	·58
2,720	55,313	3,124	...	3,124	1,795	84	1,879	1,245	...	2·25	...
42,068	6,45,906	5,419	...	5,419	6,931	234	7,265	...	1,846	...	·2
20,873	4,06,212	3,676	...	3,676	4,889	229	5,118	...	1,442	...	·3
3,639	57,442	1,209	...	1,209	1,041	51	1,092	117	...	·20	...
21,509	3,61,272	5,465	...	5,465	3,992	199	4,191	1,274	...	·35	...
15,286	1,54,393	92	...	92	396	10	406	...	314	...	·20
258	8,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	9,279	432	2,127	2,559	269	...	269	2,290	...	24·68	...
2,099	62,946	725	666	1,391	640	21	661	730	...	1·16	...
2,795	81,149	254	...	254	2,525	62	2,587	...	2,333	...	2·87
6,350	1,67,591	1,689	...	1,689	1,516	72	1,588	101	...	·06	...
1,718	62,370	333	477	810	600	18	618	192	...	·31	...
3,235	30,847	...	856	856	90	...	90	766	...	2·48	...
3,78,079	57,03,621	62,598	4,348	66,946	65,613	3,198	68,811	19,931	21,796	...	...
4,419	1,39,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,793	1,84,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,96,291	60,27,823	62,598	4,348	66,946	65,613	3,198	68,811	19,931	21,796	...	...
5,31,575	92,39,007	96,907	8,95,830	9,92,737	5,63,004	13,739	5,76,743	4,39,156	23,162	...	...

the work was completed in 1882-83. The report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the question of revenue is, however, under consideration.
percentages fixed by Government which are not adjusted in the Finance Accounts.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads.	Receipts. 1886-87.	Receipts. 1887-88.	Receipts. Increase or Decrease.	Expenditure. 1886-87.	Expenditure. 1887-88.	Expenditure. Increase or Decrease.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Department .. Imperial	7,43,05,446	7,67,19,392	+ 24,13,946	71,39,389	81,91,613	+ 10,52,224	
Civil Department .. Provincial	3,82,48,428	3,71,61,919	— 10,86,509	3,58,77,422	3,41,23,544	— 17,53,878	
Civil Department .. Local	48,47,030	50,10,482	+ 1,63,452	34,87,427	37,48,070	+ 2,60,643	
Public Works Department .. Irrigation, Imperial	5,20,272	4,95,850	— 24,422	26,19,125	26,46,496	+ 27,371	
Public Works Department .. Military Works, Imperial ..	1,12,688	1,10,639	— 2,049	21,59,917	14,67,162	— 6,92,755	
Public Works Department .. Civil Works, Imperial	....	....	....	2,55,312	2,84,181	+ 28,869	
Public Works Department .. Do. Provincial	7,55,102	7,73,057	+17,955	47,20,702	40,33,901	—6,86,801	
Public Works Department .. Do. Local	....	....	....	9,60,061	8,51,124	—1,08,937	
Public Works Department .. State Railway Surveys, Imperial	....	....	....	30,375	32,089	+ 1,714	
Public Works Department .. Do. do. Provincial	....	....					
Public Works Department .. State Outlay on Guaranteed Railway. Land ..	....	....	....	16,752	18,504	+ 1,752	
Public Works Department .. State Outlay on Guaranteed Railway. Control ..	....	....	....	94,684	17,016	-77,668	
				2,04,528	1,97,554	— 6,974	
Telegraph Department .. .. .. Imperial	17,17,442	16,97,777	—19,665	20,41,102	21,33,222	+ 92,120	
Telegraph Department .. .. .. Provincial	3,003	3,886	+ 788	5,355	3,824	— 1,531	
Military Department	16,80,026	18,80,909	+ 2,00,883	2,45,60,074	2,59,37,851	+ 13,77,777	
Postal do.	19,97,372	21,03,337	+1,05,965	17,21,502	17,02,123	— 19,379	
Total ..	12,41,87,404	12,59,57,748	+ 17,70,344	8,58,93,817	8,53,88,364	—5,05,453	

(2).—Statement of the Principal Heads of Revenue of this Presidency showing Gross Receipts, Charges against each item, and the Net Receipts for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads of Revenue.	1886-87. Gross Receipts.	1886-87. Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	1886-87. Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	1886-87. Cost of Collections.	1886-87. Net Receipts.	1887-88. Gross Receipts.	1887-88. Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.	1887-88. Receipts, *minus* Refunds, Drawbacks and Assignments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,24,12,946	1,04,25,691	3,19,87,255	67,32,378	2,52,54,877	4,31,70,294	1,05,83,687	3,25,90,607
Opium	2,58,67,567	....	2,58,67,567	24,681	2,58,42,986	2,27,01,948	....	2,27,01,948
Salt	1,58,31,873	55,497	1,57,76,376	20,08,861	1,37,67,515	1,74,51,369	88,819	1,73,62,550
Stamps	47,03,148	98,511	46,04,637	2,19,434	44,75,203	48,83,783	85,369	47,98,414
Excise	92,62,223	2,48,463	90,13,760	2,55,382	87,57,898	94,03,578	2,40,445	92,23,133
Customs	22,38,567	68,931	21,69,636	4,97,253	16,72,383	25,42,446	44,347	24,98,099
Assessed Taxes	30,06,845	37,812	29,69,033	89,214	28,79,819	33,56,918	64,007	32,92,911
Forest	30,32,675	2,920	30,29,755	19,49,990	10,79,765	30,35,577	8,326	30,27,251
Tributes	8,84,641	....	8,84,641	....	8,84,641	13,08,153	....	13,08,153
Mint	7,70,916	....	7,70,916	3,54,658	4,16,258	13,42,074	....	13,42,074
Interest	17,73,807	....	17,73,807	*4,17,199	13,56,608	19,60,503	....	19,60,503
Total ..	10,98,75,208	1,09,37,825	9,89,37,383	1,25,49,430	8,63,87,953	11,12,25,643	1,11,15,000	10,01,10,643

Heads of Revenue.	1887-88—*continued.* Cost of Collections.	1887-88—*continued.* Net Receipts.	1886-87. Refunds and Drawbacks.	1886-87. Assignments.	1886-87. Total.	1887-88. Refunds and Drawbacks.	1887-88. Assignments.	1887-88. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	65,76,305	2,60,19,302	1,27,063	1,02,98,628	1,04,25,691	*1,31,728	1,04,51,959	1,05,83,687
Opium	24,780	2,26,77,168	....	....	....	....	....	....
Salt	15,82,163	1,51,80,387	55,497	....	55,497	88,819	....	88,819
Stamps	2,07,200	45,91,214	98,511	....	98,511	85,369	....	85,369
Excise	2,97,975	89,25,158	2,48,463	....	2,48,463	2,40,445	....	2,40,445
Customs	4,86,114	20,11,985	68,931	....	68,931	44,347	....	44,347
Assessed Taxes	64,342	32,28,569	37,812	....	37,812	64,007	....	64,007
Forest	19,35,341	10,91,910	2,920	....	2,920	8,326	....	8,326
Tributes	....	13,08,153	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mint	3,68,970	9,73,104	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest	*4,24,485	15,36,018	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,19,67,675	8,81,42,968	6,39,197	1,02,98,628	1,09,37,825	6,63,041	1,04,51,959	1,11,15,000

*This is interest paid by Government during the year, and not the cost of Collections.

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(3).—Statement of the General Civil Expenditure of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Collections of Revenue, showing Gross and Net Charges against each item for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Heads of Service.	1886-87.					1887-88.					Remarks.
	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Refunds.	Total.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Registration	2,98,745	3,955	3,02,700	3,83,545	−80,845	2,84,735	3,280	2,88,015	4,30,550	−1,42,535	
Post Office	1,06,889	..	1,06,889	1,200	1,05,689	1,17,033	..	1,17,033	2,200	1,14,833	
General Administration ..	16,58,059	..	16,58,059	..	16,58,059	16,75,777	..	16,75,777	....	16,75,777	
Law and Justice	49,81,299	30,560	50,11,859	5,20,666	44,91,193	48,79,582	29,371	49,08,953	5,05,147	44,03,806	
Police	49,11,438	1,089	49,12,527	3,04,623	46,07,904	50,82,593	861	50,83,454	3,10,591	47,72,863	
Marine	67,614	..	67,614	55,925	11,689	25,585	145	25,730	61,010	−35,280	
Education	16,01,157	458	16,01,615	2,90,522	13,11,093	14,55,863	856	14,56,719	2,74,672	11,82,047	
Ecclesiastical	3,09,196	..	3,09,196	..	3,09,196	3,10,510	..	3,10,510	....	3,10,510	
Medical	12,92,933	541	12,93,474	1,33,531	11,59,943	13,01,133	574	13,01,707	95,940	12,05,767	
Political	9,02,493	..	9,02,493	..	9,02,493	8,32,143	..	8,32,143	....	8,32,143	
Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,53,180	1,010	2,54,190	23,264	2,30,926	1,70,571	..	1,70,571	64,940	1,05,631	
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,694	..	1,694	..	1,694	2,532	..	2,532	....	2,532	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13,79,308	892	13,80,200	4,78,546	9,01,654	14,59,105	666	14,59,771	4,72,568	9,87,203	
Stationery and Printing ..	6,25,103	10	6,25,113	56,640	5,68,473	6,98,916	501	6,99,417	67,022	6,32,395	
Miscellaneous	3,78,690	2,536	3,81,276	3,47,397	33,879	2,10,386	2,130	2,12,516	3,21,421	−1,08,905	
Famine Relief	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	
Civil Works	73,898	..	73,898	4,571	69,327	44,684	..	44,684	8,109	36,575	
Total ..	1,88,41,696	41,101	1,88,82,797	26,00,430	1,62,82,367	1,85,51,148	38,384	1,85,89,532	26,14,170	1,59,75,362	

(4).—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Imperial) for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Receipts.	Actual Income B. compared with A.				Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure B. compared with A.			
	A. 1886-87.	B. 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1886-87.	B. 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Heads.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,48,43,887	1,71,91,673	18,29,133	..	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	3,60,397	4,71,446	1,11,049	..
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	5,18,653				2. Assignments and Compensations ..	7,77,102	7,80,056	2,954	..
II.—Opium	2,58,67,567	2,27,01,948	..	31,65,619	4. Opium	24,581	24,780	199	..
III.—Salt	1,57,96,510	1,74,01,173	16,04,663	..	5. Salt	10,47,869	15,82,163	5,34,294	..
IV.—Stamps	23,96,571	12,21,358	..	11,75,216	6. Stamps	1,09,717	51,800	..	57,917
V.—Excise	46,31,111	70,98,584	24,67,473	..	7. Excise	1,27,931	2,23,482	95,551	..
VII.—Customs	21,84,107	24,99,715	3,15,608	..	9. Customs	..	4,86,114	4,86,114	..
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	23,78,662	17,62,300	..	6,16,362	10. Assessed Taxes	79,271	34,424	..	44,847
IX.—Forest	15,16,338	15,17,788	1,450	..	11. Forest	9,74,995	9,67,670	..	7,325
X.—Registration	1,91,772	2,15,275	23,503	..	12. Registration	1,49,373	1,42,368	..	7,005
XI.—Tributes from Native States.	8,84,641	13,08,153	4,23,512	..	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	15,566	15,966	400	..
XII.—Interest	17,20,605	19,08,270	1,87,665	..	14. Interest on other obligations ..	4,17,199	4,24,485	7,286	..
XV.—Mint	7,70,916	13,42,074	5,71,158	..	17. Mint	3,54,658	3,68,970	14,312	..
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ..	2,95,982	2,84,147	..	11,835	18. General Administration	4,25,681	4,35,170	9,489	..
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	7,910	11,625	3,715	..	20. Police	52,362	24,188	..	28,174
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,00,211	2,55,309	..	44,902	23. Ecclesiastical	3,09,196	3,10,510	1,314	..
Extraordinary Receipts ..	....	....	..	..	25. Political	9,02,493	8,32,143	..	70,350
					26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	30,940	..	..	30,940
					27. Territorial and Political Pensions ..	7,96,803	7,71,687	..	25,116
					28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,694	2,532	838	..
					29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	74,052	73,428	..	624
					30. Stationery and Printing	84,227	1,37,008	52,781	..
					32. Miscellaneous	23,282	31,223	7,941	..
Total Receipts ..	7,43,05,446	7,67,19,392	74,27,880	50,13,934	Total Expenditure ..	71,39,389	81,91,613	13,24,522	2,72,298
Net Increase ..	....	....	24,13,946		Net Increase ..	..	..	10,52,224	

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(5).—Comparative Statement of Civil Receipts and Expenditure (Provincial) for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Receipts.	Actual Income		B. compared with A.		Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure B.		compared with A.	
	A. 1886-87.	B. 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.		A. 1886-87.	B. 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	71,03,471	54,89,778	...	16,13,693	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,82,754	1,94,877	...	87,877
					2. Assignments and Compensations	87,24,724	89,00,215	1,75,491	...
					3. Land Revenue	67,32,378	65,76,290	...	1,56,088
					5. Salt	9,60,992	.....	...	9,60,992
					6. Stamps	1,09,717	1,55,400	45,683	...
I.—Land Revenue	2,70,50,406	2,59,87,022	...	10,62,784	7. Excise	1,27,931	74,494	...	53,437
III.—Salt	35,363	50,197	14,834	...	9. Customs	4,97,253	.....	...	4,97,253
IV.—Stamps	23,96,574	36,64,075	12,67,501	...	10. Assessed Taxes	9,944	34,424	24,480	...
V.—Excise...	46,31,112	23,66,195	...	22,64,917	11. Forest	9,74,995	9,67,670	...	7,325
VII.—Customs	54,460	42,731	...	11,729	12. Registration	1,49,372	1,42,368	...	7,004
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,28,184	15,99,124	9,70,940	...	15. Post Office...	1,06,989	1,17,033	10,144	...
IX.—Forest...	15,16,338	15,17,788	1,450	...	17. General Administration ...	12,32,378	12,38,237	5,859	...
X.—Registration	1,91,773	2,15,275	23,502	...	19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	44,18,665	43,65,408	...	53,257
XII.—Interest	53,202	52,233	...	969	19B. Law and Justice—Jails... ...	5,93,185	5,43,545	...	49,640
XIII.—Post Office	1,200	2,200	1,000	...	20. Police	48,60,165	50,59,266	1,99,101	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,18,337	3,19,532	1,195	...	21. Marine	67,614	25,730	...	41,884
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	2,02,329	1,85,589	...	16,740	22. Education	16,01,615	14,56,719	...	1,44,896
XVII.—Police...	3,04,023	3,09,391	4,768	...	24. Medical	12,93,474	13,01,707	8,233	...
XVIII.—Marine	55,925	61,010	5,085	...	26. Scientific and other minor Departments	2,28,250	1,70,571	...	52,679
XIX.—Education	2,90,521	2,74,672	...	15,849	29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13,06,148	13,86,343	80,195	...
XX.—Medical	1,33,531	95,940	...	37,591	30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,40,886	5,62,409	21,523	...
XXI.—Scientific and other minor Departments	23,264	64,940	41,676	...	32. Miscellaneous	3,57,994	1,83,651	...	1,74,343
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation...	1,82,564	1,89,012	6,448	...	33. Famine Relief	.....	.....	...	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	48,729	55,397	6,668	...	45. Civil Works	73,898	44,684	...	29,214
XXV.—Miscellaneous	47,186	66,112	18,926	...	Contribution to Local Funds ...	6,31,201	6,22,503	...	8,698
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works ... ... Contribution from Local Funds	4,571	8,109	3,538	...		3,58,77,422	3,41,23,544	5,70,709	23,24,587
	78,236	34,775	...	43,461					
	3,82,48,428	3,71,61,919	23,67,581	34,54,040	*Departmental Heads.*				
					16. Telegraph	5,355	3,824	...	1,531
					41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	16,752	18,504	1,752	...
Departmental Heads.					45. Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	.....	.....	...	...
XIV.—Telegraph	3,098	3,886	788	...	In charge of Public Works Officers	47,20,792	40,33,991	...	6,86,801
XXXII.—Buildings and Roads—Civil Works	.....	.....	...	...					
In charge of Public Works Officers	7,55,102	7,73,057	17,955	...	Total Departmental Heads ...	47,42,899	40,56,319	1,752	6,88,332
	7,58,200	7,76,943	18,743	...	Total Expenditure ...	4,06,20,321	3,81,79,863	5,72,461	30,12,919
	3,90,06,628	3,79,38,862	23,86,274	34,54,040	Closing Balance ...	54,89,778	52,48,777	...	2,41,001
Grand Total ...	4,61,10,099	4,34,28,640	23,86,274	50,67,733	Grand Total ...	4,61,10,099	4,34,28,640	5,72,461	32,53,920

Note.—These figures do not tally with those given in the last year's report owing to several adjustments having been made in the accounts.

(6).—Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure under Debt and Remittance Heads for 1887-88.

Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.	Debt and Remittance Account.	Receipts.	Outgoings.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Permanent Debt—			Remittances—		
Government Stock Notes	17,468	3,118	Other Local Remittances	14,93,45,747	14,93,75,731
Unfunded Debt—			Remittances by Bills...	1,93,27,590	1,96,12,940
Deposits of Service Funds	91,157	26,209	Foreign Remittances...	7,11,66,354	2,08,85,121
Savings Bank Deposits	.....	.....	Stock Note Transfers...	.....	13
Bank Accounts	26,51,684	27,13,731	Accounts between Civil and Civil and between Civil and other Departments—	1,49,21,445	5,19,80,482
Special and other Accounts	66,506	19,422	Post Office	82,91,076	86,06,719
Deposits and Advances not bearing Interest—			Telegraph	16,97,777	21,38,222
Balances of Provincial Savings	12,62,412	10,92,124	Marine	2,14,360	11,55,425
Excluded Local Funds	30,19,750	29,55,071	Military...	14,33,598	2,10,19,481
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	1,39,26,581	1,37,26,886	Public Works	1,31,17,479	2,97,66,006
Local Fund Debt Account	63,351	52,770	Guaranteed Railways	5,23,89,752	2,70,42,997
Advances Repayable	24,06,683	23,25,816	Remittance Account between England and India	21,81,807	22,949
Permanent Advances...	4,615	5,540	Secretary of State's Bills	9,94,94,771	16,44,18,432
Account with Foreign States	4,49,378	4,76,047			
Coinage Account	6,39,55,682	6,48,01,805			
Suspense Account	16,29,947	13,44,751			
Cheques and Bills	2,47,86,807	2,47,78,619			
Miscellaneous	2,71,538	2,67,890			
Departmental Accounts	1,22,509	1,22,576			
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. ...	11,10,560	35,03,847	Total ...	54,94,11,384	61,42,35,234

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(1).—LAND REVENUE.

REVENUE AND

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FI

(1).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates with the Amount of Realizations, Remissions, and Sums written off and of the Balances

YEAR

Collectorates.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct Assessment of Land not available for Cultivation.	Remainder.	Deduct on account of net Alienations.								Total Inâms.	Remainder Government Revenue.
				Political Inâms.	Personal Inâms.	Devasthân and Dharmâday Inâms.	Watan Inâms.	Inâms of Tâluka Service Watandârs whose Services have been retained.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Village Community.	Allowances of Village Servants useful to Government.			
										Revenue	Police.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	27,83,447	2,476	27,80,971	31,458	4,39,061	30,078	4,446	...	7,565	8,319	23,317	5,44,844	22,36,127
Kaira	29,56,473	19,834	29,36,639	2,132	6,63,526	33,784	16,346	...	7,456	31,918	24,167	7,79,329	21,57,310
Panch Mahâls	6,13,743	6,173	6,07,570	1,462	53,884	13,094	44,750	20	8,700	18,956	5,152	1,46,018	4,61,552
Broach	30,09,755	41,503	29,68,252	...	4,35,815	23,905	22,565	...	39,398	71,211	16,908	6,09,802	23,58,450
Surat	28,43,898	49,566	27,94,332	3,727	2,84,255	20,845	20,138	...	24,268	43,750	21,603	4,18,586	23,75,746
Thâna	12,96,351	361	12,95,990	...	92,204	9,730	5,203	...	1,489	7,928	3,941	1,20,495	11,75,495
Total ...	1,35,03,667	1,19,913	1,33,83,754	38,779	19,68,745	1,32,036	1,18,448	20	88,876	1,82,082	95,088	26,19,074	1,07,64,680
Central Division.													
Násik	18,34,757	48,397	17,86,360	60,299	1,02,554	14,756	20,556	196	8,721	46,433	22,399	2,75,914	15,10,446
Khándesh...	38,90,785	78,784	38,12,001	29,405	83,688	13,065	29,980	1,608	16,611	77,496	87,918	3,33,771	34,78,230
Ahmednagar	19,22,226	25,471	18,96,755	56,694	1,40,516	34,593	20,163	...	5,849	43,571	8,656	3,10,042	15,86,713
Poona	15,80,828	13,653	15,67,175	48,285	1,43,766	55,920	23,504	4	3,386	25,133	40,259	3,40,266	12,26,909
Sholápur	12,24,562	41,617	11,82,945	11,511	52,217	11,670	33,330	...	3,078	16,318	9,412	1,37,536	10,45,409
Sátára	23,08,268	21,716	22,86,552	56,495	3,08,192	76,673	99,589	50	15,120	87,730	28,792	7,57,641	15,28,911
Total ...	1,27,61,426	2,20,638	1,25,31,788	2,62,689	9,20,933	2,06,686	2,21,122	1,858	52,765	2,96,681	1,92,436	21,55,170	1,03,76,618
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	20,80,956	13,871	20,67,085	28,203	2,01,225	41,142	1,53,111	...	14,910	97,429	87,611	6,23,631	14,43,454
Dhárwar	30,54,096	37,019	30,17,077	30,503	1,87,804	67,094	81,238	...	24,578	80,266	48,327	5,20,710	24,96,367
Bijápur	17,37,723	1,557	17,36,166	13,331	91,999	27,124	1,05,945	...	13,639	77,370	66,223	3,95,631	13,40,535
Kánara	10,43,709	13,242	10,30,467	...	873	4,178	...	...	...	...	...	5,051	10,25,416
Ratnágiri	9,87,166	95	9,87,071	2,063	53,894	13,711	371	8,210	90	621	...	78,960	8,58,111
Kolába	10,08,680	848	10,07,832	11,481	56,633	12,182	3,324	849	163	1,088	442	86,162	9,21,670
Total ...	98,62,330	66,632	97,95,698	85,581	5,92,428	1,66,331	3,43,989	9,059	53,380	2,56,774	2,02,603	17,10,145	80,85,553
Grand Total ...	3,61,27,423	4,16,183	3,57,11,240	3,87,049	34,82,106	5,05,053	6,78,559	10,937	1,95,021	7,35,537	4,90,127	64,84,389	2,92,26,851

YEAR

1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	27,78,855	2,318	27,76,537	31,458	4,35,722	30,673	4,446	...	7,565	8,255	23,325	5,41,444	22,35,093
Kaira	29,55,035	19,710	29,35,325	2,131	6,63,635	33,787	16,347	...	7,456	31,943	24,146	7,79,445	21,55,880
Panch Mahâls	5,91,886	4,939	5,86,947	1,462	53,089	13,150	30,860	9,653	9,009	18,895	5,133	1,41,251	4,45,696
Broach	30,10,801	41,475	29,69,326	...	4,35,419	23,912	22,565	...	39,416	67,884	20,238	6,09,434	23,59,892
Surat	28,44,156	49,982	27,94,174	3,727	2,84,310	20,844	20,139	...	24,273	43,723	21,631	4,18,647	23,75,527
Thâna	12,95,867	315	12,95,552	...	91,881	9,730	5,203	...	1,505	7,950	3,953	1,20,222	11,75,330
Total ...	1,34,76,600	1,18,739	1,33,57,861	38,778	19,64,056	1,32,096	99,560	9,653	89,224	1,78,650	98,426	26,10,443	1,07,47,418
Central Division.													
Násik	18,35,275	44,840	17,90,435	60,252	1,03,041	14,414	20,623	195	8,691	46,525	22,450	2,76,191	15,14,244
Khándesh...	38,40,937	33,283	38,07,654	30,623	82,719	12,960	24,166	1,629	16,518	77,309	88,103	3,34,027	34,73,627
Ahmednagar	19,21,871	24,579	18,97,292	56,458	1,43,032	33,592	19,983	...	5,851	43,067	8,527	3,10,310	15,86,982
Poona	15,54,110	22,243	15,31,867	48,185	1,33,756	54,633	20,827	3	3,071	24,705	38,814	3,24,054	12,07,813
Sholápur	12,27,400	36,145	11,91,255	12,679	54,976	11,615	33,301	...	3,084	16,803	8,902	1,41,360	10,49,895
Sátára	23,12,084	20,200	22,91,884	55,689	3,98,078	76,420	99,540	50	15,080	87,714	23,604	7,56,184	15,35,700
Total ...	1,26,91,677	1,81,290	1,25,10,387	2,63,886	9,15,602	2,03,643	2,18,440	1,877	52,095	2,96,183	1,90,400	21,42,126	1,03,68,261
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	20,75,613	14,151	20,61,462	28,202	2,01,197	41,166	1,53,111	...	14,892	98,099	87,372	6,24,039	14,37,423
Dhárwár	30,51,257	37,094	30,14,163	30,503	1,86,804	67,734	81,235	...	24,543	80,728	48,262	5,19,809	24,94,354
Bijápur	17,36,554	1,622	17,34,932	13,331	91,937	27,106	1,05,979	...	13,648	77,281	66,107	3,95,389	13,39,543
Kánara	10,37,184	13,243	10,23,941	...	873	4,177	...	...	...	...	...	5,050	10,18,891
Ratnágiri	9,41,931	52	9,41,879	2,063	53,482	13,900	371	8,264	136	739	...	78,955	8,62,924
Kolába	10,08,433	.....	10,08,433	11,480	56,666	12,197	3,319	857	364	887	442	86,212	9,22,221
Total ...	98,50,972	66,162	97,84,810	85,579	5,90,959	1,66,280	3,44,015	9,121	53,583	2,57,734	2,02,383	17,09,454	80,75,356
Grand Total ...	3,60,19,249	3,66,191	3,56,53,058	3,88,243	34,70,617	5,02,019	6,62,015	20,651	1,94,902	7,32,567	4,91,009	64,62,023	2,91,91,035

FINANCE—*continued.*

NANCE. (I.)—LAND REVENUE.

in the Presidency of Bombay for the Revenue years 1887-88 and 1886-87, together outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years.

1887-88.

Deduct Assessment of		Remainder.	Details.		Add Miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Táleband.	Total.	Deduct Remissions on net Government Revenue for year under report on account of								Total Remissions.
Unoccupied culturable Land.	Land free or specially reduced.		Revenue proper being Assessment on Government Lands.	Revenue from alienated Lands.			Introduction or revision of Survey Settlement.	Land taken up for special or public purposes.	Failure of Crops.	Poverty, Death and Desertion.	Injury to Crops by Locusts or other Insects or Animals.	Loss by Fire.	Loss by Flood.	Other Causes.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,04,047	7,56,313	13,75,767	12,13,248	1,62,519	1,12,513	14,88,280	.....	777	...	158	...	...	231	191	1,357
1,18,541	79,237	19,59,532	14,02,864	5,56,668	51,941	20,11,473	.....	937	...	12	...	...	221	138	1,308
69,498	1,08,229	2,83,825	2,52,093	31,732	14,656	2,98,481	.....	30	...	214	...	7	8	1,235	1,494
88,597	99,032	21,70,821	19,40,936	2,29,885	1,00,527	22,71,348	.....	309	...	41	...	...	7,680	269	8,299
66,907	22,002	22,86,837	21,42,155	1,44,682	68,467	23,55,304	.....	404	...	159	...	...	1,841	541	2,945
18,044	17,697	11,39,754	11,04,492	35,262	1,00,051	12,39,805	154	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	161
4,65,634	10,82,510	92,16,536	80,55,788	11,60,748	4,48,155	96,64,691	154	2,459	...	589	...	7	9,981	2,374	15,564
56,902	756	14,52,788	13,66,459	86,329	37,640	14,90,428	2,397	10	...	441	...	...	...	444	3,292
2,27,867	7,005	32,43,358	30,96,469	1,46,889	1,31,293	33,74,651	29,582	107	...	1,085	...	...	...	12	30,786
34,019	1	15,52,693	14,42,799	1,09,894	35,233	15,87,926	14,196	.....	...	...	...	136	...	...	14,332
17,432	1,968	12,07,509	11,27,701	79,808	19,124	12,26,633	9,864	390	...	25	...	...	...	451	10,730
11,726	7,991	10,25,692	9,71,729	53,963	35,180	10,60,872	.....	76	...	...	...	...	I	1	76
8,065	563	15,20,283	12,00,018	3,20,265	42,306	15,62,589	43	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
3,56,011	18,284	1,00,02,323	92,05,175	7,97,148	3,00,776	1,03,03,099	56,082	991	...	1,551	...	136	1	908	59,669
25,802	116	14,17,536	10,40,320	3,77,216	39,710	14,57,246	26,595	182	...	...	...	...	...	126	26,953
47,538	958	24,47,871	18,96,591	5,51,280	46,049	24,93,920	6	1	...	66	...	...	...	7	80
39,584	.....	13,00,951	10,66,671	2,34,280	28,589	13,29,540	.....	.....	...	51	...	...	...	235	286
61,841	12,821	9,50,754	9,50,733	21	21,257	9,72,011	15,820	.....	38	587	...	...	...	8,977	25,422
768	2,831	8,54,512	8,37,896	16,616	10,340	8,64,852	.....	208	...	...	...	58	46	2	314
3,673	3,649	9,14,348	8,95,447	18,901	35,422	9,49,770	.....	.....	161	...	...	383	...	...	544
1,79,206	20,375	78,85,972	66,87,658	11,98,314	1,81,367	80,67,339	42,421	391	199	704	...	441	46	9,397	53,599
10,00,851	11,21,169	2,71,04,831	23,94,862	31,56,210	9,30,298	2,80,35,129	98,657	3,841	199	2,844	...	584	10,028	12,679	1,28,932

1886-87.

55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,09,176	7,56,405	13,69,512	12,06,969	1,62,543	1,10,538	14,80,050	...	769	...	124	...	...	781	129	1,803
1,23,823	76,788	19,55,269	13,98,530	5,56,739	49,186	20,04,455	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	251	244	1,519
71,559	91,759	2,82,378	2,51,678	30,700	18,235	3,00,613	...	11	...	495	...	73	10	1,236	1,825
93,184	93,854	21,72,854	19,42,937	2,29,917	99,924	22,72,778	...	309	...	29	...	...	6,968	145	7,451
67,248	22,726	22,85,554	21,40,635	1,44,919	75,833	23,61,387	...	385	...	9	...	...	3,637	796	4,827
22,143	17,692	11,35,495	11,00,134	35,361	58,609	11,94,104	...	22	...	...	...	248	...	154	424
4,87,133	10,59,223	92,01,062	80,40,883	11,60,179	4,12,325	96,13,387	...	2,520	...	657	...	321	11,647	2,704	17,849
61,651	262	14,52,331	13,65,908	86,423	25,531	14,77,862	7,952	129	...	281	...	13	...	699	9,074
2,32,861	4,994	32,35,772	30,89,228	1,46,544	1,25,936	33,61,708	29,459	7	...	1,200	...	11	...	151	30,828
40,710	18	15,46,254	14,37,369	1,08,885	29,204	15,75,458	49,086	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	49,201
20,442	1,794	11,85,577	11,05,790	79,787	17,918	12,03,495	...	487	...	...	...	...	...	482	969
23,038	5,045	10,21,762	9,64,955	56,807	34,458	10,56,220	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
8,328	525	15,26,847	12,01,238	3,25,609	35,865	15,62,712	...	1,522	...	8	...	...	3	2	1,535
3,87,080	12,638	99,68,543	91,64,488	8,04,055	2,68,912	1,02,37,455	86,497	2,235	...	1,489	...	139	3	1,334	91,697
28,394	112	14,08,917	10,37,564	3,71,388	33,722	14,42,674	42,754	182	...	24	...	...	...	233	43,193
54,101	897	24,39,356	18,88,856	5,50,500	44,961	24,84,317	...	71	...	16	...	...	...	524	611
61,846	...	12,77,697 *294	10,43,901	2,34,090	52,798	13,30,789	...	1	...	57	...	...	...	29,318	29,376
57,487	23,327	9,38,077	9,38,055	22	18,696	9,56,773	7,301	...	...	318	...	82	9	16,910	24,620
769	2,669	8,59,486	8,42,691	16,795	11,169	8,70,655	...	...	...	...	...	73	24	47	144
5,744	3,453	9,13,024	8,94,107	18,917	27,972	9,40,996	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	71
2,08,341	30,458	78,36,557 *294	66,45,174	11,91,712	1,39,318	80,26,204	50,055	254	...	415	...	226	33	47,032	98,015
10,82,554	11,02,319	2,70,06,162 *294	2,38,50,545	31,55,946	8,70,555	2,78,77,046	1,36,552	5,009	...	2,561	...	686	11,683	51,070	2,07,561

*Judi in excess of assessment.

B 684—43*ap*

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE. (I.)—LAND REVENUE—*concluded.*

(1).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several Collectorates in the Presidency of Bombay for the revenue years 1887-88 and 1886-87, together with the amount of Realizations, Remissions, and Sums written off and of the Balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years—concluded.

Collectorates.	Year 1887-88—*concluded.*										
	Balance Revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balances on account of former years outstanding at end of last year.	Deduct irrecoverable Balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.	Total of Columns 31 and 34.	Realizations up to 31st July.			Balance outstanding on the 1st August.		
						Collections on account of year under report.	Collections on account of former years.	Total.	On account of year under report.	On account of former years.	Total.
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	14,87,923	7,143	90	7,053	14,93,976	14,86,347	1,996	14,88,343	576	5,057	5,633
Kaira	20,10,165	1,008	...	1,008	20,11,173	20,10,165	...	20,10,165	...	1,008	1,008
Panch Mahâls	2,96,987	1,148	316	832	2,97,819	2,96,888	467	2,97,355	99	365	464
Broach	22,63,049	10,312	1,214	9,098	22,72,147	22,30,912	5,942	22,36,854	32,137	3,156	35,293
Surat	23,52,359	402	37	365	23,52,724	23,49,812	341	23,50,153	2,547	24	2,571
Thâna	12,39,644	3,760	719	3,041	12,42,685	12,36,266	2,191	12,38,457	3,377	851	4,228
Total ...	96,49,127	23,773	2,376	21,397	96,70,524	96,10,390	10,037	96,21,327	38,736	10,461	49,197
Central Division.											
Nâsik	14,87,136	4,373	3,133	1,240	14,88,376	14,84,747	561	14,85,308	2,389	679	3,068
Khándesh	33,43,865	1,827	808	1,019	33,44,884	33,41,169	598	33,41,767	2,695	422	3,117
Ahmednagar	15,73,594	5,331	782	4,549	15,78,143	15,73,109	4,509	15,77,618	485	40	525
Poona	12,15,903	2,140	43	2,097	12,18,000	12,15,527	62	12,15,589	376	2,035	2,411
Sholápur	10,60,796	3,316	2,796	520	10,61,316	10,60,695	520	10,61,215	101	...	101
Sátára	15,62,136	8,121	163	7,958	15,70,094	15,59,672	4,586	15,64,258	2,464	3,372	5,836
Total ...	1,02,43,430	25,108	7,725	17,383	1,02,60,813	1,02,34,919	10,836	1,02,45,755	8,510	6,548	15,058
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	14,30,293	4,088	...	4,088	14,34,381	14,30,293	3	14,30,296	...	4,085	4,085
Dhárwár	24,93,840	6,242	756	5,486	24,99,326	24,93,429	326	24,93,755	410	5,161	5,571
Bijápur	13,29,254	1,313	540	773	13,30,028	13,29,100	288	13,29,388	155	485	640
Kánara	9,46,589	121	15	106	9,46,694	9,46,422	105	9,46,527	167	...	167
Ratnágiri	8,64,538	33,789	15,682	22,507	8,87,045	8,51,752	2,360	8,54,112	12,786	20,147	32,933
Kolába	9,49,226	.....	...	.....	9,49,226	9,45,412	...	9,45,412	3,814	...	3,814
Total ...	80,13,740	49,953	16,993	32,960	80,46,700	79,96,408	3,082	79,99,490	17,332	29,878	47,210
Grand Total ...	2,79,06,297	98,834	27,094	71,740	2,79,78,037	2,78,41,717	24,855	2,78,66,572	64,578	46,887	1,11,465

Collectorates.	Year 1886-87—*concluded.*										
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	14,78,247	5,592	847	4,745	14,82,992	14,75,669	180	14,75,849	2,578	4,565	7,143
Kaira	20,02,936	1,008	...	1,008	20,03,944	20,02,936	...	20,02,936	..	1,008	1,008
Panch Mahâls	2,98,788	1,972	1,111	861	2,99,649	3,00,159	373	3,00,532	660	488	1,148
Broach	22,65,327	3,710	1,796	1,914	22,67,241	22,55,051	1,326	22,56,977	9,675	598	10,263
Surat	23,56,660	5,564	4,795	769	23,57,329	23,56,288	638	23,56,926	271	131	402
Thâna	11,93,680	1,299	11	1,288	11,94,968	11,90,691	515	11,91,206	2,988	772	3,760
Total ...	95,95,538	19,145	8,560	10,585	96,06,123	95,81,394	3,032	95,84,426	16,172	7,552	23,724
Central Division.											
Násik	14,63,788	15,321	1,195	14,126	14,82,914	14,67,412	11,128	14,78,540	1,375	2,998	4,373
Khándesh	33,30,880	5,745	1,355	4,390	33,35,270	33,29,575	3,867	33,33,442	1,305	522	1,827
Ahmednagar	15,26,257	15,500	1,045	14,455	15,40,712	15,23,481	11,899	15,35,380	2,776	2,555	5,331
Poona	12,02,526	2,468	405	2,063	12,04,589	12,02,230	218	12,02,448	95	1,845	2,140
Sholapur	10,56,130	3,468	23	3,445	10,59,575	10,57,948	300	10,58,248	171	3,145	3,316
Sátára	15,61,177	5,545	80	5,465	15,66,642	15,63,121	206	15,63,327	2,861	5,259	8,120
Total ...	1,01,45,758	48,047	4,103	43,944	1,01,89,702	1,01,43,767	27,618	1,01,71,385	8,783	16,324	25,107
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	13,99,481	4,844	9	4,835	14,04,316	13,99,479	749	14,00,228	3	4,085	4,088
Dhárwár	24,83,706	4,971	16	4,955	24,88,661	24,82,193	225	24,82,418	1,513	4,729	6,242
Bijápur	13,01,413	4,295	254	4,041	13,05,454	13,00,876	3,264	13,04,140	537	776	1,313
Kánara	9,32,153	336	247	89	9,32,242	9,32,031	89	9,32,120	121	...	121
Ratnágiri	8,70,511	37,385	9,882	27,503	8,98,014	8,59,897	4,549	8,64,446	15,109	23,079	38,188
Kolába	9,40,925	.....	...	.....	9,40,925	9,40,925	...	9,40,925	...	...	...
Total ...	79,28,189	51,831	10,408	41,423	79,69,612	79,15,401	8,876	79,24,277	17,283	32,669	49,952
Grand Total ...	2,76,69,485	1,19,023	23,071	95,952	2,77,65,437	2,76,40,562	39,526	2,76,80,088	42,238	56,545	98,783

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*concluded.*

(2).—Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the several districts in the province of Sind for the revenue years 1887-88 and 1886-87 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and the previous years.

1887-88.

Number.	Districts.	Gross Land Revenue.	Deduct Alienations.						Remainder being Government revenue.										Deduct Hakábo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.	Introduction of revision of Survey.
			Shares of Revenue credited to sharers direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jághirs).	Personal Ináms (including holders of Garden-grants, and Mahdárs).	Religious Ináms (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Seri Mámul, Thálí).	Total.	(Remainder Government revenue proper or assessment on Khálsa lands).	Deduct free by special agreement (including Huri-Kocha).	Revenue proper assessment on Khálsa lands.	Chauth and other Government dues on alienated lands except Village cess.	Sale proceeds of permanent occupancy.	Sale proceeds of grass preserves.	Lands liable to floods and sold annually by auction.	Fees for revenue processes and notice fees.	Village cess on alienated lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier...	6,81,078	412	32,342	37	...	88	32,879	5,98,199	59	5,27,339	414	...	...	...	374	76	69,937	5,98,140	414	5,97,726	...
2	Shikárpur .	30,28,525	28,428	7,24,347	4,208	56,103	2,074	8,15,160	22,13,365	1,157	20,06,736	15,426	1,50,906	46	...	2,665	119	36,310	22,12,208	12,467	21,99,741	...
3	Hyderabad.	27,53,559	661	11,01,882	3,244	199	4,577	11,10,563	16,42,996	1,647	14,48,403	42,506	1,11,312	4,919	...	3,607	1	33,601	16,41,349	34,110	16,07,239	...
4	Karáchi ...	12,00,152	...	2,59,840	790	104	1,306	2,62,040	9,38,112	6,923	8,35,256	7,070	27,337	16,925	...	2,244	65	42,292	9,31,189	6,447	9,24,742	...
5	Thar and Párkar ...	4,90,524	...	797	...	..	2,869	3,666	4,86,858	...	4,67,183	...	...	...	...	...	191	19,484	4,86,858	636	4,86,222	...
	Total ...	81,53,838	29,501	21,69,208	8,279	56,406	10,914	22,74,308	58,79,530	9,786	52,84,917	65,416	2,89,555	21,890	...	8,290	452	1,98,624	58,69,744	54,074	58,15,670	...

1887-88.

Number.	Districts.	Deduct remissions of land revenue.									Revenue for collection.			Realizations and remissions up to 31st July 1888.						Balances outstanding on the 1st August 1888.		
		Failure of crops.	Poverty, deaths and desertion.	Injury by accidents.					Other causes.	Total Remissions.	On account of current year.	Outstanding balances on account of former years on 31st July 1887.	Total.	Collections on account of current year.		Collections on account of former years.		Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.
				Locusts and other insects and animals.	Fire.	Floods.	Want and insufficiency of water.	Other accidents.	Total of accidents.					Land revenue.	Village cess.	Land revenue.	Village cess.					
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier...	...	...	...	...	...	18,043	...	18,043	1,006	19,049	5,78,677	66,104	6,44,781	5,31,505	18,709	32,162	976	12,254	5,98,606	25,463	20,712	46,175
2	Shikárpur .	10	...	...	...	196	18,070	...	18,266	1,731	20,007	21,79,734	26,214	22,05,948	20,67,958	1,14,280	11,199	434	8,572	21,95,441	4,497	6,011	10,508
3	Hyderabad.	109	...	...	...	613	3,817	231	4,661	3,573	8,343	15,98,896	35,460	16,34,356	15,19,847	72,639	19,889	904	13,066	16,26,345	6,400	1,601	8,011
4	Karáchi ...	838	...	...	...	11,369	14,626	2,654	26,649	1,755	29,242	8,95,500	31,965	9,27,465	8,35,710	32,773	19,475	433	2,917	8,91,308	27,016	9,140	36,156
5	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	188	...	188	4,86,034	100	4,86,134	4,61,519	20,683	100	...	...	4,82,302	3,832	...	3,832
	Total ...	957	...	...	...	12,178	52,744	2,885	67,807	8,065	76,829	57,38,841	1,59,843	58,98,684	54,12,537	2,59,084	82,825	2,747	36,809	67,94,002	67,218	37,464	1,04,682

1886-87.

Number.	Districts.	Gross Land Revenue.	Deduct Alienations.						Remainder being Government revenue.										Deduct Hakábo credited to Irrigation Department.	Remainder Land Revenue.	Introduction of revision of Survey.
			Shares of Revenue credited to sharers direct.	Political Ináms (including all Jághirs).	Personal Ináms (including holders of Garden-grants, and Mahdárs).	Religious Ináms (including Khairátdárs).	Service grants (including Seri Mámul, Thálí).	Total.	(Remainder Government revenue proper or assessment on Khálsa lands).	Deduct free by special agreement (including Huri-Kocha).	Revenue proper assessment on Khálsa lands.	Chauth and other Government dues on alienated lands except Village cess.	Sale proceeds of permanent occupancy.	Sale proceeds of grass preserves.	Lands liable to floods and sold annually by auction.	Fees for revenue processes and notice fees.	Village cess on alienated lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier...	6,77,115	618	32,374	38	...	92	33,122	5,93,993	28	5,17,344	397	...	...	...	402	66	75,756	5,93,965	398	5,93,567	...
2	Shikárpur .	31,27,627	46,822	7,05,658	4,482	56,535	2,237	8,15,734	23,11,893	1,201	21,40,011	14,997	1,13,775	20	...	3,821	65	38,503	23,10,392	12,362	22,98,330	...
3	Hyderabad.	26,70,001	622	11,11,713	3,197	283	4,629	11,20,444	15,49,557	1,733	13,82,089	41,142	83,140	5,387	...	3,557	1	32,499	15,47,824	36,268	15,11,556	...
4	Karáchi ...	11,66,966	...	2,30,820	825	102	1,415	2,33,162	9,33,804	7,615	8,37,897	8,286	23,402	18,619	...	1,781	64	36,140	9,26,189	7,047	9,19,142	...
5	Thar and Párkar ...	4,21,497	...	797	...	...	2,858	3,655	4,17,842	...	4,02,289	...	...	...	...	...	171	15,382	4,17,842	545	4,17,297	...
	Total ...	80,63,206	48,062	21,31,362	8,542	56,920	11,231	22,56,117	58,07,089	10,577	52,79,630	64,822	2,20,326	24,026	...	9,061	367	1,98,280	57,96,512	56,620	57,39,892	...

1886-87.

Number.	Districts.	Deduct remissions of land revenue.									Revenue for collection.			Realizations and remissions up to 31st July 1887.						Balances outstanding on the 1st August 1887.		
		Failure of crops.	Poverty, deaths and desertion.	Injury by accidents.					Other causes.	Total Remissions.	On account of current year.	Outstanding balances on account of former years on 31st July 1886.	Total.	Collections on account of current year.		Collections on account of former years.		Irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Total.	On account of current year.	On account of former years.	Total.
				Locusts and other insects and animals.	Fire.	Floods.	Want and insufficiency of water.	Other accidents.	Total of accidents.					Land revenue.	Village cess.	Land revenue.	Village cess.					
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier...	...	...	1,393	...	...	21,124	1,355	23,872	2,985	26,857	5,66,710	35,582	6,02,292	4,97,493	18,684	19,102	346	563	5,36,188	50,533	15,571	66,104
2	Shikárpur .	18	...	...	...	300	96,178	...	96,478	2,145	98,641	21,99,689	49,732	22,49,471	20,65,942	1,16,221	38,244	1,012	1,837	22,23,256	17,526	8,689	26,215
3	Hyderabad.	...	...	...	...	1,688	220	2,603	4,526	10,014	14,540	14,97,016	44,984	15,41,900	14,24,290	56,866	21,887	468	2,940	15,06,441	15,860	19,600	35,460
4	Karáchi ...	40	357	17,953	...	5,888	3,567	27,765	2,522	30,327	8,38,815	46,880	9,35,695	8,46,625	24,285	23,955	525	6,339	9,03,729	17,901	14,061	31,965
5	Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	...	43	4,17,254	1,238	4,18,492	4,00,313	16,841	1,196	42	...	4,18,392	100	...	100
	Total ...	58	1,750	...	...	19,941	1,23,463	4,530	1,52,684	17,666	1,70,408	55,69,484	1,78,366	57,47,850	52,34,663	2,32,897	1,06,384	2,393	11,669	55,88,006	1,01,923	57,921	1,59,844

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE.

(1).—Total Revenue derived from Duties upon the Consumption of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs during 1887-88.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Revenue from Duty on Spirit.	Wine, Beer and other Fermented Liquors.	Drugs.	Total Excise Revenue.	Incidence per head of Population.	Number of Licenses for retail of any of the foregoing.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	1,40,315	(a) 884	75,029	2,16,228	0 4 0	146	5,896	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	17,465	71	68,760	86,296	0 0 10	296	3,907	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	180·	35,156	55 (a) 13	14,782	50,006	0 3 1½	96	2,661·23	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	1,35,526	11,607	1,405	1,48,538	0 7 3	359	910	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	389·	(b) 4,76,710	(a) 3,55,096	24,315	8,56,121	1 6 4	15	40,946	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	5,95,875	1,61,995	11,771	7,69,542	...	1,072	...	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	14,01,047	5,29,721	1,96,062	21,26,781	0 9 2	1,894	1,963	
Central Division.												
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	1,56,878	(c) 1,290	18,175	1,76,343	0 3 7	218	3,607	
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	5,26,187	1,515	53,154	5,80,856	0 7 6	404	3,062	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	80,646	(a) 4,417	7,193	92,256	0 1 11	27	27,823	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	4,90,546	21,490	25,941	5,37,977	0 9 6	272	3,315	
Sholâpur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	1,32,626	34,300	26,921	1,93,847	0 5 4	9	64,823	
Sâtâra	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	1,05,580	21	2,947	1,08,548	0 1 6	151	7,543	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	14,92,463	63,033	1,34,331	16,89,827	0 5 0	1,076	5,005	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,269	797,753	864,014	185·	2,81,947	(a) 80,309	8,812	3,71,068	0 6 10	79	10,937	
Dhârwâr	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	(d) 3,26,200	(a) 95,100	17,550	4,38,850	0 7 9¼	10	89,355·5	
Bijâpur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	1,67,406	245	7,027	1,75,294	0 4 3	236	2,705	
Kânara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	1,89,067	.....	7,020	1,96,087	0 7 5	56	7,532	
Ratnâgiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	75,599	1,10,230	2,176	1,87,995	0 3 0	1,581	630	
Kolâba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	3,22,653	29,729	9,998	3,62,380	0 12 1	384	1,258	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	13,62,872	3,15,613	53,183	17,31,674	0 6 5	2,346	1,827	
Sind.												
Karâchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	1,58,285	(a) 480	73,993	2,32,758	0 7 10	372	1,286·79	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	1,22,403	.....	34,406	1,56,809	0 3 4	298	2,532	
Shikârpur	822,178		822,178	85·	80,925	.....	46,030	1,26,955	0 2 6	90	9,135	
Thar and Pârkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	4,972	.....	3,564	8,536	0 0 8	85	2,364	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181		144,181	52·	19,375	175	7,330	26,880	0 2 11¾	79	1,825	
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	3,85,960	655	1,65,323	5,51,938	0 3 8	924	2,601	
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	46,42,342	9,09,022	5,48,899	61,00,170	0 6 2	6,240	2,531	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmân	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	(e) 65,877	(f) 6,703	6,476	(g) 79,056	2 3 6	...	1,782	
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	(h)32,97,886	(i) 2,25,137	(j) 40,785	(k)35,63,308	4 9 8	749	1,032	
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	80,05,005	11,40,862	5,96,160	97,42,534	0 9 5	6,989	2,375	

(a) Toddy.
(b) Including Rs. 1,710 on account of foreign wines.
(c) Fees for tapping toddy trees and fees for toddy shops.
(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
(e) Including Rs. 43,004 on account of import duty.
(f) Import duty.
(g) Including Rs. 49,707 on account of import duty.
(h) Do. 11,60,334 do.
(i) Do. 1,92,731 do.
(j) Do. 318 do.
(k) Do. 13,53,383 do.

(2).—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Spirits during 1887-88.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Wholesale Licenses.	Revenue from Spirit distilled in India in the European method or imported from abroad.	Country Spirit.	Total.	Incidence per head.	Number of Licenses for Retail.	Population per License.	Remarks.
Northern Division.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	...	(a) 1,368	1,38,947	1,40,315	0 2 1	94	9,158	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	...	.....	17,465	17,465	0 0 4	49	16,424	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	180·	1	55	35,156	35,211	0 2 2	59	4,404·81	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	...	200	1,35,326	1,35,526	0 6 7	65	5,030	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	389·	...	1,710	4,75,000	4,76,710	0 12 5	15	40,946	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	6	4,873	5,57,357	5,62,230	...	35	...	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	7	8,206	13,59,251	13,67,457	0 5 10	317	11,729	
Central Division.												
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	3	1,900	1,54,978	1,56,878	0 3 2	109	7,167	
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	1	1,515	5,26,187	5,27,702	0 6 10	188	6,581	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	8	1,055	(b) 79,591	80,646	0 1 9	3	68,293	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	...	(c) 4,705	4,85,841	4,90,546	0 8 8	131	6,884	
Sholâpur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	8	1,075	1,31,551	1,32,626	0 3 7	3	53,037	
Sâtâra	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	...	1,152	1,04,428	1,05,580	0 1 6	110	10,286	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	20	11,402	14,82,576	14,93,978	0 4 5	544	9,899	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	6	3,110	2,78,837	2,81,947	0 5 2	13	66,462	
Dhârwâr	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	6	(d) 1,200	3,25,000	3,26,200	0 5 10	6	74,463	
Bijâpur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	3	245	91,923	92,168	0 2 2	71	8,992	
Kânara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	9	700	1,88,367	1,89,067	0 7 2	18	23,267	
Ratnâgiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	...	420	75,599	76,019	0 1 3	13	76,699	
Kolâba	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	9	314	3,22,339	3,22,653	0 10 9	181	2,667	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	33	5,989	12,82,065	12,88,054	0 4 9	302	14,196	
Sind.												
Karâchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	32	8,747	1,49,538	1,58,285	0 4 11	104	4,603	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	6	733	1,21,670	1,22,403	0 2 7	61	12,378	
Shikârpur	822,178		822,178	85·	10	1,638	79,287	80,925	0 1 7	90	9,135	
Thar and Pârkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	1	25	4,947	4,972	0 0 5	18	10,702	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181		144,181	52·	...	175	19,375	19,550	0 2 2	32	4,506	
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	49	11,318	3,74,817	3,86,135	0 2 7	305	7,878	
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	109	36,915	44,98,709	45,35,624	0 4 7	1,468	10,759	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmân.	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,620·	...	(f) 6,750 (g) 43,004	(h) 16,122	22,872 (g)43,004	1 13 7	17	2,096	
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	6,14,483	773,196	35,145·	70	69,884 (g)11,60,334	20,67,168	21,37,052 (g)11,60,334	4 4 2	448	1,725	
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	179	13,16,887	65,81,999	78,98,886	0 7 7	1,933	8,589	

(a) License fees for the privilege of selling foreign spirits, liquor and wine.
(b) This represents the amount paid by the country spirit contractors into the Poona and Ahmednagar Treasuries for spirit issued from the Poona and Sholâpur Distilleries.
All country liquor consumed in the district is manufactured at the distillery according to the European method.
(c) Denotes revenue from imported foreign spirits only.
(d) Including revenue from duty on wine and beer.
(e) Including Rs. 75,483 being the revenue from Sindi trees.
(f) License fees for sale of European and foreign spirits.
(g) Import duty.
(h) License fees and duty on country liquor.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(3).—Revenue derived from Duty upon the Consumption of Spirits manufactured in India in the European method, or imported from abroad during 1887-88.

District.	Population.				Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Still-head and Import Duty.				Incidence of Still-head Duty per Gallon.	Incidence of Total Duty collected per Gallon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Number of Gallons on which Duty was levied.	Average Strength.	Total Duty collected.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Northern Division.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	..	12	....	50 to 150	....	..	....	....	....	..	(a)1,368	....	71,739	(a) Including Rs. 10 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	..	2	....	65 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	65	0 0 1/6	402,400	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	1	..	55 0 0	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	55	....	..	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	..	4	....	50 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	200	0 0 1/2	81,732½	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	6	8	100 0 0	60 to 150	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,710	0 0 3/4	87,742	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	6	29	500 0 0	4,237 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	(b)4,873	0 0 9	29,514	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	13	55	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	8,271	....	67,604	(b) Including Rs. 136 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Central Division.																		
Nâsik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	3	15	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,900	0 0 4	43,400	
Khândesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	1	10	75 0 0	55 to 920	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,515	....	123,723	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	8	2	100 0 0	50 to 200	....	..	....	....	....	..	(c)1,055	0 0 1/2	375,614	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	..	49	1 to 300	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	4,705	0 0 1	18,405	(c) Including Rs. 5 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor and also the receipts on account of wine, beer, &c.
Sholâpur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	8	2	50 to 100	150 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,075	0 0 1/4	291,705½	
Sâtâra	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	..	22	1 to 100	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,152	0 0 2	51,430	
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,885,153	142·	20	100	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	11,402	....	53,852	
Southern Division.																		
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	6	12	100 0 0	150 to 250	....	..	....	....	....	..	(d) 3,110	0 0 1	72,001	(d) Including Rs. 35 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Dhârwâr	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	6	5	100 to 200	100 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	(e) 1,200	0 0 1/2	178,711	
Bijâpur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	3	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	(f) 245	....	2,606	
Kânara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	9	1	50 0 0	250 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	(e) 700	0 0 1/4	42,184	
Ratnâgiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	..	7	....	50 to 75	....	..	....	....	....	..	(g) 420	....	142,441	
Kolâba	28,811	459,019	482,830	257·	..	6	....	314 0 0	....	..	....	....	....	..	314	....	80,472	
Total	358,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	24	33	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	5,989	....	129,914	(e) Including receipts on account of wine, beer, &c.
Sind.																		
Karâchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	25	23	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	8,747	0 0 2	20,813	(f) This denotes fees for licenses for the wholesale of European spirits as well as wine, beer, &c., and also for refreshment rooms.
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	6	..	100 to 200	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	733	0 3 0	125,770	
Shikârpur	822,178		822,178	85·	8	8	100 to 200	1 to 75	....	..	....	....	....	..	1,638	0 0 6	51,386	
Thar and Pârkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	1	..	25	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	25	....	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52·	..	2	....	75 to 100	....	..	....	....	....	..	175	....	72,090	
Total	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	40	33	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	11,318	....	72,818	(g) Including Rs. 20 on account of extra fee charged for appointment of agents employed by licensees for the sale of liquor.
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	97	221	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	36,980	....	71,463	
Aden; including Shaikh Othmân	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	..	16	....	450 0 0	(h)	12,526	....	43,004	....	3 7 0	43,004	1 4 6	2,688	(h) Rs. 3 per Imperial gallon on all spirits except rum, on which Rs. 4 is charged.
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	70	107	100 to 1,000	100 to 600	4 to 5	231,772	....	11,63,569	7 12 9	5 0 3	12,30,218	1 9 5	7,226	
Grand Total	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	167	344	....	....	....	244,298	....	12,06,573	....	..	13,10,202	0 1 3	48,204	

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B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(4).—Revenue derived from Duty on Consumption of Country Spirits during 1887-88.

District.	Population.				Number of Government Central Distilleries.	Number of Licenses.		Rate of License Duty.		Amount of Revenue, including License Duty levied by				Consumption in Imperial Gallons.	Average Strength.	Consumption in Imperial Gallons, London Proof.	Rate of Duty per Imperial Gallon, London Proof.	Total Revenue.	Revenue per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of persons to the square mile.		Wholesale Shops.	Retail Shops.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Still-head Duty.	Farming or out-stills not of fixed capacity.	Contract or out-stills of fixed capacity	Total.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Northern Division.																					
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	1	..	82	..	..	1,29,463	..	9,484	1,38,947	71,749	25° & 60° U.P.	..	....	1,38,947	0 2 6	10,498	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	..	..	49	..	..	17,466	..	..	17,466	78,744	25° & 60° U.P.	..	....	17,466	0 0 4	16,424	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	1	..	58	..	..	19,043	16,113	..	35,156	41,228	25° and 60° U. P.	41,228	....	35,156	0 2 2	4,404	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	1	..	61	..	(a)..	..	1,35,326	..	1,35,326	80,564	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	1,35,326	0 6 7	5,360	(a) Right farmed.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	1	..	1	..	..	4,75,000	..	..	4,75,000	454,486	15°, 25° & 60° U. P.	454,486	....	4,75,000	0 12 4	614,198	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	..	..	6	..	..	5,27,940	..	..	5,27,940	400,173	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	5,47,121	..	..	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	4	..	257	..	..	11,68,912	1,51,439	9,484	13,29,835	1,126,944	....	495,714	....	13,49,016	0 5 9	14,467	
Central Division.																					
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	1 (b)3	..	91	..	..	1,39,245	15,733	..	1,54,978	59,847	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	1,54,978	0 3 2	8,584	(b) Outstills.
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	5,26,187	5,26,187	Mds. 109,669	....	..	....	5,26,187	0 6 9	6,990	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	..	..	25	..	..	79,591	..	..	79,591	25,228	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	79,591	0 1 8	751,228	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	1	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	4,85,841	149,318	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	4,85,841	0 7 6	10,998	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	1	..	43	..	..	1,31,551	..	..	1,31,551	33,917	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	1,31,551	0 3 7	13,567	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	1	..	88	..	..	10,443	..	..	1,04,428	33,253	25° & 60° U.P.	..	....	1,04,428	0 1 5	12,857	
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	7	..	506	..	..	3,60,830	15,733	5,26,187	14,82,576	Gals. 301,563 Mds. 109,669	....	..	....	14,82,576	0 4 5	10,642	
Southern Division.																					
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	1	..	184	..	..	2,78,837	..	..	2,78,837	....	....	..	....	2,78,837	0 5 2	4,695	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	1	..	1	..	..	..	3,25,000	..	3,25,000	114,459	32° & 5° U.P.	..	....	3,25,000	0 5 9¾	893,555	
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	..	..	68	(c)..	(c)..	..	91,923	..	91,923	251,066	25° and 60° U. P.	..	....	91,923	0 2 3	93,889	(c) The rate of license duty cannot be shown as the A'bkári farms are sold by contract.
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	..	..	17	(a)..	(a)..	30,243	1,58,124	..	1,88,367	....	25°&40° U. P.	..	....	1,88,367	0 7 2	24,814	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	75,599	75,599	145,079	.. ..	..	....	75,599	0 1 3	166,181	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	..	..	175	..	..	3,22,340	..	..	3,22,340	.. ..	....	..	....	3,22,340	0 10 9	2,758	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	2	..	451	..	..	6,31,420	5,75,047	75,599	12,82,066	510,604	....	..	....	12,82,066	0 4 9	9,506	
Sind.																					
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	1	7	81	..	..	..	..	..	1,49,538	29,476	....	13,944	4 0 0	1,49,538	0 4 11	5,909	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	1	6	55	50	1 to 125	77,516	..	44,154	1,21,670	40,525	....	..	....	1,21,670	0 2 7	12,378	
Shikárpur	822	178	822,178	85·	1	2	24	50	1 to 125	79,287	..	..	79,287	20,803	4·27° & 22·32° U. P.	20,803	....	79,287	0 1 6	10,150	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	..	1	18	50	50	3,173	1,774	..	4,947	1,171	....	..	....	4,947	0 0 5	11,297	
Upper Sind Frontier	144	181	144,181	52·	..	3	25	50	50	19,376	..	..	19,376	5,388	....	..	....	19,376	0 2 1	5,767	
Total	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	3	19	203	..	..	1,79,352	1,774	44,154	3,74,818	97,363	....	34,747	....	3,74,818	0 2 5	11,837	
Total for four Divisions.	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	16	19	1,417	..	..	23,40,514	7,43,993	6,55,424	44,69,295	Gals2,036,474 Mds. 109,669	....	530,461	....	44,88,476	0 4 6	11,145	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	..	..	1	..	1,715	14,408	..	..	14,408	7,204	50° U. P.	3,602	4 0 0	16,123	0 7 9	..	
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	5	..	341	..	(d)..	14,53,318	..	..	14,53,318	689,590	....	500,728	....	20,67,168	2 10 9	2,267	(d) Sold by public auction.
Grand Total	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	21	19	1,759	..	..	38,08,240	7,43,993	6,55,424	59,37,021	Gals2,733,268 Mds. 109,669	....	1,034,791	....	65,71,767	0 6 4	9,439	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(5).—Materials from which Country Spirit was distilled during 1887-88.

District.	Population.				From Grain and Molasses.					From Mahua (*Bassia Latifolia*).					Toddy.					Other Materials.					Remarks.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	Number of Licenses.	Revenue from Licenses.	Revenue from fixed Duty.	Total.	Population supplied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Northern Division.																									
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	35,623	775,247	860,870	224·	..	..	..	..	..	82	9,484	129,463	138,947	860,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Impossible to ascertain.
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	17,466	17,466	804,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	..	..	..	..	..	58	16,113	19,043	35,156	125,000	2	13	..	13	33,253	..	..	..	..	..	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	135,326	135,326	326,930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	..	..	..	..	..	6	547,121	43,682	590,803	..	1,035	161,995	..	161,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	..	..	..	..	..	256	572,718	344,980	917,698	2,117,600	1,037	162,008	..	162,008	33,253	..	..	..	..	..	
Central Division.																									
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	..	..	..	..	..	91	154,978	..	154,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	..	..	..	..	..	162	524,676	..	524,676	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,511	..	1,511	..	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	79,591	79,591	751,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	..	..	..	..	..	82	485,841	..	485,841	901,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	..	..	..	..	..	1	131,551	..	131,551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1,131,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	..	..	..	..	..	338	1,297,046	79,591	1,376,637	2,784,512	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,511	..	1,511	..	
Southern Division.																									
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	1	..	278,837	278,837	864,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	325,000	..	325,000	893,555	
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	..	..	..	..	2,571	68	91,923	..	91,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	3	107,352	..	107,352	195,526	..	..	..	..	..	5	72,295	..	72,295	226,314	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	75,599	..	75,599	997,090	..	..	..	..	..	
Kolába	23,311	459,019	482,330	257·	..	..	..	..	..	3	322,239	..	322,239	482,330	3	100	..	100	482,330	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	4	107,352	278,837	386,189	1,062,111	71	414,162	..	414,162	482,330	14	147,994	..	147,994	1,706,234	1	325,000	..	325,000	893,555	
Sind.																									
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	88	5,081	108,129	113,210	..	..	..	36,328	36,328	..	5	480	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	121,670	..	121,670	69,399	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	35	3,841	75,446	79,287	200,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52·	12	623	14,956	15,579	41,000	2	100	4,420	4,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	135	9,545	198,531	208,076	241,000	2	100	40,748	40,848	..	5	480	..	480	..	61	121,670	..	121,670	69,399	
Total for four Divisions	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	189	116,897	477,368	594,265	1,303,111	667	2,284,026	465,319	2,749,345	5,384,942	1,056	310,482	..	310,482	1,739,487	77	448,181	..	448,181	962,954	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,715	14,408	16,123	35,639	
Bombay City and Island.	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	..	..	..	..	..	291	258,151	1,453,318	1,711,469	773,196	50	26,008	329,690	355,698	773,196	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	139	116,897	477,368	594,265	1,303,111	958	2,542,177	1,918,637	4,460,714	6,158,138	1,106	336,490	329,690	666,180	2,512,683	78	449,896	14,408	464,304	998,593	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(6).—Revenue from Wine and Fermented Liquors during 1887-88.

District.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of wholesale Licenses	Number of Licenses for retail of: Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors.	Revenue derived from: Wine.	Beer.	Tari (Fermented).	Pachwai or Handia (Rice Beer).	Other kinds of fermented Liquors (to be specified in a note).	Total Revenue.	Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Northern Division.																			
Ahmedabad, including Deesa	85,623	775,247	860,870	224	..	12		6	..	..	1,368	..	(a) 884	..	..	2,252	..	47,826	(a) Toddy is sold in an unfermented state.
Kaira	72,954	731,646	804,600	500	..	2	..	..	..	..	65	..	6	..	..	71	..	402,400	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160	(b)1 (c)2	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	13	..	..	68	..	..	(b) Wine.
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225	..	..	..	236	..	..	..	..	11,607	..	..	11,607	0 0 5	1,385	(c) Toddy.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369	..	14		267	..	..	1,710	..	3,55,096	..	..	3,56,806	0 9 3	2,185	
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214	6	29		1,035	..	..	4,873	..	1,61,995	..	..	1,66,868	..	..	
Total ..	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257	9	57		1,544	..	..	8,071	..	5,29,601	..	..	5,37,672	0 2 3	2,322	
Central Division.																			
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1,290	..	..	1,290	0 0 2	71,018	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	(a) 4,417	..	..	4,417	0 0 1	75,123	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	21,490	..	..	21,490	0 0 4½	21,472	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128	8	..	(d)10	1	..	..	..	1,075	34,300	..	..	35,375	0 0 11	53,037	(d) Foreign wine and fermented liquors and spirits of Indian manufacture being not less in strength than 15° U. P.
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	161,636	
Total ..	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142	8	..	10	63	..	..	..	1,075	61,518	..	..	62,593	0 0 2	73,769	
Southern Division.																			
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	(a) 95,100	..	..	95,100	0 1 8	8,98,555	
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No separate licenses are issued for the exclusive sale of wine, beer, &c.
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254	..	7	..	1,552	..	..	420	..	1,09,810	..	..	1,10,230	0 1 9	639	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	29,730	..	..	29,730	0 0 11	2,414	
Total ..	353,094	3,034,080	4,287,174	176	..	7	..	1,753	..	..	420	..	2,34,640	..	..	2,35,060	0 0 11	2,436	
Sind.																			
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	480	..	..	480	0 0 ½	95,737	
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52	3	2	..	..	..	25	175	..	..	..	19,376	19,551	0 2 1	5,767	
Total ..	2,403,015		2,403,015	50	3	2	..	5	..	25	175	..	480	..	19,376	20,031	0 0 1½	75,094	
Total for four Divisions ..	15,793,542		15,793,542	126	20	76		3,365	..	25	8,666	1,075	8,26,239	..	19,376	8,55,356	0 0 11	4,556	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	..	16		..	..	..	5,461	4,342	..	..	..	9,803	0 3 ½	2,688	
Bombay City and Island ..	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	..	..	..	195	..	..	1,73,110	19,563	32,406	..	(e) 58	2,25,137	0 4 8	3,965	(e) Import duty on cider and other fermented liquors.
Grand Total ..	16,602,377		16,602,377	133	20	92		3,560	..	25	1,87,237	24,980	8,58,645	..	19,434	10,90,296	0 1 1	4,515	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*continued.*

(7).—Revenue derived from Opium and Preparations of Opium, such as Madat and Chandul, during 1887-88.

Districts.	Population. Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of License Duty.	Quantity of Opium retailed.	Fixed Duty thereon.	Total Revenue.	Incidence per Head.	Population per License.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Northern Division.						Rs.	Mds. Seers. Tolas.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Ahmedabad, including Deesa ...	85,623	775,247	860,870	224·	5	1,837	.....	..	69,522	0 1 3	215,217	
Kaira	72,954	731,846	804,800	500·	144	... *c*	170 7 59	Rs. 5 per lb.	68,077	..	5,589	
Panch Mahâls	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	31	...	29 33 74	11,942	14,319	0 0 10	8,241	
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	50	...	147 20 28	...	... *a*	...	6,538	*a* The opium farmer purchases opium from Bombay and Ahmedabad.
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	2	...	52 22 28	22,620	23,275	0 0 7½	307,099	
Thána	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	2	...	1 3 6	...	3,546	...	...	
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	234	1,837	401 7 35		1,78,739	0 0 9	15,889	
Central Division.												
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	49	...	0 21 42	...	10,355	0 0 2	15,943	
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	106	48,344	146 39 47	...	50,393	0 0 8	11,672	
Ahmednagar	39,592	711,636	751,228	112·	2	...	0 12 40	250	2,933	0 0 ¾	375,614	
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	49	...	85 17 46	...	14,402	0 0 3	18,405	
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	2	..	86 1 49	...	17,871	0 0 5	291,705	
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	2	405	56 11 0	...	405	0 0 1	565,728	
Total ...	283,828	5,101,325	5,385,153	142·	210	48,749	375 23 64		96,359	0 0 3	25,643	
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	17	...	13 27 71	Rs. 10 per lb.	16,854	0 0 3	50,824	
Dhárwár	100,622	782,285	882,907	194·	2	...	8 30 2	...	7,050	0 0 1½	446,778	
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	...	... *b*	6 22 35	...	6,048	...	29,022	*b* Licenses are sold by public auction.
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	10	... *c*	2 2 0	...	2,363	0 0 1	42,184	
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	8	...	2 15 78	...	2,931	0 0 5	124,636	
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	2	40	8 6 30	6,527	6,567	0 0 3	241,415	
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	39	40	41 24 56		41,813	0 0 2	109,928	
Sind.												
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	91	... *c*	57 39 10	23,192	36,411	0 1 1	5,260	*c* Right farmed.
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	99	11,810	90 24 40	...	11,810	0 0 3	7,622	
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	3	... *c*	48 30 0	3,520	3,520	0 0 1	...	
Thar and Párkar	109,194	94,150	203,344	15.	44	... *d*	32 6 75	...	1,806	...	4,621	*d* Sold on minimum guaranteed vend system.
Upper Sind Frontier	144,181		144,181	52·	14	...	7 17 48	...	*e* 5,952	0 0 7	11,298	*e* Exclusive of Rs. 600 paid for the monopoly of the sale of chandul, and also the price of 29 lbs. 38 tolas and 135 grains of opium purchased for its manufacture.
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	251	11,810	236 38 13		59,499	0 0 5	9,573	
Total for four Divisions ...	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	734	62,436	1,055 14 8		3,76,410	0 0 4	21,517	
Aden, including Shaikh Othmán.	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629	2	2,983	2 21 0	2,019	5,202	0 2 4	17,820	
Bombay City and Island ...	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145	31	... *f*	209 15 29	... *g*	7,600	0 0 2	24,941	*f* Licenses are sold by inviting tenders. *g* Under the present system of opium accounts profit and loss on sale of opium is ascertained for each month on the aggregate transaction of the whole Presidency irrespective of each district.
Grand Total ...	16,602,377		16,602,377	133·	767	65,419	1,267 10 37		3,89,212	0 0 4	21,646	

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (I.)—EXCISE—*concluded.*

(8).—Revenue derived from Hemp (Ganja) and its congeners, and preparations therefrom, during 1887-88.

District.	Population.				Number of wholesale Licenses.	Number of Licenses for retail of					License Duty on					Fixed Duty on					Quantity sold (Indian Maunds).					Total Revenue from					Incidence per head.	Population per Retail License.
	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	Total.	Number of Persons to the Square Mile.		Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.	Gánja.	Charas.	Bháng.	Other preparations.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Northern Division.											Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad, including Dooa	85,628	775,247	860,870	224·	...	*a*42	...	...	...	42	5,507	...	...	...	5,507	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	14	9	130	5,507	...	...	...	5,507	0 0 1	20,497
Kaira, ...	72,954	731,846	804,300	500·	...	*b*11	...	...	...	11	683	...	...	...	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	...	...	...	683	...	73,164
Panch Mahâls ...	16,060	239,419	255,479	160·	...	...	...	*c*4	...	4	...	...	438	...	438	...	...	25	...	25	22	...	5	3	30	...	...	463	...	463	0 0 0½	85,159
Broach	67,248	259,682	326,930	225·	...	...	...	*c*8	...	8	...	...	1,405	...	1,405	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	16	2	60	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 0½	40,866
Surat	55,547	558,651	614,198	369·	...	...	...	*c*1	...	1	...	...	2,040	...	*d*2,040	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	106	...	232	2,321	...	684	...	3,005	0 0 0½	614,198
Thâna	36,972	818,951	855,923	214·	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	53	8,225	...	...	...	8,225	0 0 2	807,367
Total ...	334,404	3,383,796	3,718,200	257·	...	54	...	13	...	67	6,190	...	3,883	...	10,073	...	...	25	...	25	350	...	141	14	505	16,736	...	1,147	...	17,883	0 0 1	55,495
Central Division.																																
Násik	35,294	745,912	781,206	132·	...	39	...	...	5	44	7,549	...	...	271	7,820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,549	...	...	271	7,820	0 0 1	17,755
Khándesh	92,297	1,144,934	1,237,231	124·	...	104	...	...	6	110	4,709	...	...	101	4,810	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	...	3	365	4,709	...	...	101	4,810	...	11,248
Ahmednagar	30,592	711,636	751,228	112·	199	*b*11	...	...	1	12	2,192	...	...	334	2,526	1,728	...	...	...	1,728	145	...	...	7	152	3,920	...	...	334	*c*4,254	0 0 1	62,602
Poona	42,036	858,585	900,621	168·	...	*a*47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	...	...	...	655	11,539	...	...	...	11,539	0 0 2½	19,188
Sholápur	44,016	539,395	583,411	128·	...	*b*1	...	...	2	3	5,325	...	...	3,725	9,050	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	7,116	7,227	5,325	...	...	3,725	9,050	0 0 3	194,470
Sátára	30,593	1,100,863	1,131,456	227·	...	29	...	...	3	32	2,471	...	...	72	2,543	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	238	2,471	...	...	72	2,543	0 0 7	35,358
Total ...	283,828	5,101,925	5,385,153	142·	199	231	...	...	17	248	22,246	...	...	4,503	26,749	1,728	...	...	...	1,728	1,511	...	...	7,126	8,637	35,513	...	...	4,503	40,016	0 0 1	21,714
Southern Division.																																
Belgaum	66,262	797,752	864,014	185·	...	*b*40	...	...	2	42	3,973	...	...	50	4,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,973	...	...	50	4,023	...	20,548
Dhárwár	100,022	782,285	882,907	194·	...	*f*1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*b*849	...	...	1	850	10,500	...	...	...	10,500	0 0 2½	593,555
Bijápur	67,066	571,427	638,493	110·	...	*b*36	...	...	...	36	1,579	...	...	...	1,579	...	...	...	...	...	3,936	...	...	...	3,936	1,579	...	...	...	1,579	...	17,735
Kánara	24,282	397,558	421,840	107·	5	18	...	...	...	18	4,657	...	...	...	4,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,657	...	...	...	4,657	0 0 2	23,267
Ratnágiri	71,051	926,039	997,090	254·	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	1,202	...	1,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	...	...	1,202	...	1,202	...	124,636
Kolába	23,811	459,019	482,830	257·	1	1	...	...	...	1	3,160	...	...	...	3,160	271	...	...	...	271	70	...	...	...	70	3,431	...	...	...	3,431	...	482,830
Total ...	353,094	3,934,080	4,287,174	176·	6	96	...	8	2	106	13,369	...	1,202	50	14,621	271	...	...	...	271	4,855	...	72	1	4,928	24,140	...	1,202	50	25,392	0 0 1	40,445
Sind.																																
Karáchi	390,067	88,621	478,688	33·	...	*a*140	...	...	...	140	37,582	...	...	...	37,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,582	...	...	...	37,582	0 1 1	3,419
Hyderabad	594,485	160,139	754,624	83·	132	...	...	...	...	...	22,596	...	...	...	22,596	22,596	...	...	...	22,596	27	6	1,060	...	1,093	22,596	...	...	...	22,596	0 0 6	5,717
Shikárpur	822,178		822,178	85·	...	*a*1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½	2,481	½	2,495	42,510	...	...	...	42,510	0 0 10	...
Thar and Párkar ...	109,194	94,150	203,344	15·	...	*a*23	...	...	...	23	1,758	...	...	...	1,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	72	1,758	...	...	...	1,758	0 0 1	8,841
Upper Sind Frontier ...	144,181		144,181	52·	...	*a*47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	7,330	...	...	...	7,330	...	5	495	...	500	7,330	...	...	...	7,330	0 0 9¾	3,067
Total ...	2,403,015		2,403,015	50·	132	211	..	..	...	211	61,936	...	...	...	61,936	29,926	...	...	...	29,926	27	96½	4,036	½	4,160	1,11,776	...	...	...	1,11,776	0 0 8	11,388
Total for four Divisions	15,793,542		15,793,542	126·	337	592	...	21	19	632	1,03,741	...	5,085	4,553	1,13,379	31,925	...	25	...	31,950	6,743	96½	4,249	7,141½	18,230	1,88,165	...	2,349	4,553	1,95,067	0 0 2	24,989
Adén, including Shaikh Othmán ...	28,647	6,992	35,639	1,629·	...	*a*1	...	...	...	1	1,475	...	...	...	1,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475	...	...	...	1,475	0 0 7½	35,639
Bombay	158,713	614,483	773,196	35,145·	...	51	...	17	7	75	32,867	...	...	...	32,867	240	10	68	...	318	454	20	136	...	610	...	...	...	...	33,185	0 0 8	10,309
Grand Total ...	16,602,377	2,377	16,602,377	133·	337	644	...	38	26	708	1,38,033	...	5,085	4,553	1,47,721	32,165	10	93	...	32,268	7,197	116½	4,385	7,141½	18,840	1,89,641	...	2,349	4,553	2,29,727	0 0 2¾	23,449

a Includes charas, bháng and other preparations.
b Includes bháng.
c Includes gánja and other preparations.
d Including Rs. 115 on account of export duty.
e Excluding Rs. 6 realized on account of miscellaneous receipts.
f Includes bháng and other preparations.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS.

(1).—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements on account of General and Court-fee Stamps in the Presidency of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1888.

1	2							3	4
Years.	Value or Nature of Stamps sold or issued for Cash.							Total.	Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act.
	General Stamps.						Court-fee Stamps (Adhesive and Impressed).		Stamp Duty realized under Sections 37 and 38 by Collectors.
	Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps (India Revenue).	Bill of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1887-88 ..	68,912 0 0	1,83,196 11 0	2,46,838 10 0	16,02,572 5 0	39,595 4 0	24,878 4 0	26,88,816 14 0	48,54,810 0 0	3,109 3 0
Total of 1886-87 ..	68,542 10 0	1,76,483 10 0	2,41,607 9 0	15,19,731 12 0	33,435 8 0	22,533 13 0	27,10,732 1 0	47,73,056 15 0	3,957 3 9
Difference ..	+369 6 0	+6,713 1 0	+5,231 1 0	+82,840 9 0	+6,159 12 0	+2,344 7 0	—21,905 3 0	+81,753 1 0	+4,151 15 3

1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
Years.	Miscellaneous Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act—*continued.*					Amount of Court-fee Stamps realized in Pauper Suits	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.		Total realized, *i.e.*, Total of Columns 3 to 11.	Charges on account of Discount.
	Penalty realized under Section 37 by Collectors.	Stamp Duty realized under Section 35, by Civil Courts.	Penalty realized under Section 35 by Civil Courts.	Amount of Adjudication Fee realized under Section 30.	Amount realized by payment of cost of paper of new Stamps granted in lieu of damaged ones.		Non-Judicial.	Court-fee.		On sale of Foreign Bill Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1887-88 ..	3,051 10 0	861 8 0	9,203 8 0	328 0 0	1 5 6	7,287 6 8	6,600 0 11	191 12 8	48,91,044 6 9	1,513 6 10
Total of 1886-87 ..	4,298 6 0	839 1 0	8,561 14 0	331 0 0	1 1 9	6,028 14 8	1,296 11 5	67 4 4	47,98,438 7 11	1,520 6 6
Difference ..	—646 12 0	+22 7 0	+641 10 0	—3 0 0	+0 3 9	+1,258 8 0	+5,303 5 6	+124 8 4	+92,605 14 10	—6 15 8

1	13						14	15		16		17
Years.	Charges on account of Discount—*continued.*						Refund of Penalties under Section 36 of the Indian Stamp Act.	Refund of Value of damaged Stamps under Sections 51 and 54 of the Indian Stamp Act.		Refund of Value of Stamps returned by Vendors under Stamp Vend Rule XXI.		Refund under the Courts Fees Act.
	On sale of Adhesive Stamps.	On sale of Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	On sale of other General Stamps.	On sale of Share Transfer Stamps.	On sale of Court-fee Stamps.	Total.		Court-fee. Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	Court-fee Stamps.	Non-Judicial Stamps.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1887-88 ..	5,643 2 10	3,602 7 11	41,114 1 6	921 5 9	34,994 3 2	87,788 12 0	96 7 0	589 11 0	20,206 14 9	287 1 3	1,484 0 0	62,373 13 6
Total of 1886-87 ..	5,414 12 5	3,071 13 7	39,197 0 3	771 6 5	34,306 0 4	84,281 7 6	60 14 0	1,224 4 0	23,489 12 2	400 5 1	1,762 0 10	71,509 9 4
Difference ..	+228 6 5	+530 10 4	+1,917 1 3	+149 15 4	+688 2 10	+3,507 4 6	+35 9 0	—634 9 0	—3,282 13 5	—113 3 10	—277 7 10	—9,135 11 10

1	18		19	20						
Years.	Miscellaneous Charges.		Total Charges.	Net Receipts of the Current year.						
	On account of Non-Judicial Stamps.	On account of Court-fee Stamps.		Foreign Bill Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Bills of Exchange or Hundis.	Other General Stamps.	Share Transfer Stamps.	Impressment of 1 anna Stamp on Skeleton Forms.	Court-fee Stamps.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total of 1887-88 ..	31,521 15 6	34,453 7 3	2,38,802 11 3	67,398 9 2	1,77,577 8 2	2,43,236 2 1	15,36,879 8 8	38,673 14 3	24,878 4 0	25,63,597 13 2
Total of 1886-87 ..	34,528 1 6	36,924 5 8	2,54,180 12 1	67,022 3 6	1,71,323 13 7	2,38,521 10 5	14,39,738 6 2	32,664 1 7	22,533 13 0	25,72,453 11 7
Difference ..	—3,006 2 0	—2,470 14 5	—15,378 0 10	+376 5 8	+6,253 10 7	+4,714 7 8	+97,141 2 6	+6,009 12 8	+2,344 7 0	—8,855 14 5

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (II.)—STAMPS—*continued.*

(2).—Net Receipts from Stamp Revenue in the several Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, from 1878-79 to 1887-88.

Years.	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmednagar.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Broach.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Kaira.	Kánara.	Khándesh.	Kolába.	Karáchi.	Násik.	Poona.	Ratnágiri.	Sátára.	Shikárpur.	Sholápur.	Surat.	Thána.	Aden.	Baroda.	Cutch.	Káthiáwár.	Total.	Increase or Decrease over previous years.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Actuals.	Percentage.
1878-79 ...	10,19,412	2,16,766	1,68,808	1,25,837	73,943	1,31,725	1,31,182	1,11,260	1,99,878	73,507	3,85,088	72,056	1,01,478	2,01,632	2,65,375	1,40,303	1,97,542	1,27,954	1,22,895	1,47,698	1,40,730	19,023	1,148	54	209	41,76,002	2,13,394	5·3
1879-80 ...	9,46,614	2,17,702	1,39,147	1,28,176	62,886	1,48,899	1,11,929	1,22,275	1,96,226	76,104	3,95,269	70,703	1,10,896	1,93,801	2,30,375	1,42,408	1,78,007	1,45,514	90,816	1,53,081	1,58,995	18,693	1,067	30	144	40,39,760	1,35,242	3·2
1880-81 ...	10,88,388	2,23,296	96,570	1,27,733	59,183	1,69,795	1,10,922	1,30,888	1,94,194	68,790	3,40,139	67,662	1,06,810	1,78,660	2,04,367	1,40,224	1,48,968	1,53,749	71,266	1,54,213	1,63,507	22,006	1,309	32	153	40,21,825	17,935	·4
1881-82 ...	10,38,660	2,34,921	98,423	1,16,844	52,786	1,58,700	1,04,128	1,26,840	2,03,794	65,345	3,99,681	63,460	1,09,687	1,72,516	1,92,688	1,27,993	1,41,448	1,45,610	72,598	1,54,109	1,61,884	19,136	1,241	53	141	39,62,889	58,936	1·4
1882-83 ...	12,48,471	2,30,037	89,832	1,21,439	56,898	1,43,905	1,02,829	1,09,856	1,90,353	69,911	3,93,214	61,062	1,06,635	1,69,208	1,82,631	1,28,956	1,19,320	1,30,995	66,302	1,39,668	1,37,069	14,601	1,189	44	131	40,14,556	51,667	1·3
1883-84 ...	12,00,700	2,22,467	91,529	1,24,604	58,778	1,52,065	1,06,892	1,11,559	1,98,039	72,802	3,83,158	76,726	1,20,500	1,81,008	1,83,391	1,33,711	1,13,683	1,53,159	70,402	1,49,126	1,32,980	17,194	1,291	38	108	40,55,910	41,354	1·
1884-85 ...	12,90,792	2,36,082	1,02,992	1,29,456	60,003	1,46,982	1,08,595	1,02,503	2,04,125	68,601	4,05,844	87,723	1,19,096	1,85,051	1,96,330	1,33,499	1,26,427	1,48,784	84,151	1,75,091	1,28,343	15,973	1,286	32	128	42,57,891	2,01,981	4·9
1885-86 ...	12,68,531	2,14,765	1,05,841	1,33,979	57,470	1,40,107	1,15,693	1,03,584	2,05,894	65,369	4,03,897	84,285	1,22,796	1,74,255	2,15,233	1,28,300	1,36,737	1,50,062	79,597	1,58,093	1,34,830	16 245	1,151	35	180	42,17,029	40,362	·9
1886-87 ...	14,55,063	2,21,200	1,07,092	1,40,146	69,296	1,39,087	1,22,320	1,04,573	1,99,512	66,513	4,80,092	87,304	1,38,698	2,00,315	2,06,527	1,30,361	1,36,437	1,48,596	78,101	1,57,836	1,33,977	19 720	1,264	34	193	45,44,257	3,27,228	7·7
1887-88 ...	14,71,657	2,37,228	1,08,492	1,48,891	69,141	1,39,284	1,42,130	1,13,997	1,97,462	71,993	4,78,079	91,396	1,41,699	2,00,076	2,09,935	1,39,982	1,22,476	1,63,147	78,561	1,63,415	1,40,541	21,103	1,342	110	105	46,52,242	1,07,985	2·3

(3).—*Statement showing the Sales of Adhesive and Impressed Court-fee Stamps of each denomination during the year 1887-88.*

Districts.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Annas Labels.	3 Annas Labels.	4 Annas Labels.	6 Annas Labels.	8 Annas Labels.	12 Annas Labels.	1 Rupee Labels.	1½ Rupee Labels.	1¾ Rupee Labels.	2 Rupees Labels.	3 Rupees Labels.	4 Rupees Labels.	5 Rupees Labels.	6 Rupees Labels.	7 Rupees Labels.	10 Rupees Sheets.	15 Rupees Sheets.	20 Rupees Sheets.	25 Rupees Sheets.	30 Rupees Sheets.	35 Rupees Sheets.	40 Rupees Sheets.	45 Rupees Sheets.	50 Rupees Sheets.	55 Rupees Sheets.	60 Rupees Sheets.	65 Rupees Sheets.	70 Rupees Sheets.	75 Rupees Sheets.	80 Rupees Sheets.	85 Rupees Sheets.	90 Rupees Sheets.	95 Rupees Sheets.	100 Rupees Sheets.	105 Rupees Sheets.	110 Rupees Sheets.	115 Rupees Sheets.	120 Rupees Sheets.	125 Rupees Sheets.
Bombay ..	4,06,537		33	10,297	15,518	7,530	24,384	7,409	52,224	6,297	11,313	19,531	11,594	10,130	1	9,176	..	3,418	2,043	1,283	614	440	304	22	237	188	136	105	111	98	70	56	55	45	31	29	34	28	34	35	25
Ahmedabad ..	52,979		16,373	2,258	19,067	3,809	57,371	4,785	6,697	1,686	3,195	3,408	2,537	2,042	..	1,647	..	731	345	224	104	97	70	38	42	27	13	28	8	6	9	9	7	6	7	14	7	11	3	2	1
Ahmednagar ..	42,992		20,924	3,363	20,486	1,813	39,565	2,280	4,766	481	1,305	2,191	1,321	804	31	597	5	408	216	119	38	59	29	19	38	7	2	2	6	2	7	5	3	..	3	6	..	1	1	..	3
Belgaum ..	22,398		5,438	1,244	7,446	746	35,678	1,481	3,754	262	1,005	1,710	1,148	910	..	777	..	491	279	117	57	64	36	27	21	19	10	29	7	5	3	18	3	3	1	12	..	4	..	2	5
Bijápur ..	12,647		4,324	442	5,847	314	23,354	608	2,133	115	379	807	690	500	..	554	..	277	136	56	42	27	5	12	5	4	2	7	3	11	4	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
Broach ..	45,623		..	2,564	15,480	2,522	39,603	2,814	5,266	825	2,011	2,103	1,568	1,140	8	961	..	434	242	123	52	51	34	17	10	10	6	10	6	4	2	5	4	8	8	8	..	1	..	..	1
Dhárwár ..	27,658		4,710	3,973	6,802	898	36,913	1,604	3,577	309	1,423	1,869	1,321	1,025	..	958	..	579	347	171	55	69	38	46	..	49	1	1	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	48,540		3,715	9,374	4,643	10,019	31,233	4,725	2,189	2,422	1,871	1,934	1,229	893	163	693	9	405	197	100	35	27	20	22	21	14	6	15	4	4	7	6	7	7	8	10	1	..	..	1	2
Kaira ..	88,840		..	2,923	24,767	5,870	51,769	5,490	5,021	1,721	3,460	2,723	2,684	1,016	500	1,154	1	351	208	87	40	30	33	14	12	8	6	4	5	5	1	8	8	4	4	10	..	..	2	1	2
Kánara ..	25,217		2,093	930	3,591	873	20,297	1,158	2,199	260	969	1,190	810	663	..	634	..	232	147	71	52	39	30	20	25	9	7	13	12	6	4	11	4	1	9	22	..	..	..	..	..
Khándesh ..	73,945		23,941	1,103	44,592	7,803	1,46,366	13,105	20,942	3,395	8,495	7,398	5,546	4,440	..	3,812	..	1,711	848	456	192	151	99	66	62	31	22	33	18	16	20	27	16	13	8	28	2	4	2	2	1
Kolába ..	71,126		13,180	1,074	14,424	2,383	33,010	2,702	3,186	1,055	1,988	1,708	1,234	898	..	680	..	288	134	72	13	33	9	6	8	14	2	4	1	6	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	2	..	..
Karáchi ..	95,933		1,441	8,650	2,787	7,616	21,473	3,109	1,813	1,630	1,289	1,434	901	640	3	593	..	279	147	86	23	38	27	21	23	10	9	8	2	6	7	4	11	..	3	10	4	1	2	4	..
Násik ..	46,356		14,905	1,389	24,971	3,177	65,897	4,470	7,435	1,742	3,689	3,139	2,769	2,099	..	1,723	..	886	375	181	97	61	28	33	45	16	1	2	1	1	5	5	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
Poona ..	61,157		28,970	7,845	26,731	3,275	60,208	3,585	5,675	1,219	2,567	3,236	2,137	1,367	..	1,253	..	616	348	184	81	74	65	43	45	24	11	17	11	6	14	8	7	5	7	12	7	2	7	8	5
Ratnágiri ..	79,333		11,534	2,548	12,990	3,511	49,784	3,930	6,596	753	2,088	2,693	1,766	1,235	172	778	50	463	213	122	48	45	26	27	19	13	7	8	4	5	5	4	1	5	1	6	2	6	1	1	..
Sátára ..	77,048		..	6,917	27,684	2,179	49,204	2,337	5,256	410	1,189	2,800	1,420	884	..	498	..	570	322	149	38	58	22	40	29	13	..	5	1	4	6	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Shikárpur ..	53,397		3,476	15,739	3,945	9,648	46,978	5,095	3,042	3,226	2,613	2,384	1,462	1,372	..	866	..	474	227	131	85	89	43	34	25	11	6	14	6	6	7	9	7	9	5	4	1	2	..	1	4
Sholápur ..	37,069		..	2,620	11,009	999	28,159	1,097	2,643	473	899	1,242	941	510	10	520	..	260	140	103	14	34	12	17	10	3	2	3	4	3	3	10	4	2	3	5	..	1	2	1	2
Surat ..	47,428		9,479	1,416	12,615	2,360	43,021	2,942	4,427	1,108	2,376	2,505	1,726	1,449	..	1,174	..	509	345	161	77	67	57	36	28	27	9	22	12	10	8	13	5	8	6	14	..	5	..	..	10
Thána ..	1,08,834		169	4,475	18,229	3,309	47,310	3,577	4,117	1,210	2,482	2,098	1,820	1,051	..	971	..	437	189	121	47	58	33	20	27	2	5	17	6	6	12	2	9	2	7	2	4	2	1	2	3
Aden ..	1,536		1,913	..	1,091	666	2,759	410	354	196	226	200	128	96	..	68	..	28	16	7	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda ..	392		46	..	62	..	145	19	39	..	..	23	16	24	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Káthiáwár ..	1		..	..	12	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutch ..	..		..	..	3	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15,29,386		1,06,664	91,102	3,23,901	81,210	9,55,111	78,663	1,53,353	30,775	56,862	68,126	46,718	35,188	888	30,108	65	13,777	7,464	4,124	1,807	1,614	1,022	883	734	500	264	347	232	245	196	201	158	124	115	232	62	70	57	60	67

| Districts. | 130 Rupees Sheets. | 135 Rupees Sheets. | 140 Rupees Sheets. | 145 Rupees Sheets. | 150 Rupees Sheets. | 155 Rupees Sheets. | 160 Rupees Sheets. | 165 Rupees Sheets. | 170 Rupees Sheets. | 175 Rupees Sheets. | 180 Rupees Sheets. | 185 Rupees Sheets. | 190 Rupees Sheets. | 195 Rupees Sheets. | 200 Rupees Sheets. | 205 Rupees Sheets. | 210 Rupees Sheets. | 215 Rupees Sheets. | 220 Rupees Sheets. | 225 Rupees Sheets. | 230 Rupees Sheets. | 235 Rupees Sheets. | 240 Rupees Sheets. | 245 Rupees Sheets. | 250 Rupees Sheets. | 255 Rupees Sheets. | 260 Rupees Sheets. | 265 Rupees Sheets. | 270 Rupees Sheets. | 275 Rupees Sheets. | 300 Rupees Sheets. | 325 Rupees Sheets. | 350 Rupees Sheets. | 375 Rupees Sheets. | 400 Rupees Sheets. | 425 Rupees Sheets. | 450 Rupees Sheets. | 475 Rupees Sheets. | 500 Rupees Sheets. | 525 Rupees Sheets. | 550 Rupees Sheets. | 575 Rupees Sheets. | 600 Rupees Sheets. | 625 Rupees Sheets. | 650 Rupees Sheets. | 675 Rupees Sheets. | 700 Rupees Sheets. | 725 Rupees Sheets. | 750 Rupees Sheets. | 775 Rupees Sheets. | 800 Rupees Sheets. | 825 Rupees Sheets. | 850 Rupees Sheets. | 875 Rupees Sheets. | 900 Rupees Sheets. | 1,000 Rupees Sheets. | Total Amount. Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---

B.—INCOME TAX.

(1).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by Government in the year 1887-88.

Class.	Income.	Paid by the Government.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions and Annuities.		Gratuities.		Total.		
		Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	1,900	23,678	352	5,319	2	25	2,254	29,022	
II	,, 750 do. do. ,, 1,000	588	10,674	125	2,599	4	82	717	13,355	
III	,, 1,000 do. do. ,, 1,250	389	9,355	126	3,164	...	...	515	12,519	
IV	,, 1,250 do. do. ,, 1,500	121	3,707	66	1,949	...	...	187	5,656	
V	,, 1,500 do. do. ,, 1,750	89	2,893	43	1,347	...	...	132	4,240	
VI	,, 1,750 do. do. ,, 2,000	238	9,649	42	1,547	...	...	280	11,196	
	Total, I to VI ...	3,325	59,956	754	15,925	6	107	4,085	75,988	
VII	Rs. 2,000 but less than Rs. 2,500	325	18,973	86	4,439	...	...	411	23,412	
VIII	,, 2,500 do. do. ,, 5,000	328	32,215	82	7,046	1	125	411	39,386	
IX	,, 5,000 do. do. ,, 10,000	296	51,741	28	4,994	...	...	324	56,735	
X	,, 10,000 do. do. ,, 20,000	121	39,280	8	2,395	...	...	129	41,675	
XI	,, 20,000 do. do. ,, 30,000	58	31,929	4	1,463	...	...	62	33,392	
XII	,, 30,000 do. do. ,, 40,000	9	7,525	2	1,719	...	...	11	9,244	
XIII	,, 40,000 do. do. ,, 50,000	9	9,470	...	...	...	...	9	9,470	
XIV	,, 50,000 do. do. ,, 1,00,000	3	4,452	3	2,931	...	...	6	7,383	
XV	,, 1,00,000 and more	1	3,125	1	1,302	...	...	2	4,427	
	Total, VII to XV ...	1,150	1,98,710	214	26,289	1	125	1,365	2,25,124	
	Grand Total ...	4,475	2,58,666	968	42,214	7	232	5,450	3,01,112	

(2).—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 1887-88.

Class.	Rate of Tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Bonds or Debentures charged by Parliament on revenues of India.		Securities of Local Authority or Company.		Total.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I to VI ...	At 4 pies in the rupee ...	8,55,500	1,239	...	...	1,04,050	213	9,59,550	1,452	
VII to XV.	At 5 pies in the rupee ...	13,23,63,500	1,42,500	...	...	2,23,85,550	26,154	15,47,49,050	1,68,654	
	Total ...	13,32,19,000	1,43,739	...	...	2,24,89,600	26,367	15,57,08,600	1,70,106	

Note.—These two statements have been furnished by the Accountant General, Bombay.

B.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(3.)—Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 for the year 1887-88 in the Presidency of Bombay.

Division.	I.—Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by												II.—Profits of Companies.		III.—Interest on Securities.	IV.—Other Sources of Income.		Total Collections of Tax.		Fines and Penalties.				Grand Total Collections.	Refunds.	Net amount realized.
	A.—Government		B.—Local Authorities.		C.—Companies and private Employers.						Total Salaries, &c.									Fines for default.		Penalties.				
					Collected by Government.		Collected by Employers.		Total.																	
	Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Assessees.	Amount.	Assessees.	Amount.	Assessees.	Amount.	Assessees.	Amount.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessments.	Amount of Tax.		Number of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.	Number of Cases.	Amount levied.			
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	...	...	144	2,585 0 0	60	1,659 0 0	147	3,970 0 0	207	5,629 0 0	351	8,214 0 0	30	20,301 0 0	127 0 0	16,384	3,73,253 0 0	16,765	4,01,895 0 0	390	282	...	...	4,02,177 0 0	9,666 0 0	†3,92,511 0 0
Southern „ ...	...	...	41	913 0 0	23	394 0 0	1,141	24,108 0 0	1,164	24,502 0 0	1,208	25,415 0 0	5	752 0 0	.....	8,787	1,81,690 0 0	10,000	2,07,857 0 0	10	56	3	8	2,07,921 0 0	3,348 0 0	†2,04,573 0 0
Central „ ...	Statistics not available.															Statistics not available.										*3,34,430 14 0
Sind	...	...	139	3,277 0 0	4	40 0 0	327	11,419 0 0	331	11,468 0 0	470	14,745 0 0	9	957 0 0	628 0 0	11,090	2,41,302 0 0	11,569	2,57,632 0 0	178	496	13	87	2,58,215 0 0	5,697 0 0	2,52,518 0 0
Aden	...	...	34	1,011 4 10	90	1,895 3 8	121	4,291 1 1	211	6,186 4 9	245	7,197 9 7	3	4,196 10 8	.....	431	17,892 0 9	679	29,286 5 0	14	89	...	...	29,375 5 0	.....	29,375 5 0
Bombay City ...	...	...	747	27,447 1 8	433	15,684 14 7	7,749	2,27,069 5 1	8,182	2,42,754 3 8	8,929	2,70,201 5 4	162	3,94,335 9 11	17,988 8 3	12,566	9,29,564 14 9	21,657	16,12,090 6 3	...	...	34	88	16,12,178 6 3	1,425 11 2	16,10,752 11 1
Total ...	...	...	1108	35,233 6 6	610	19,682 2 3	9,485	2,70,857 6 2	10,095	2,90,539 8 5	11,203	3,25,772 14 11	209	4,20,542 4 7	18,743 8 3	49,258	17,43,701 15 6	60,670	25,08,760 11 3	592	923	50	183	25,09,866 11 3	20,136 11 2	28,24,160 14 1

* The Income Tax Returns for the Central Division having not been received, this figure has been obtained from the Administration Reports of the Collectors in that Division.

† The difference of Rs. 86 between this figure and that shown in the penultimate column of Statement (4) is due to over-collections not refunded by the end of the year and to a refund having been made on account of the previous year.

‡ The difference of Rs. 380 between this figure and that entered in the penultimate column of Statement (4) is due to over-collections not refunded by the end of the year.

B.—INCOME TAX—*continued.*

(4).—Statement showing the Original and Final Demands, the Collections and Balance of Amounts due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1887-88 for the Presidency of Bombay.

	Division.	Original Demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final Demands.		Penalties by Collector.		Fines by Magistrate.		Arrears of previous years.	Total for Collection.	Collections.					Balance outstanding.
		No. of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	No. of Petitions.	Demand after Disposal.	No. of Petitions.	Demand after Disposal.	No. of Assessees.	Amount of Tax.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.		Tax.	Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrate.	Arrears of previous year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Part I.	Northern Division	352	8,645 0 0	...	8,645 0 0	...	8,640	351	8,640 0 0	1	5	...	...	305	8,950 0 0	7,956 0 0	5 0 0	...	258	8,219 0 0	731 0 0
	Southern Division	1,208	25,403 0 0	...	25,403 0 0	...	...	1,208	25,403 0 0	...	...	...	...	42	25,445 0 0	25,373 0 0	.....	...	42	25,415 0 0	30 0 0
	Central Division	Statistics not available.													Statistics not available.						
	Sind	470	14,745 0 0	...	14,745 0 0	...	14,745	470	14,745 0 0	1	10	...	...	...	14,755 0 0	14,745 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	14,755 0 0	.....
	Aden	245	7,197 9 7	...	.....	...	...	245	7,197 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	7,197 9 7	7,197 9 7	.....	...	...	7,197 9 7	.....
	Bombay City	9,131	2,90,347 1 5	...	2,85,620 0 1	...	...	8,971	2,85,491 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	2,85,491 11 3	2,70,119 13 8	.....	...	...	2,70,119 13 8	15,374 13 7
	Total	11,406	3,46,337 11 0	...	3,31,413 0 1	...	23,385	11,245	3,41,480 4 10	2	15	...	...	347	3,41,842 4 10	3,25,391 7 3	15 0 0	...	300	3,25,706 7 3	16,135 13 7
Part II.	Northern Division	28	20,674 0 0	3	20,118 0 0	1	20,048	27	20,048 0 0	...	...	...	...	253	20,301 0 0	20,048 0 0	.....	...	253	20,301 0 0	.....
	Southern Division	5	752 0 0	...	752 0 0	...	...	5	752 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	752 0 0	752 0 0	.....	...	...	752 0 0	.....
	Central Division	Statistics not available.													Statistics not available.						
	Sind	9	957 0 0	...	957 0 0	...	957	9	957 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	957 0 0	957 0 0	.....	...	...	957 0 0	.....
	Aden	3	4,196 10 8	...	.....	...	...	3	4,196 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	4,196 10 8	4,196 10 8	.....	...	...	4,196 10 8	.....
	Bombay City	172	4,01,931 0 5	7	3,95,834 11 9	...	...	165	3,95,393 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	3,95,393 1 6	3,93,893 15 8	.....	...	...	3,93,893 15 8	1,499 1 10
	Total	217	4,28,510 11 1	10	4,17,661 11 9	1	21,005	209	4,21,346 12 2	...	...	...	...	253	4,21,599 12 2	4,19,847 10 4	.....	...	253	4,20,100 10 4	1,499 1 10
Part III.	Northern Division	1	142 0 0	...	142 0 0	...	142	1	142 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	142 0 0	127 0 0	.....	...	...	127 0 0	15 0 0
	Southern Division	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Central Division	Statistics not available.													Statistics not available.						
	Sind	...	628 0 0	...	628 0 0	...	628	...	628 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	628 0 0	628 0 0	.....	...	...	628 0 0	.....
	Aden	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
	Bombay City	...	18,191 8 0	...	18,191 8 0	...	...	...	18,179 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	18,179 8 9	17,985 15 0	.....	...	...	17,985 15 0	193 9 9
	Total	1	18,961 8 0	...	18,961 8 0	...	770	1	18,949 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	18,949 8 9	18,740 15 0	.....	...	...	18,740 15 0	208 9 9
Part IV.	Northern Division	16,928	3,99,505 0 0	5,827	3,63,165 0 0	93	3,60,090	15,769	3,60,090 0 0	266	190	...	...	11,951	8,72,231 0 0	3,55,620 0 0	191 0 0	...	7,967	3,63,778 0 0	8,453 0 0
	Southern Division	9,093	1,90,490 0 0	2,167	1,80,009 0 0	79	37,412	8,657	1,79,346 0 0	13	64	...	...	1,236	1,80,646 0 0	1,76,726 0 0	64 0 0	...	1,236	1,78,026 0 0	2,620 0 0
	Central Division	Statistics not available.													Statistics not available.						
	Sind	11,439	2,53,942 0 0	2,618	2,33,803 0 0	5	2,32,883	10,731	2,32,883 0 0	237	564	...	...	5,550	2,93,977 0 0	2,91,198 0 0	481 0 0	...	*4,509	2,96,178 0 0	2,799 0 0
	Aden	483	21,559 2 5	124	17,892 0 9	...	...	431	17,892 0 9	14	89	...	...	...	17,981 0 9	17,892 0 9	89 0 0	...	...	17,981 0 9	.....
	Bombay City	16,509	11,69,744 8 8	69	9,62,486 13 8	3	...	13,691	9,61,111 13 8	40	98	...	...	...	9,61,209 13 8	9,28,664 14 9	88 0 0	...	...	9,28,752 14 9	32,456 14 11
	Total	53,452	20,35,240 11 1	10,805	17,57,305 14 5	180	6,30,385	49,279	17,51,322 14 5	570	1,005	...	...	18,717	17,71,044 14 5	17,10,090 15 6	913 0 0	...	13,712	17,24,715 15 6	46,328 14 11
Grand Total.	Northern Division	17,309	4,28,966 0 0	5,830	3,92,070 0 0	94	3,88,920	16,148	3,88,920 0 0	267	195	...	...	12,509	4,01,624 0 0	3,83,751 0 0	196 0 0	...	8,478	3,92,425 0 0	9,199 0 0
	Southern Division	10,306	2,16,645 0 0	2,167	2,06,164 0 0	79	37,412	9,870	2,05,501 0 0	13	64	...	...	1,278	2,06,843 0 0	2,02,851 0 0	64 0 0	...	1,278	2,04,193 0 0	2,650 0 0
	Central Division	Statistics not available.													Statistics not available.					†3,34,430 14 0	†1,598 5 2
	Sind	†1,918	2,70,272 0 0	2,618	2,50,133 0 0	5	2,49,213	11,210	2,49,213 0 0	238	574	...	...	5,550	2,55,317 0 0	2,47,518 0 0	491 0 0	...	*4,509	2,52,518 0 0	2,799 0 0
	Aden	731	32,953 6 8	124	17,892 0 9	...	...	679	29,286 5 0	14	89	...	...	...	29,375 5 0	†29,286 5 0	89 0 0	...	...	29,375 5 0	.....
	Bombay City	24,812	18,80,214 2 6	76	16,62,083 1 6	3	...	22,827	16,60,179 3 2	40	98	...	...	...	16,60,277 3 2	16,10,664 11 1	88 0 0	...	...	16,10,752 11 1	49,524 8 1

* Includes Rs. 75 on account of penalties.

† The Income Tax Returns for the Central Division having not been received, these figures have been obtained from the Administration Reports of the Collectors in that Division.

B—INCOME TAX—*concluded.*

(5.)—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 1887-88 in the Presidency of Bombay.

	District.	Original Sanction.	Details of Expenditure.					
			Establishment.				Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
			Special Officer.	Clerks, &c.	Messengers.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	2,112	750 0 0	819 0 0	357 0 0	1,926 0 0	75 0 0	54 0 0	2,055 0 0
	Kaira	315	...	180 0 0	.....	180 0 0	21 0 0	.....	201 0 0
	Panch Mahals	30	...	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	...	.....	30 0 0
	Broach	529	273 0 0	*242 0 0	.....	515 0 0	...	50 0 0	565 0 0
	Surat	1,260	600 0 0	445 0 0	149 0 0	1,194 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,204 0 0
	Thána	195	...	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0	...	.....	280 0 0
Southern Division.	Kolába	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Ratnágiri	150	...	142 3 7	.....	142 3 7	...	.....	142 3 7
	Kárwár	90	66 15 0	...	.....	66 15 0	...	.....	66 15 0
	Belgaum	651	434 4 7	102 0 0	19 8 4	555 12 11	99 6 3	.....	655 3 2
	Dhárwár	225	...	218 0 6	.....	218 0 6	...	.....	218 0 6
	Bijápur	90	...	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	...	4 7 6	94 7 6
Central Division.	Khándesh	6,471	Statistics not available.						
	Násik								
	Ahmednagar								
	Poona								
	Sholápur								
	Sátára								
Sind.	Karáchi	...	...	460 0 0	152 0 0	612 0 0	...	78 0 0	690 0 0
	Hyderabad...	...	...	190 0 0	64 0 0	254 0 0	...	.....	254 0 0
	Shikárpur	...	...	360 0 0	101 0 0	461 0 0	6 0 0	.....	467 0 0
	Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Aden	...	...	660 0 0	84 0 0	744 0 0	...	116 12 1	860 12 1
	Total Mofussil ...	12,118	2,124 3 7	4,218 4 1	946 8 4	7,269 0 0	201 6 3	313 3 7	7,783 9 10
	Bombay City ...	...	12,000 0 0	22,613 8 1		34,613 8 1	1,800 0 0	†4,946 7 10	41,359 15 11
	Grand Total ...	12,118	14,124 3 7	27,768 4 6		41,892 8 1	2,001 6 3	5,259 11 5	49,153 9 9‡

* Includes Rs. 221 paid in the Anklesvar Táluka on account of remuneration to village officers for collecting the tax for 1886-87.
† Includes commission of 2 per cent. allowed to the employers of labour for collecting income-tax.
‡ The accounts recorded in the Accountant General's Office up to date of going to press show the total expenditure for 1887-88 to be Rs. 67,673-4-4.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—LOCAL FUNDS.

(1).—*Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1887-88.*

Funds.	Opening Balance, 1st April 1887.	Receipts, 1887-88.	Total.	Charges, 1887-88.	Closing Balance, 31st March 1888.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
The Local Fund (Act I of 1884) ...	17,84,252 14 2	41,22,353 8 6	59,06,606 6 8	37,90,194 2 3	21 16,412 4 5
Sind Village Cess Fund	3,22,573 1 2	2,50,906 2 8	5,73,479 3 10	2,04,301 7 4	3,69,177 12 6
Government Central Book Depôt...	46,239 8 3	1,68,371 2 3	2,14,610 10 6	1,43,389 7 10	71,221 2 8
Steam-Boiler Inspection Fund ...	4,568 14 11	10,846 0 0	15,414 14 11	10,439 13 2	4,975 1 9
Presidency Educational Fund ...	5,882 15 6	75,276 4 10	81,159 4 4	68,133 13 8	13,025 6 8
Sind Book Depôt Fund	.....	20,010 1 11	20,010 1 11	9,510 3 4	10,499 14 7
Total ...	21,63,517 6 0	46,47,763 4 2	68,11,280 10 2	42,25,968 15 7	25,85,311 10 7

(2).—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the General Sections of the Local Funds maintained under Act I of 1884 (excluding Educational Sections).*

Districts.	Balance on 1st April 1887.	Receipts, 1887-88.	Total.	Charges, 1887-88.	Balance on 31st March 1888.
Northern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	58,808	1,27,488	1,86,296	1,34,563	51,733
Kaira	41,431	1,35,863	1,77,294	1,11,101	66,193
Panch Mahâls	13,625	1,06,258	1,19,883	59,846	60,037
Broach	9,908	1,57,891	1,67,799	1,24,832	42,967
Surat	1,12,053	1,61,048	2,73,101	1,30,705	1,42,396
Thana	67,465	1,68,942	2,36,407	1,60,962	75,445
Total ...	3,03,290	8,57,490	11,60,780	7,22,009	4,38,771
Central Division.					
Násik	41,474	1,22,672	1,64,146	1,06,254	57,892
Khándesh	75,119	2,28,640	3,03,759	1,73,498	1,30,261
Ahmednagar	51,095	1,13,791	1,64,886	1,07,399	57,487
Poona	57,138	1,23,270	1,80,408	1,46,634	33,774
Sholápur	28,169	76,341	1,04,510	74,686	29,824
Sátára	62,771	1,31,492	1,94,263	1,23,401	70,862
Total ...	3,15,766	7,96,206	11,11,972	7,31,872	3,80,100

Districts.	Balance on 1st April 1887.	Receipts, 1887-88.	Total.	Charges, 1887-88.	Balance on 31st March 1888.
Southern Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	70,570	1,04,349	1,74,919	85,871	89,048
Dhárwár	1,46,744	1,73,955	3,20,699	1,66,699	1,54,000
Kolába	42,872	67,385	1,10,257	67,419	42,838
Bijápur	47,932	90,363	1,38,295	73,413	64,882
Kánara	20,489	69,725	90,214	63,681	26,533
Ratnágiri	32,495	60,542	93,037	60,193	32,844
Total ...	3,61,102	5,66,319	9,27,421	5,17,276	4,10,145
Sind Division.					
Karáchi	61,896	1,00,332	1,62,228	1,10,611	51,617
Hyderabad	58,334	1,40,226	1,98,560	1,34,248	64,312
Shikárpur	1,11,222	1,62,315	2,73,537	1,60,238	1,13,299
Thar and Párkar	13,033	28,253	41,286	21,967	19,319
Upper Sind Frontier	29,981	39,383	69,364	49,694	19,670
Total ...	2,74,466	4,70,509	7,44,975	4,76,758	2,68,217
Grand Total ...	12,54,624	26,90,524	39,45,148	24,47,915	14,97,233
Village Officers' Cess Fund.					
Karáchi	20,347	28,573	48,920	30,656	18,264
Hyderabad	70,111	88,138	1,58,249	63,450	94,799
Shikárpur	2,32,115	1,34,196	3,66,311	1,10,196	2,56,115
Total ...	3,22,573	2,50,907	5,73,480	2,04,302	3,69,178

(3).—*Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Educational Sections of the Local Funds maintained under Act I of 1884.*

Northern Division.						*Southern Division.*					
Ahmedabad	47,091	66,303	1,13,394	70,209	43,185	Belgaum	10,906	91,183	1,02,089	68,071	34,018
Kaira	27,919	80,159	1,08,078	79,225	28,853	Dhárwár	16,267	1,25,238	1,41,505	98,338	43,167
Panch Mahâls	11,536	24,211	35,747	24,374	11,373	Kolába	14,655	39,605	54,260	40,122	14,138
Broach	30,890	78,906	1,09,856	65,692	44,164	Bijápur	16,787	75,260	92,047	56,605	35,442
Surat	18,166	83,655	1,01,821	82,164	19,657	Kánara	3,340	39,860	43,200	37,304	5,896
Thána	27,757	67,508	95,265	56,427	38,838	Ratnágiri	25,503	83,289	1,08,792	83,078	25,714
Total ...	1,63,359	4,00,802	5,64,161	3,78,091	1,86,070	Total ...	87,458	4,54,435	5,41,893	3,33,518	1,58,375
Central Division.						*Sind Division.*					
Násik	31,156	64,480	95,636	66,730	28,906	Karáchi	21,348	24,915	46,236	27,011	19,252
Khándesh	30,795	1,09,147	1,39,942	1,01,663	38,279	Hyderabad	12,771	44,918	57,689	35,562	22,127
Ahmednagar	33,449	72,449	1,05,898	75,520	30,378	Shikárpur	21,575	50,940	72,515	54,322	18,193
Poona	18,100	60,787	78,887	62,908	15,979	Thar and Párkar	4,535	10,218	14,753	8,212	6,541
Sholápur	36,636	48,726	85,362	54,378	30,984	Upper Sind Frontier	30,896	13,832	44,728	18,151	26,576
Sátára	37,550	76,170	1,13,720	76,200	37,520	Total ...	91,125	1,44,823	2,35,948	1,43,259	92,689
Total ...	1,87,686	4,31,759	6,19,445	4,37,399	1,82,046	Grand Total ...	5,29,628	14,31,819	19,61,447	13,42,267	6,19,180

(4).—*Statement of Income, Expenditure and Balances of Excluded Local Funds for the year 1887-88.*

Funds.	Opening Balance.	Receipts, 1887-88.	Total.	Charges, 1887-88.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cantonment Fund	78,739 3 2	2,69,591 8 11	3,48,330 12 1	2,61,726 0 6	86,604 11 7
Police Funds	50,888 13 1	6,91,783 2 7	7,42,671 15 8	6,98,229 14 3	44,442 1 5
Port and Marine Funds	4,56,424 5 8	3,23,772 5 6	7,80,196 11 2	2,61,252 4 3	5,18,944 6 11
Education Funds	61,840 4 11	1,75,401 0 1	2,37,241 5 0	1,30,394 4 4	56,847 0 8
Medical and Charitable Funds ...	47,384 14 3	1,34,528 8 7	1,81,913 6 10	1,44,780 0 2	37,133 6 8
Public Works Funds	2,64,388 1 8	7,74,046 7 10	10,38,434 9 6	7,54,261 15 1	2,84,172 10 5
Other Funds...	2,32,703 3 9	6,39,882 1 11	8,72,585 5 8	6,43,682 2 0	2,28,903 3 8
Total ...	11,92,368 14 6	30,09,005 3 5	42,01,374 1 11	29,44,326 8 7	12,57,047 9 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

1	2	3								4			5								
Districts.	Population within Municipal limits.	Number of Members of Committee.								Balance in Hand at the close of last Year.			Octroi.								
		(a) Ex-Officio.	(b) Nominated.	(c) Elected.	(d) Total.	(e) Officials.	(f) Non-Officials.	(g) Europeans.	(h) Natives.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.	(a) Class I. (Articles of food for drink for men or animals)	(b) Class II. (Animals for slaughter.)	(c) Class III. (Fuel, lighting and washing.)	(d) Class IV. (Building Materials.)	(e) Class V. (Drugs, gums and spices.)	(f) Class VI. (Tobacco.)	(g) Class VII. (Cloth.)	(h) Class VIII. (Metals.)	Total.
Northern Division.										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	203,301	...	68	52	120	38	82	9	111	35,047 15 2	50,698 2 3	85,746 1 5	1,15,718 10 5	.....	3,983 13 0	4,925 3 9	1,934 13 2	5,600 13 8	28,538 14 11	4,152 9 4	1,64,854 14 3
Kaira	71,170	...	40	29	69	19	50	3	66	729 8 9	36,874 9 2	37,604 1 11	19,789 15 4	.....	3,946 8 7	3,083 15 8	490 10 7	479 12 11	7,955 4 3	2,396 4 4	38,142 7 8
Panch Mahâls	24,091	10	14	...	24	10	14	3	21	.....	7,490 8 3	7,490 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	58,295	...	27	24	51	12	39	5	46	5,795 9 9	5,277 8 1	11,073 1 10	45,101 0 8	.....	4,376 6 6	5,395 14 7	421 4 7	1,388 6 6	5,157 1 10	2,726 12 3	64,566 14 11
Surat	134,543	...	36	34	70	17	53	2	68	14,644 10 2	1,05,735 1 11	1,20,379 12 1	99,753 11 9	2,292 15 0	7,841 1 0	6,644 12 10	2,365 14 11	2,049 9 8	10,670 3 10	2,883 9 8	1,34,501 14 8
Thâna	83,384	...	54	51	105	25	80	8	97	3,139 6 0	18,385 7 8	21,524 13 8	3,805 4 1	.....	736 3 0	407 7 0	.....	1,773 12 2	311 8 8	31 6 10	7,065 9 9
Total ...	574,874	10	239	190	439	121	318	30	409	59,357 1 10	2,24,461 5 4	2,83,818 7 2	2,84,168 10 3	2,292 15 0	20,884 0 1	20,457 5 10	5,212 11 3	11,292 6 11	52,633 1 6	12,190 10 5	4,09,131 13 3
Central Division.																					
Ahmednagar	51,021	...	33	30	63	18	45	8	55	32 5 5	3,621 11 10	3,654 1 3	20,758 14 6	.....	2,123 0 0	1,436 7 0	369 14 6	378 7 0	1,827 10 6	1,003 12 0	27,899 1 6
Khândesh	*1,67,708	4	158	130	292	90	202	12	280	472 6 5	87,190 6 3	87,662 12 8	22,955 13 0	853 0 0	3,676 10 9	5,324 10 9	5,979 3 4	523 8 6	3,979 6 2	2,080 10 1	45,372 14 7
Násik	67,727	...	57	42	99	33	66	12	87	76,221 9 5	59,429 2 7	1,35,650 12 0	23,066 9 0	.....	2,927 11 9	1,475 8 0	317 14 0	592 14 0	2,406 9 6	931 7 6	31,718 9 9
Poona	1,49,300	...	90	90	180	45	135	20	160	9,432 9 6	51,009 1 9	60,441 11 6	1,07,209 6 2	111 8 4	21,871 7 11	22,577 15 0	5,057 12 3	6,174 15 5	9,698 3 6	3,192 14 1	1,75,794 2 8
Sátára	1,07,426	...	103	74	177	51	126	11	166	477 4 2	81,281 15 7	81,759 4 4	32,913 12 5	622 6 6	3,938 1 5	2,425 8 5	1,157 9 11	820 6 11	7,732 0 10	1,991 11 2	51,601 9 7
Sholápur	1,02,466	...	45	42	87	21	66	8	79	48,471 11 0	88,414 3 8	1,36,885 14 8	48,523 7 9	1,578 0 0	9,319 8 10	6,729 12 5	6,368 5 1	927 0 9	15,911 11 8	3,794 1 0	93,151 15 6
Total ...	6,45,648	4	486	408	898	258	640	71	827	1,35,107 14 9	3,70,946 9 8	5,06,054 8 5	2,55,427 14 10	3,164 14 10	43,856 8 8	39,969 13 7	19,250 11 1	9,417 4 7	41,455 10 2	12,994 7 10	4,25,537 5 7
Southern Division.																					
Belgaum	66,009	...	48	41	89	20	28	4	85	1,235 8 6	23,129 2 9	24,364 10 9	23,727 3 6	1,753 6 0	5,864 15 11	3,263 1 9	823 7 6	972 3 6	3,038 2 0	657 5 6	40,099 13 8
Dhárwár	115,852	...	68	62	130	30	38	8	122	27,730 0 0	52,979 3 7	80,709 3 7	21,964 5 9	966 3 0	8,302 7 1	4,763 7 7	4,593 2 1	2,710 11 2	2,926 10 5	1,471 0 0	47,697 15 1
Bijápur	33,848	...	21	18	39	11	10	3	36	4,972 0 10	13,039 10 10	18,011 11 8	24,283 15 8	.....	1,333 4 0	781 14 2	664 5 1	381 3 6	1,449 3 10	352 13 6	29,246 11 9
Kánara	39,767	...	54	26	80	21	33	7	73	84 12 0	30,531 6 1	30,616 2 1	14,047 3 6	281 7 0	1,981 10 10	726 3 5	2,828 4 5	936 3 11	2,471 10 3	1,192 0 6	24,464 11 10
Ratnágiri	42,250	...	42	40	82	17	25	4	78	38 6 10	19,995 4 6	20,033 11 4	7,593 13 9	.....	477 0 4	294 13 9	1,561 6 7	837 0 11	1,473 12 0	795 11 9	13,033 11 1
Kolába	46,656	...	42	36	78	18	24	2	76	331 0 5	14,825 2 6	15,156 2 11	9,781 9 9	.....	.....	385 13 0	.....	815 15 6	1,388 6 2	562 6 7	12,934 3 0
Total ...	344,382	...	275	223	498	117	158	28	470	34,391 12 1	1,54,499 14 8	1,88,891 10 4	1,01,398 3 11	3,001 0 0	17,959 6 2	10,215 5 8	10,470 9 8	6,653 6 6	12,747 12 8	5,031 5 10	1,67,477 2 5
Sind.																					
Karáchi	106,569	...	86	22	108	33	75	16	92	6,912 15 0	1,35,607 3 2	1,42,520 2 2	1,04,586 6 1	159 8 6	18,304 0 11	12,608 9 11	1,828 7 1	14,201 5 0	5,281 5 11	545 9 6	*1,57,310 5 0
													4,56,457 4 5		*7,321 6 11*	*3,954 8 1*	*25,430 8 4*	*560 11 7*	*512 6 4*	*248 6 9*	*2,94,485 4 5*
Hyderabad	72,084	...	69	12	81	30	51	10	71	3,019 10 7	92,432 9 2	95,452 3 9	69,575 11 11	.....	1,131 3 0	1,471 3 11	2,880 9 4	4,931 8 7	22,626 9 5	4,530 11 4	1,07,147 9 6
													20,949 7 0	.....	*786 11 5*	*13 1 4*	*2,605 8 7*	*1,732 5 2*	*2,063 4 10*	*229 1 3*	*28,429 7 7*
Shikárpur	111,381	...	102	30	132	38	94	15	117	1,887 11 5	2,31,521 5 11	2,33,409 1 4	1,10,829 1 5	.....	6,775 11 2	2,122 8 8	6,596 5 7	6,817 6 0	25,217 13 3	652 7 10	1,59,011 5 11
													73,998 7 9	.....	*2,541 9 3*	*1,982 4 4*	*3,803 8 0*	*26,010 7 8*	*4,146 0 2*	*12 10 1*	*1,12,494 15 6*
Thar and Párkar... ...	5,422	...	24	...	24	6	18	2	22	.....	6,397 3 11	6,397 3 11	4,311 9 3	.....	225 14 10	.....	249 7 5	750 0 7	1,102 1 4	90 15 1	6,730 0 6
													912 13 6	.....	*66 5 0*	.....	*575 9 5*	*186 2 10*	*167 7 7*	*4 14 3*	*1,943 4 7*
Upper Sind Frontier ...	11,846	...	8	7	15	6	9	3	12	.....	15,723 4 4	15,723 4 4	10,735 3 7	252 0 0	71 14 4	159 11 2	0 15 2	991 2 10	1,695 5 1	.....	22,906 4 2
													17,260 1 10	.....	.....	*3 1 6*	.....	*259 3 2*	*16 3 5*	.....	*11,538 9 11*
Total ...	307,302	...	289	71	360	113	247	46	314	11,820 5 0	4,81,681 10 6	4,93,501 15 6	3,09,038 0 3	411 8 6	26,508 12 3	16,362 1 8	11,555 12 7	27,691 8 0	55,923 3 0	5,819 11 9	4,53,105 9 1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,872,206	14	1,289	892	2,195	609	1,363	175	2,020	2,40,677 1 8	12,31,589 7 9	14,72,266 9 5	9,50,032 13 3	8,870 6 4	1,09,208 11 2	87,004 10 9	46,489 12 7	55,054 10 9	1,62,759 11 4	36,036 3 10	14,55,251 14 4

* This excluded Rs. 205-0-11 refunded over and above receipts under class VIII. (Metals) in the Karáchi Municipality.

Note.—Figures in *Italics* show amount of refunds.

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	6															
	Assessed Taxes.															
	Conservancy Cess.				License on Trade.				Maniaru (Trinkets.)				Other Taxes in Detail.			
													Tax on cloth shops.			
	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.																
Ahmedabad	3,413 0 2	41,909 11 5	169 6 8	45,492 2 3	.....	4,228 4 9	.....	4,228 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahâls	258 0 0	489 12 0	.....	747 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	63 15 2	.....	63 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	35 4 0	28,674 8 0	0 8 0	28,710 4 0	.....	1,065 13 9	.....	1,065 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thâna	2,979 15 0	3,480 11 0	.....	6,460 10 0	.....	312 0 0	13 8 0	325 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,686 3 2	74,554 10 5	169 14 8	81,410 12 3	5 0 0	5,641 2 6	13 8 0	5,659 10 6	.....	63 15 2	.....	63 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.										Factory Tax.						
Ahmednagar	2,906 3 6	12,266 6 3	.....	15,172 9 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	75 12 0	2,446 7 4	.....	2,522 3 4	.....	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	1,525 0 0	.....	1,525 0 0	.....	5,037 9 6	.....	5,037 9 6
Násik	2,882 15 0	7,192 8 4	.....	10,075 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	10,516 14 9	19,670 11 9	483 8 0	30,671 2 6	.....	157 1 0	.....	157 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sátára	2,423 9 0	1,072 10 6	.....	3,496 3 6	.....	442 2 10	.....	442 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	14,241 1 9	7,322 5 9	.....	21,563 8 6	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	33,046 9 0	49,971 1 11	483 8 0	83,501 2 11	.....	634 3 10	.....	634 3 10	.....	1,525 0 0	.....	1,525 0 0	.....	5,037 9 6	.....	5,037 9 6
Southern Division.																
Belgaum	3,828 4 3	5,342 8 6	.....	9,170 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	3,309 10 0	.....	3,312 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	251 14 0	1,065 2 0	.....	1,317 0 0	.....	45 0 0	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	117 4 0	702 14 0	.....	820 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	1,180 9 0	2,384 11 4	.....	3,565 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0
Total ...	5,377 15 3	9,495 3 10	.....	14,873 3 1	2 8 0	3,359 10 0	.....	3,362 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0
Sind.										Stallage Fees levied during the Lall Shabaz Fair						
Karáchi	59 4 0	3,727 9 0	.....	3,786 13 0	.....	242 2 0	.....	242 2 0	.....	277 0 0	.....	277 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 0 11	.....	87 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur	243 14 5	3,208 4 9	.....	3,452 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	303 2 5	6,935 13 9	.....	7,239 0 2	.....	329 2 11	.....	329 2 11	.....	277 0 0	.....	277 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	45,413 13 10	1,40,956 13 11	653 6 8	1,87,024 2 5	7 8 0	9,964 3 3	13 8 0	9,985 3 3	.....	63 15 2 1,525 0 0 277 0 0	.....	63 15 2 1,525 0 0 277 0 0	6 0 0	5,037 9 6	.....	5,043 9 6

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	6																
	Assessed Taxes—*continued.*																
	Other Taxes in Detail—*continued.*																
	Shop Tax.				Pilgrim Tax.				Water Tax.				Tax on fishing boats.			Total other Taxes.	
	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Penalties.	Total.	Arrear collection for the previous year.	Collection for the current year.	Total.		
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Central Division.																	
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Khándesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Násik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,764 7 0	.....	4,764 7 0	2,073 2 4	3,010 6 8	.....	5,083 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Poona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,287 1 6	.....	10,287 1 6	.....	20,157 0 0	.....	20,157 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sátára	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,861 14 0	.....	2,861 14 0	.....	80 12 0	.....	80 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,496 0 0	.....	30,496 0 0	26,890 8 3	11,495 2 3	.....	38,385 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,409 6 6	.....	48,409 6 6	28,963 10 7	39,247 0 11	.....	68,210 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Southern Division.																	
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,170 12 9	
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,312 2 0	
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 0 0	
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,382 0 0	
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	820 2 0	
Kolába	424 0 0	488 0 0	.....	912 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 0 0	.....	165 0 0	4,648 4 4	
Total	424 0 0	488 0 0	.....	912 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 0 0	.....	165 0 0	19,318 5 1	
Sind.																	
Karáchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grand Total	424 0 0	488 0 0	.....	912 0 0	.....	48,409 6 6	.....	48,409 6 6	28,963 10 7	39,247 0 11	.....	68,210 11 6	165 0 0	.....	165 0 0	19,318 5 1	

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B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	7	8	9	10	11								
					Other Taxes in Detail.								
	Tax on Houses and Lands.	Tax on Vehicles.	Tax on animals.	Tolls, &c.	Loom Tax.	Fees on Mandwás.	Lighting.	Fees for occupying streets &c.	Shop Tax.	Fees on Music.	Fees for slaughtering animals.	Registration Fees on Articles not Taxed	Snuff Tax.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	15,022 8 5	11,381 11 5	.....	20,699 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira	10,922 1 4	195 0 0	.....	889 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 6 0	.....	.....
Panch Mahâls	10,840 8 0	424 0 0	.....	1,201 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	7,901 15 4	3,907 0 0	.....	6,586 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat	4,425 11 5	12,977 14 0	243 14 0	40,214 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629 0 0	.....	.....
Thána	23,691 4 2	7,953 3 6	171 15 0	25,109 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	429 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	72,804 0 8	36,838 12 11	415 13 0	94,701 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	429 8 0	.....	724 6 0	.....	.....
Central Division.													
Ahmednagar	12,508 4 8	.....	.....	.....	813 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	52,756 5 6	3,250 0 0	1,080 9 0	15,214 3 0	.....	69 5 10	109 2 0	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik	24,621 3 11	596 1 4	149 11 9	11,162 14 6	.....	261 0 0	.....	602 1 3	80 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	35,948 11 7	6,539 12 0	1,455 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,495 8 0	1,357 7 0	7,658 11 7	.....
Sátára	17,827 5 4	2,179 12 0	1,890 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	536 8 0	.....	.....	.....	248 7 0
Sholápur	5,225 8 0	793 13 0	4,000 13 3	23,690 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,48,887 7 0	13,359 6 4	8,577 5 2	50,068 0 8	813 8 0	330 5 10	109 2 0	609 9 3	616 10 0	1,495 8 0	1,357 7 0	7,658 11 7	248 7 0
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	7,287 2 0	3,515 0 0	777 10 3	8,608 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 12 0	.....	.....
Dhárwár	23,288 4 8	1,543 4 0	171 4 6	1,702 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,167 8 6	.....	.....
Bijápur	6,145 0 0	.....	43 2 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	6,557 14 2	1,777 4 0	282 5 6	976 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 3 0	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	7,994 1 2	1,249 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolába	9,492 1 10	1,917 9 0	.....	1,648 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	65,758 7 10	10,002 2 11	1,274 7 0	12,936 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,419 7 6	.....	.....
Sind.													
Karáchi	22,809 0 10	11,191 3 0	4,709 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501 12 3	.....	.....
Shikárpur	4,745 2 2	4,170 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar	.....	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	2,793 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27,554 3 0	18,178 1 6	4,709 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501 12 3	.....	.....
Grand Total	3,15,004 2 6	78,378 7 8	14,977 1 10	1,57,705 5 7	813 8 0	330 5 10	109 2 0	609 9 3	1,046 2 0	1,495 8 0	4,501 4 6	7,658 11 7	248 7 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	11										
	Other Taxes in Detail.										
	Punitive Police Tax.	Tax on Stamping Cloth.	Stone Fee.	Tax on Mills.	Tax on Boats.	Tax on Kilns.	Tax on Water.	Water rate 2 per cent.	Water tax on animals.	Booth fees.	Poll tax.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaira ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thána...	.....	.....	.....	899 12 10	2,132 10 3	214 0 0	1,912 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	899 12 10	2,132 10 3	214 0 0	1,912 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khándesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Násik...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sátára...	.....	850 12 4	51 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sholápur	33 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	33 8 0	850 12 4	51 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhárwár	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,533 4 3	910 14 0	77 11 0
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kánara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,519 3 6	.....	.....
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,052 7 9	910 14 0	77 11 0
Sind.											
Karáchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,995 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shikárpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thar and Párkar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,995 10 6	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	33 8 0	850 12 4	51 14 0	899 12 10	2,132 10 3	214 0 0	1,912 13 0	6,995 10 6	9,052 7 9	910 14 0	77 11 0

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Districts.	11 — Other Taxes in Detail—*concluded.*									12	13 — Miscellaneous Receipts.				
	Capitation tax.	Camping fees.	Dog tax.	License-tax gunpowder shops.	Water rate on ships.	Water rate on private pipes.	Shop tax of 8 annas levied from shop-keepers attending Jatra.	Fees for cleaning Cotton with foot-rollers.	Total other taxes.	Total income from taxation.	Realizations under special Acts.	Proceeds of land, &c.	Income from markets, rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.	Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	Municipal fines.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,61,679 7 8	1,290 4 10	976 6 9	8,569 4 0	5,168 13 10	2,515 7 6
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,244 8 0	1,651 6 0	220 9 2	173 8 9	850 1 0	518 14 10
Panch Mahális	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,228 5 0	546 14 6	306 8 11	268 8 9	19 11 6	405 7 3
Broach	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,051 9 5	1,005 12 6	954 9 7	8,088 11 5	100 0 0	406 12 0
Surat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,22,768 9 5	1,779 4 5	4,201 0 10	5,998 2 6	4,292 15 9	768 1 4
Thána	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,366 10 10	718 9 0	.....	5,266 11 9	1,028 4 0	1,097 10 3
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,07,339 2 4	6,992 3 3	6,659 3 3	28,364 15 2	11,459 13 1	5,707 5 2
Central Division.															
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,392 7 11	25 0 0	293 2 0	7,318 4 1	3,477 3 0	923 5 6
Khándesh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,31,451 0 9	4,446 6 3	3,109 13 5	13,684 7 3	3,174 12 4	1,696 13 6
Násik	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88,520 10 7	300 10 0	40 0 0	2,457 4 7	2,132 12 10	851 13 0
Poona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,97,124 5 10	2,077 11 8	329 2 5	8,667 1 4	52,036 5 4	295 6 3
Sátára	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,067 13 0	697 15 11	1,509 12 6	2,595 12 8	541 11 0	190 13 0
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,17,366 11 11	588 6 6	6,325 5 2	1,208 2 7	4,898 2 0	787 2 4
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,72,923 2 0	8,136 2 4	11,607 3 6	35,931 0 6	66,260 14 6	4,645 5 7
Southern Division.															
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218 12 0	69,671 9 1	499 3 3	253 12 9	6,627 12 7	434 7 0	169 10 0
Dhárwár	5,346 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 8 0	1 4 3	10,117 8 4	92,833 5 1	748 4 1	2,952 5 3	8,040 13 9	812 2 3	90 2 0
Bijápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,439 14 6	332 3 9	2,696 5 0	738 4 0	123 6 9	121 4 0
Kánara	1,093 0 0	109 14 0	131 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,367 9 9	36,788 7 3	880 13 9	298 0 9	1,726 15 10	12 12 0	102 3 8
Ratnágiri	.....	.....	.....	35 0 0	331 15 0	2,100 3 9	.....	.....	9,986 6 3	33,083 6 5	353 8 11	36 7 0	1,929 15 9	71 4 0	139 9 0
Kolába	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,640 5 8	959 14 0	.....	477 6 10	93 5 6	86 3 0
Total	6,439 6 4	109 14 9	131 8 0	35 0 0	331 15 0	2,100 3 9	80 8 0	1 4 3	21,690 4 4	2,98,457 0 0	3,778 15 9	6,236 14 9	19,541 4 9	1,547 5 6	708 15 8
Sind.															
Karáchi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,321 11 0	1,075 1 8	45,361 2 7	11,279 14 6	2,638 11 2	2,759 10 9
Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,09,736 6 8	2,695 13 6	1,158 6 10	8,472 8 11	107 8 0	319 0 0
										28,429 7 7					
Shikárpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,71,379 3 3	5,571 13 8	1,461 9 11	17,559 0 3	446 9 7	903 6 11
Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,753 0 6	1,326 15 7	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,699 10 8	.....	50 2 0	7,548 0 7	.....	107 14 10
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,20,890 0 1	10,669 12 5	48,031 5 4	44,859 8 3	3,192 12 9	4,092 8 6
GRAND TOTAL	6,439 6 4	109 14 9	131 8 0	35 0 0	331 15 0	2,100 3 9	80 8 0	1 4 3	21,690 4 4	23,99,609 4 5	29,572 1 9	72,534 10 10	1,28,696 12 8	82,460 13 10	15,154 2 11

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

(1).—Statement showing the Income of the Municipalities in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

Districts.	13					14			15	16	17	18	19	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous Receipts—*concluded.*					Debt.								
	Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial or local funds.	School fees.	Sundries (rent of Municipal lands, receipts from public gardens, &c.)	Total.	Loans.	Deposits (Contractors, Salaries unpaid, &c.)	Advances.	Total income of year excluding balance.	Total including balance.	Incidence of taxation (column 12) per head of population.	Incidence of income shown in column 15, per head of population.	Interest on Promissory Notes in Bank of Bombay.	
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	.....	21,342 13 1	5,649 5 6	13,931 13 9	59,444 4 3	.....	8,686 14 6	7,016 10 5	3,36,827 4 10	4,22,573 6 3	1 4 7	1 10 6	.....	
Kaira	.....	8,351 2 6	2,374 5 0	538 2 8	14,673 1 11	.....	463 10 9	72 4 11	65,453 9 7	1,03,057 11 6	0 11 4	0 14 9	.....	
Panch Mahâls	.....	1,970 14 1	966 9 0	134 9 9	4,619 3 9	.....	11 15 8	.....	17,859 8 5	25,350 0 8	0 8 9	0 11 10	.....	
Broach	.....	7,273 0 0	2,159 4 9	2,504 15 11	22,493 2 2	.....	2,532 4 6	.....	1,08,377 0 1	1,19,450 1 11	1 6 10	1 13 9	.....	
Surat	7 0 0	8,283 10 7	3,354 14 9	11,109 10 6	39,794 12 8	.....	36,275 14 10	.....	2,98,839 4 11	4,19,219 1 0	1 10 6	2 8 6	.....	
Thâna...	365 4 0	12,520 1 9	4,480 14 6	9,651 1 1	35,128 8 4	.....	3,157 0 8	3,733 0 2	1,18,385 4 0	1,39,910 1 8	0 14 8	1 6 9	.....	
Total ...	372 4 0	59,741 10 0	18,985 5 6	37,870 5 8	1,76,153 1 1	.....	51,427 12 11	10,821 15 6	9,45,741 15 10	12,29,560 7 0	1 3 8	1 10 4	.....	
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	.....	9,203 6 11	.....	4,026 1 9	25,366 7 3	.....	5,567 8 10	1,130 3 11	88,356 11 11	92,010 13 2	1 1 8	1 11 8	.....	
Khândesh	.....	21,041 3 6	6,361 2 2	12,05[illegible]6 7	65,970 1 0	.....	1,089 0 0	12 0 0	1,98,522 1 9	2,86,194 14 5	0 12 6	1 2 11	.....	
Nâsik	1 0 0	9,886 1 8	4,263 15 10	6,938 1 1	26,374 11 0	.....	46 4 10	685 3 3	1,16,176 13 8	2,51,777 9 8	1 4 10	1 11 5	.....	
Poona...	956 13 11	7,378 14 7	5,181 7 4	7,129 12 5	84,052 11 3	4,700 0 0	9,876 14 11	888 1 4	3,96,642 1 4	4,57,083 12 10	2 10 6	3 0 11	.....	
Sâtâra...	.....	23,741 11 8	5,136 6 7	6,489 11 3	41,103 14 7	.....	308 15 2	627 12 0	1,24,108 6 9	2,05,867 11 1	0 12 2	1 2 5	.....	
Sholâpur	397 6 11	7,462 5 4	1,813 9 10	10,363 10 6	38,844 3 2	.....	4,733 0 0	2,529 4 3	2,58,473 3 4	3,95,359 2 0	2 1 11	2 8 4	.....	
Total ...	1,355 4 10	78,713 11 8	23,259 9 9	47,202 11 7	2,77,112 0 3	4,700 0 0	21,621 11 9	5,872 8 9	11,82,229 6 9	16,88,283 15 2	1 13 3	2 9 10	.....	
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	.....	5,852 7 5	3,026 3 6	1,567 10 1	18,431 2 7	.....	1,719 12 0	129 3 6	39,951 11 2	1,14,316 5 11	1 0 11	1 5 9	.....	
Dhârwâr	27 10 11	14,198 4 11	8,013 1 0	5,447 1 7	40,629 13 10	35 8 0	665 3 1	537 10 6	1,34,761 8 6	2,15,410 12 1	0 12 9	1 2 7	.....	
Bijâpur	.....	6,608 0 0	1,933 9 9	282 5 2	12,335 6 5	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	49,275 4 11	67,287 0 7	1 0 9	1 7 3	.....	
Kânara	19 15 0	6,634 5 1	1,500 1 0	3,538 2 6	14,773 5 7	.....	4 14 6	480 14 9	52,047 10 1	82,863 12 2	0 15 4	1 5 2	.....	
Ratnâgiri	.....	7,990 11 2	2,899 9 11	1,095 9 2	14,516 10 11	.....	.....	107 9 8	47,807 11 0	67,841 6 4	0 12 6	1 2 1	.....	
Kolâba	1,529 0 11	9,444 8 11	3,233 14 0	1,351 1 7	17,175 6 9	.....	208 0 10	1,056 3 9	49,080 1 0	64,236 8 11	0 10 6	1 0 9	.....	
Total ...	1,576 10 10	51,028 5 6	20,666 7 2	13,281 14 1	1,18,361 14 1	1,035 8 0	2,597 14 5	2,411 10 2	4,22,863 14 8	6,11,755 9 0	0 13 10	1 3 7	.....	
Sind.														
Karâchi	22 4 0	19,506 11 2	3,065 14 6	93,602 1 7	1,79,311 7 11	3,00,000 0 0	9,375 9 0	5 0 0	6,96,013 11 11	8,38,533 14 1	1 15 1	6 8 7	.....	
Hyderabad	.....	10,245 6 2	1,405 4 0	16,369 13 11	40,373 13 4	.....	364 6 6	5,611 7 0	1,56,084 1 6	2,51,536 5 3	1 8 4	2 2 8	.....	
									28,429 7 7	28,429 7 7				
Shikârpur	38 8 0	15,828 14 6	4,575 3 0	41,507 14 9	87,893 0 7	.....	6,998 1 2	537 12 0	2,66,808 1 0	5,00,417 2 4	1 8 7	2 6 4	.....	
Thar and Pârkar	.....	736 12 5	.....	235 4 3	2,351 8 3	.....	.....	.....	9,104 8 9	15,501 12 8	1 3 11	1 10 10	.....	
Upper Sind Frontier	.....	... ..	195 13 6	*1,605 4 1	10,246 9 4	.....	.....	59 0 0	36,005 4 0	51,728 8 4	2 2 9	3 0 8	738 6 4	
Total ...	60 12 0	46,367 12 3	8,942 3 0	1,53,221 6 7	3,20,176 7 5	3,00,000 0 0	16,736 0 8	6,213 3 0	11,64,015 11 2	16,57,517 10 8	1 11 1	3 12 7	738 6 4	
Grand Total ...	3,364 15 8	2,35,851 7 5	71,853 9 5	2,51,576 5 11	8,91,803 6 10	3,05,735 8 0	92,383 7 9	25,319 5 5	37,14,851 0 7	51,87,117 9 10	1 4 6	1 15 8	738 6 4	

* This includes Rs. 500 as contribution from private individual.

B 884—40 *app.*

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	2	3	4		5				
			General Establishment.		Public Safety.			(a)	(b)
Districts.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year.	Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes, including octroi (establishment, purchase of account books, pipes, money-boxes, repair to outposts, &c.).	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.).	Registration of births and deaths.	Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	85,746 1 5	3,36,827 4 20	16,021 4 6	17,819 0 1	4,997 1 8	18,535 11 9	652 2 7	344 2 3	14,645 3 6
Kaira	37,604 1 11	65,453 9 7	3,634 6 8	4,342 14 6	642 12 0	6,060 6 7	62 7 8	....	1,865 10 0
Panch Mahâls ..	7,490 8 3	17,859 8 5	1,004 13 9	732 9 6	71 4 0	1,501 6 3	45 7 1	....	356 0 0
Broach	11,073 1 10	1,08,377 0 1	6,997 14 2	4,977 6 8	2,398 14 2	12,856 4 10	....	....	....
Surat	1,20,379 12 1	2,98,839 4 11	14,454 2 2	12,887 3 2	7,644 11 9	19,653 6 10	337 6 1	120 0 0	7,792 6 0
Thâna	21,524 13 8	1,18,385 4 0	5,406 7 10	5,126 6 9	510 0 1	5,763 10 9	38 1 6	112 14 5	479 13 0
Total ..	2,83,818 7 2	9,45,741 15 10	47,519 1 1	45,885 8 8	16,264 11 8	64,370 15 0	1,135 8 11	577 0 8	25,139 0 6
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar ..	3,654 1 8	88,356 11 11	6,146 15 10	4,496 8 8	529 1 5	3,786 6 2	511 0 9	190 3 9	11,182 7 11
Khándesh	87,662 12 8	1,98,522 1 9	11,242 2 5	8,467 15 5	1,399 11 7	7,151 13 1	402 0 11	426 6 8	3,279 6 2
Násik	1,35,650 12 0	1,16,126 13 8	4,830 9 2	9,097 7 5	158 15 9	4,807 6 5	51 15 1	....	563 1 3
Poona	60,441 11 6	3,96,642 1 4	18,789 4 10	19,339 12 8	2,706 0 2	19,073 3 2	889 7 9	95 8 9	5,295 13 4
Sátára	81,759 4 4	1,24,108 6 9	9,512 3 4	7,125 9 0	1,284 7 8	2,679 4 1	104 4 8	73 11 0	538 13 11
Sholápur	1,36,885 14 8	2,58,473 3 4	9,229 11 10	18,054 0 3	1,174 5 10	8,143 2 2	92 6 3	220 7 10	7,040 12 4
Total ..	5,06,054 8 5	11,82,229 6 9	59,750 15 5	67,481 5 5	7,252 10 5	45,641 3 1	2,051 3 5	1,006 6 0	28,200 6 11
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	24,364 10 9	89,951 11 2	3,779 6 11	6,104 3 5	1,485 7 9	2,375 7 7	323 10 3	84 0 0	1,496 15 10
Dhárwár	80,709 3 7	1,34,701 8 6½	5,890 5 0	10,538 8 3	5 6 0	5,184 0 2	210 10 0	467 3 11	3,300 11 1
Bijápur	18,011 11 8	49,275 4 11	2,654 12 2	3,299 0 8	....	1,480 7 1	....	....	1,188 3 4
Kánara	30,016 2 1	52,047 10 1	2,674 12 7	3,684 12 5	90 4 5	2,459 9 3	....	....	1,371 13 3
Ratnágiri	20,033 11 4	47,807 11 0	3,407 15 4	2,071 7 4	500 6 5	2,640 5 2	4 0 0	....	....
Kolába	15,156 2 11	49,080 1 0	1,875 3 11	2,881 9 1	233 11 7	2,071 1 8	42 2 0	12 0 0	52 13 7
Total ..	1,38,891 10 4	4,22,863 14 8½	20,282 7 11	28,579 9 2	2,315 4 2	16,210 14 11	580 6 3	563 3 11	7,410 9 1
Sind.									
Karáchi	1,42,520 2 2	6,96,013 11 11	27,716 13 8	15,544 7 9	3,013 2 11	18,469 13 2	2,497 9 5	719 5 8	99,688 12 10
Hyderabad	95,452 3 9	1,56,084 1 6	8,952 12 3	5,974 5 8	105 2 0	4,348 6 1	1,738 8 8	174 7 5	2,259 3 6
Shikárpur	2,33,409 1 4	2,66,808 1 0	15,632 10 9	15,452 6 8	1,984 6 7	16,184 10 2	15,285 15 6	....	8,001 15 4
Thar and Párkar ..	6,397 3 11	9,104 8 9	420 0 0	654 1 9	....	166 14 0	375 9 9	....	....
Upper Sind Frontier	15,723 4 4	36,005 4 0	2,033 5 3	2,483 2 10	5 4 0	2,141 1 9	....	....	2,939 4 3
Total ..	4,93,501 15 6	11,64,015 11 2	54,755 9 11	40,108 8 8	5,107 15 6	36,310 13 2	19,897 11 4	893 13 1	1,12,889 3 11
Grand Total ..	14,72,266 9 5	37,14,851 0 5½	1,82,308 2 4	1,82,054 15 11	30,940 9 9	1,62,533 14 2	23,664 13 11	3,040 7 8	1,73,639 4 5

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

6

PUBLIC HEALTH.

(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)			(j)
						CONSERVANCY.			
Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.).	Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.).	Vaccination (establishment).	Water-works (establishment, repairs).	Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.).	Road-cleaning (establishment purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.).	Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry-earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments.	Remissions of cess.	Drainage works (establishment, repairs).
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,342 7 1	17,357 9 0	878 3 8	1,1992 8 1	23,595 3 3	28,106 1 4	53,601 11 10	105 5 0	....	5,030 8 7
81 5 6	2,893 6 1	341 0 0	524 0 1	2,353 14 1	6,304 0 2	5,759 4 11	....	....	140 2 3
....	44 6 6	150 0 0	1,950 5 8	349 7 1	1,871 12 1	470 6 9	0 1 0	....	....
660 0 9	3,090 8 9	264 0 0	337 1 5	7,403 15 7	9,796 5 3	2,775 9 11	.....	....	....
3,380 3 7	7,967 13 8	996 0 0	39 5 4	15,718 15 0	20,284 1 9	32,337 14 10	16 0 0	....	....
341 8 2	2,700 0 0	620 0 8	16,752 14 0	923 9 2	14,264 2 11	6,390 4 4	....	....	....
6,805 0 1	34,062 12 0	3,249 4 4	31,596 2 7	50,345 0 2	80,626 7 6	1,01,335 4 7	121 6 0	....	5,170 10 10
308 13 11	1,440 5 7	315 10 6	2,565 12 11	175 11 5	6,589 14 0	12,917 0 10	175 6 3	24 8 0	1,149 14 2
792 4 4	9,065 7 6	335 5 0	3,388 5 8	269 6 0	11,371 15 4	12,650 1 11	10 8 0	130 12 0	2,130 5 5
256 18 3	3,087 4 6	403 7 8	1,088 12 6	163 6 2	9,418 10 8	17,494 15 9	1,086 9 0	21 5 0	1,999 12 8
1,008 9 6	11,313 0 2	1,162 1 9	21,017 10 7	2,260 11 3	15,573 1 5	63,512 12 1	....	2,621 3 1	17,100 1 6
5,713 7 3	5,229 9 3	354 8 8	10,300 10 2	....	4,622 4 9	8,610 12 9	9 8 6	....	416 12 6
1,511 3 30	10,487 0 6	945 10 9	33,354 9 4	1,028 14 7	9,898 10 0	30,701 1 4	....	....	4,347 14 11
9,592 3 6	40,622 11 6	3,516 12 4	72,315 13 2	3,892 1 5	57,474 8 11	1,45,886 12 8	1,281 15 9	2,798 6 1	27,104 13 2
274 9 10	2,370 0 0	473 3 0	1,650 13 10	205 9 4	9,372 8 2	13,672 8 6	33 0 0	....	....
526 9 7	12,276 9 9	796 0 0	6,124 5 11	231 9 7	16,288 7 5½	6,387 13 0	....	....	901 11 6
344 7 8	1,684 14 8	103 0 0	1,613 15 8	248 10 1	6,390 2 8	1,252 4 0	1 0 0	....	361 15 0
96 9 6	2,929 9 6	116 1 2	316 7 5	288 4 4	2,767 14 5	4,029 3 2	....	....	744 1 3
542 3 6	3,423 4 3	107 8 0	5,834 12 2	1,019 11 2	3,327 3 9	611 15 7	....	....	....
58 11 6	1,834 2 10	215 6 6	2,525 1 0	142 11 10	4,891 10 1	3,232 9 8	....	7 8 0	....
1,843 3 7	24,518 9 0	1,816 2 8	18,065 8 0	2,196 8 4	43,037 14 6½	29,186 5 11	34 0 0	7 8 0	2,007 11 9
3,689 14 5	10,526 15 8	2,832 4 2	5,461 0 9	12,088 8 3	8,252 15 7	64,242 4 6	....	....	15 2 0
1,152 5 0	9,248 8 10	335 1 2	43,156 4 3	5,685 9 3	14,163 12 3	6,104 2 6	....	....	5,386 3 2
5,089 2 10	4,664 11 6	1,333 12 3	1,763 13 3	8,796 14 0	22,234 14 4	15,653 13 8	....	11 9 6	1,795 9 3
57 8 8	319 11 0	....	24 10 8	....	192 0 0	1,145 4 9	....	....	....
655 15 4	2,184 8 9	120 0 0	355 3 1	424 5 2	3,317 12 5	2,823 1 0	....	....	217 6 1
10,644 14 3	26,944 7 9	4,621 1 7	50,978 0 0	26,945 4 8	48,161 6 7	89,968 10 5	....	11 9 6	7,414 4 6
28,885 14 5	1,26,148 8 3	13,203 4 11	1,72,955 7 9	83,378 14 7	2,29,300 5 6½	3,66,377 1 7	1,427 5 9	2,817 7 7	41,757 8 3

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(2).—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities*

1	6		7	8					
	Public Health—*continued.*		Public Instruction.	Public Convenience.					
	(*k*)			Public Works.					
Districts.	Other Measures.								
	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies).	Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	Contributions to schools.	Establishment.	Construction and maintenance of roads.	Other (new) works.	Other repairs.	Survey of land.	Other charges (printing rewards, &c.).
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Northern Division.									
Ahmedabad	166 7 3	1,834 4 6	32,173 2 7	2,289 0 7	28,947 7 6	1,341 9 9	2,953 15 11	1,344 10 4	1,051 4 6
Kaira	79 0 0	1,689 10 1	15,139 1 6	178 8 0	11,350 4 9	688 15 7	674 9 9	16 15 3	952 12 3
Panch Mahâls ..	132 0 0	46 0 0	6,372 13 6	72 0 0	5,636 5 7	115 0 0	231 9 9	....	173 0 0
Broach	207 10 5	658 5 6	16,875 15 3	574 3 1	16,333 13 3	688 12 0	1,477 0 3	552 0 0	1,582 5 6
Surat	3,040 0 3	3,340 8 2	18,275 6 11	893 0 10	20,235 11 4	1,115 6 7	2,084 5 5	780 0 0	6,325 4 1
Thána	115 13 10	327 9 6	24,563 0 5	....	16,411 3 5	....	83 1 3	9 13 6	952 8 5
Total ..	3,740 15 9	7,896 5 9	1,13,399 8 2	4,006 12 6	99,414 13 10	3,949 11 11	8,404 10 4	2,703 7 1	11,037 2 9
Central Division.									
Ahmednagar	1,072 8 10	810 3 4	13,555 5 2	....	5,019 0 10	964 2 8	1,338 10 5	6 9 0	1,108 1 4
Khándesh	2,231 9 9	835 2 7	45,499 6 1	45 4 8	6,024 10 2	8,590 2 6	4,112 5 3	356 13 6	1,197 13 9
Násik	....	555 7 1	21,994 1 11	84 0 0	6,576 14 3	1,290 0 0	650 15 8	....	2,191 15 4
Poona	1,823 8 10	763 11 7	28,603 3 10	3,440 1 0	27,851 13 4	3,434 3 10	2,460 3 2	8 0 0	713 7 10
Sátára	73 13 6	3,163 3 3	21,853 11 11	576 0 0	19,321 1 11	11,978 2 10	586 7 4	107 2 9	2,901 2 1
Sholápur	450 3 9	2,142 8 1	22,227 8 1	1,499 8 0	11,607 10 4	10,804 13 0	7,424 8 4	1,876 10 0	18,796 11 5
Total ..	5,651 12 8	8,570 3 11	1,53,733 5 0	5,644 13 8	76,401 2 10	37,061 8 10	16,573 2 2	2,355 3 2	20,969 3 9
Southern Division.									
Belgaum	217 4 4	189 10 6	17,045 12 9	1,011 11 0	12,010 2 7	7,027 8 2	818 3 6	....	605 6 3
Dhárwár	707 6 1	187 3 10	29,545 9 5	1,533 8 4	10,658 9 1	3,929 10 0	1,574 6 6	994 6 6	691 1 2
Bijápur	....	35 13 6	15,802 6 2	....	4,326 7 4	332 5 11	289 7 11	50 12 3	1,273 7 10
Kánara	6 0 0	849 11 8	14,636 2 4	29 4 2	3,132 4 7	1,744 2 10	563 7 2	12 8 0	457 7 0
Ratnágiri	144 5 7	22 0 0	11,567 10 8	157 5 10	2,214 14 1	2,976 1 6	400 12 9	....	553 8 2
Kolába	117 2 1	0 4 6	15,019 14 4	....	5,245 9 1	117 3 3	7 8 0	1 1 0	426 9 4
Total ..	1,192 2 1	1,284 12 0	1,03,667 7 8	2,731 13 4	37,587 14 9	16,126 15 8	3,654 7 10	1,058 11 9	4,007 7 9
Sind.									
Karáchi	309 8 7	21,904 15 4	83,993 9 10	3,921 9 10	80,904 15 7	19,322 1 8	1,720 11 9	1695 2 11	8,635 13 7
Hyderabad	729 1 4	2,524 8 6	35,599 6 3	527 13 2	10,504 2 7	6,783 11 10	2,012 6 4	1,513 3 6	521 0 7
Shikárpur	685 5 0	1,990 6 6	65,778 9 8	4,150 7 0	17,225 2 10	1,523 4 2	4,794 9 5	....	9,140 6 3
Thar and Párkar ..	....	1,305 8 6	2,390 7 0	....	....	400 0 0	270 10 2	....	104 11 4
Upper Sind Frontier.	....	1,912 3 11	3,739 8 0	....	6,246 4 8	....	1,407 15 6	....	510 6 10
Total ..	1,723 14 11	29,646 10 9	1,91,501 8 9	8,599 14 0	1,23,880 0 8	28,029 1 8	10,206 3 2	3,208 6 5	18,912 6 7
Grand Total ..	12,308 13 5	47,398 0 5	5,62,301 13 7	20,983 5 6	3,37,284 9 1	85,167 6 1	38,838 9 6	9,325 12 5	60,926 4 10

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

9	10						11	12	13		
	Debt.								Balance at close of year.		
Contribution to local or provincial funds.	Loans, instalments paid during the year.	Interest. On account of last year.	Interest. On account of current year.	Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.).	Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.).		Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual Municipal Balance.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,368 0 0	17,000 0 0	....	5,635 6 8	11,913 7 4	9,346 11 3		14,606 6 2	3,48,995 2 6	31,822 6 4	41,755 13 5	73,578 3 9
332 0 0	....	....	....	740 8 9	159 12 11		5,059 8 3	72,067 5 7	452 10 9	30,537 11 2	30,990 5 11
....	....	....	....	11 15 8	....		973 11 3	22,312 7 5	....	3,037 9 3	3,037 9 3
....	6,950 0 0	675 5 3	544 11 1	5,894 9 3	....		4,273 11 5	1,09,335 7 9	2,733 5 0	7,381 5 2	10,114 10 2
2,819 1 6	9,643 13 7	....	3,845 14 7	35,311 15 8	10 10 0		3,920 12 8	2,56,171 9 9	15,608 9 4	1,47,438 13 11	1,63,047 7 3
....	2,000 0 0	....	262 8 0	2,013 12 0	3,186 13 11		3,742 15 7	1,13,999 1 5	4,282 10 8	22,528 5 7	26,811 0 3
5,519 1 6	35,593 13 7	675 5 3	10,268 8 4	55,885 4 8	12,704 0 1		32,577 1 4	9,21,981 2 5	54,899 10 1	2,52,679 10 6	3,07,579 4 7
91 12 11	458 1 10	....	....	4,366 3 6	1,552 1 7		3,281 13 3	86,190 9 6	32 5 5	5,787 14 3	5,820 3 8
300 0 0	5,995 1 11	....	1,513 1 1	79 5 2	12 0 0		23,487 11 9	1,72,809 7 6	1,933 11 1	1,11,441 11 10	1,13,375 6 11
15 9 4	....	....	....	47 4 1	411 0 0		2,277 11 8	91,525 7 7	92,656 1 9	37,596 0 4	1,60,252 2 1
....	6,503 2 8	....	938 5 9	44,289 15 2	880 1 9		16,929 0 2	3,40,997 14 11	12,008 6 4	1,04,077 7 7	1,16,085 13 11
5 0 0	8,420 0 0	....	14,743 6 10	136 1 5	550 8 7		1,870 11 6	1,43,162 9 5	650 2 6	62,054 15 2	62,705 1 8
....	10,000 0 0	....	7,595 0 0	2,387 2 6	2,775 0 0		802 3 7	2,36,919 6 3	48,970 0 0	1,09,469 11 9	1,58,439 11 9
412 6 8	31,376 6 5	....	24,789 13 8	51,305 15 10	6,180 11 11		48,649 3 11	10,71,605 7 2	1,56,250 11 1	4,60,427 12 11	6,16,678 8 0
....	....	....	....	180 0 0	136 7 6		6,144 13 5	89,149 2 5	2,775 4 0	22,391 15 6	25,167 3 6
....	2,864 1 9	....	1,137 7 7	293 9 0	2,816 3 4		2,632 2 8	1,28,695 4 5½	24,128 3 11	62,587 3 9	86,715 7 8
....	380 12 6	....	....	....	....		1,234 5 9	44,353 12 2	8,372 0 10	14,561 3 7	22,933 4 5
300 0 0	....	....	....	....	311 3 0		1,347 10 6	45,009 3 11	89 10 6	37,564 13 9	37,654 8 3
....	2,600 0 0	2,208 6 7	3,400 2 0	....	...		2,001 9 11	51,737 9 9	38 6 10	16,065 5 9	16,103 12 7
....	2,888 15 7	75 0 0	603 2 9	188 11 3	1,562 2 1		917 9 3	47,247 3 9	321 10 0	16,667 6 2	16,989 0 2
300 0 0	8,733 13 10	2,283 6 7	5,140 12 4	662 4 3	4,825 15 11		14,278 3 6	4,06,192 4 5½	35,725 4 1	1,69,838 0 6	2,05,563 4 7
....	4,000 0 0	....	16,294 13 9	8,241 0 0	....		24,818 2 5	5,54,471 12 0	8,047 8 0	2,76,014 10 1	2,84,062 2 1
1,200 0 0	16,241 12 4	....	....	778 6 5	1,782 5 5		12,845 15 11	2,02,348 10 2	2,603 10 8	46,584 0 5	49,187 11 1
200 0 0	....	....	....	5,978 5 7	167 8 0		2,225 11 4	2,47,755 1 4	3,091 11 0	2,49,370 6 0	2,52,462 1 0
....	....	....	....	....	....		77 5 9	8,121 7 4	....	7,380 5 4	7,380 5 4
....	....	....	....	....	62 0 0		10,397 8 1	43,976 4 11	....	7,752 3 5	7,752 3 5
1,400 0 0	20,241 12 4	....	16,294 13 9	14,997 12 0	2,011 13 5		50,364 11 6	10,56,673 3 9	13,742 13 8	5,87,101 9 3	6,00,844 6 11
7,631 7 9	95,945 14 2	2,958 11 10	56,494 0 1	1,22,851 4 9	25,722 9 4		1,45,869 4 3	34,56,452 1 9½	2,60,618 6 11	14,70,047 1 2	17,30,665 8 1

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	2	3					4					
		Grain.					Sugar.					
Name of Municipality.	Population by Census of 1881.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
		Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad ...	183,124	1,485,834 30 0	26,082 19 40	1,459,802 10 40	31,648 10 5	8 14 9	38,317 35 30	181 23 20	38,136 7 10	22,507 2 3	0 8 26	32,488 13 25
Kaira	62,097	286,771 34 40	2,497 13 27	284,274 21 13	6,096 4 2	4 20 40	14,373 27 50	5,972 5 44	8,401 22 6	2,275 1 10	0 6 7	3,085 34 40
Panch Mahâls ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Broach	58,205	910,554 12 67	27,021 13 27	883,529 39 40	9,331 11 11	16 6 20	24,268 32 73	654 0 0	23,614 32 73	8,399 6 10	0 16 16	8,493 33 1
Surat	134,543	898,728 0 0	144,260 0 0	754,468 0 0	17,209 3 4	6 18 71	36,555 18 48	821 14 6	35,734 4 42	36,122 15 6	0 10 49	20,160 11 50
Thâna	68,397	50,672 23 51	.....	50,672 23 51	820 1 1	4 35 56	1,574 5 0	4 36 0	1,569 9 0	420 5 10	0 6 5	690 18 40
Total ...	507,356	3,632,611 20 78	199,864 6 14	3,432,747 14 64	65,105 14 11	8 4 49	115,089 39 41	7,634 3 70	107,455 35 51	69,725 0 3	0 8 37	69,918 30 76
Central Division.												
Ahmednagar ...	41,699	568,899 24 0	225 4 0	568,674 20 0	14,404 11 6	13 25 40	6,822 0 0	.....	6,822 0 0	799 8 0	0 6 44	4,036 20 0
Khándesh	74,553	657,290 12 0	175,180 0 0	482,110 12 0	11,341 8 0	6 18 53	18,487 20 0	3,685 10 0	14,802 10 0	2,456 6 8	0 7 75	2,015 20 0
Násik	49,621	204,805 24 0	2,792 0 0	202,013 24 0	9,380 7 6	...	11,920 0 0	2,076 0 0	9,844 0 0	1,839 1 6	...	3,485 13
Poona	126,607	1,221,164 22 23	134,453 0 0	1,086,711 22 23	40,780 7 11	8 23 1	44,412 2 3	11,637 0 0	32,775 2 3	6,161 0 9	0 10 28	17,354 30 28
Sátára	100,014	399,722 23 0	132 0 0	399,590 23 0	16,135 8 3	3 39 65	6,048 20 0	.....	6,048 20 0	575 5 3	0 2 33	4,198 19 0
Sholápur	86,840	1,176,725 3 0	.....	1,176,725 3 0	25,500 1 2	13 20 42	10,063 0 0	147 0 0	9,916 0 0	2,080 8 0	0 4 47	5,176 6 0
Total ...	478,834	4,228,607 28 23	312,782 4 0	3,915,825 24 23	1,24,682 12 4	8 7 9	97,753 2 3	17,545 10 0	80,207 32 3	13,911 14 2	0 6 55	36,266 26 28
Southern Division.												
Belgaum	61,518	372,355 0 0	11,350 0 0	361,005 0 0	12,880 9 6	5 34 8	206,345 0 0	71,604 0 0	134,741 0 0	6,779 10 6	2 7 48	1,329 0 0
Dhárwár	102,326	639,703 0 0	94,519 0 0	545,184 0 0	11,815 8 5	4 22 48	67,065 0 0	8,483 0 0	58,582 0 0	2,978 7 11	0 15 78	7,774 0 0
Bijápur	33,848	681,391 0 0	.....	681,391 0 0	18,493 10 6	20 17 4	12,253 0 0	.....	12,253 0 0	672 2 9	0-14 38	1,531 0 0
Kánara	39,757	248,686 0 0	7,368 0 0	241,318 0 0	6,915 7 9	6 4 6	11,595 0 0	198 0 0	11,397 0 0	1,077 15 6	0 11 44	1,001 0 0
Ratnágiri	28,360	151,725 0 0	26,815 0 0	124,910 0 0	1,416 14 2	4 15 44	16,742 0 0	10,067 0 0	6,675 0 0	598 13 6	0 9 30	8,812 0
Kolába	46,656	293,007 0 0	.....	293,007 0 0	3,277 5 2	6 11 16	7,432 0 0	124 0 0	7,308 0 0	619 6 2	0 6 21	2,682 0
Total ...	312,565	2,386,867 0 0	140,052 0 0	2,246,815 0 0	54,749 7 6	7 7 42	321,432 0 0	90,476 0 0	230,956 0 0	12,726 8 4	0 29 44	23,129 0 0
Sind.												
Karáchi	106,569	2,256,727 26 56	1,629,947 15 9	626,780 11 47	49,915 14 5	5 35 21	366,132 3 47	350,337 32 5	15,794 11 42	4,092 10 3	0 5 74	24,435 20 67½
Hyderabad ...	72,084	726,665 38 60	187,897 22 20	538,768 16 40	38,862 5 5	7 18 77	22,638 31 20	2,963 4 20	19,675 27 0	5,427 9 5	0 10 73	15,591 1 65
Shikárpur... ...	111,381	1,182,740 6 60	534,329 22 0	648,410 24 60	38,065 13 8	5 32 69	101,411 33 60	35,899 21 50	65,512 12 10	22,929 9 2	0 23 42	47,181 2 0
Thar and Párkar...	5,422	41,388 1 0	7,853 14 0	33,534 27 0	2,428 1 7	6 7 32	2,625 12 60	429 14 0	1,595 38 60	597 14 5	0 11 62	1,732 22 5
Upper Sind Frontier	11,846	354,603 37 10	173,454 28 0	181,149 9 10	11,322 10 6	15 11 54	3,918 34 50	21 27 40	3,897 7 10	1,950 4 11	0 13 13	3,203 39 0
Total ...	307,302	4,562,125 30 26	2,533,482 21 29	2,028,643 8 77	1,40,594 13 7	6 24 5	496,126 35 77	389,651 19 35	106,475 16 42	34,998 0 2	0 13 69	92,144 5 57½
Grand Total ...	1,606,057	14,810,211 39 47	3,186,180 31 43	11,624,031 8 4	3,85,083 0 4	7 9 40	1,030,401 37 41	505,306 53 25	525,095 4 16	1,31,361 6 11	0 13 6	221,458 [illegible]

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88.

5				6					7			
Ghee.				Class I.					Class II.			
Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.
Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6 17 20	32,481 36 5	43,140 4 8	0 7 30	1,764,617 29 15	26,630 22 0	1,737,987 7 15	1,15,718 10 5	9 12 50	.....	...	.....	.....
312 19 47	7,773 14 73	4,765 10 5	0 4 75	419,993 36 45 cocoanuts number 257,475.	14,650 38 38 cocoanuts number 61,610.	405,342 38 7 cocoanuts number 195,865.	19,789 15 4	6 17 30 cocoanuts number 7.	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
23 31 26	8,460 1 55	14,743 3 3	0 5 64	1,141,284 23 54	36,915 4 53	1,104,369 19 1	45,101 0 8	18 37 62	.....	...	.....	.....
263 8 70	19,897 2 60	42,724 7 7	0 6 45	1,215,787 21 78	156,133 7 23	1,059,654 14 55	99,753 11 9	7 35 3	3,50,810 0 0	...	3,50,810 0 0	2,292 15 0
3 20 0	686 38 40	368 0 3	0 2 52	136,778 13 9	20 26 0	136,757 27 9	3,805 4 1	2 39 41	.....	...	.....	.....
619 17 3	69,299 13 73	1,05,741 15 2	0 6 37	4,678,462 4 41 cocoanuts number 257,475.	234,350 18 34 cocoanuts number 61,610.	4,444,111 26 7 cocoanuts number 195,865.	2,84,168 10 3	9 6 58 cocoanuts number 7.	3,50,810 0 0	...	3,50,810 0 0	2,292 15 0
.....	4,036 20 0	539 10 6	0 3 69	675,664 5 0	465 4 0	675,199 1 0	20,758 14 6	16 7 55	.....	...	.....	.....
63 30 0	1,951 30 0	413 6 10	0 1 3	824,509 18 0	214,087 20 0	610,421 38 0	22,955 13 0	8 7 40	29,169 0 0	...	29,169 0 0	853 0 0
224 0 0	3,261 11 0	1,086 8 6	0 2 50	270,609 25 0	1,147 0 0	269,462 25 0	23,066 9 0	5 17 17	.....	...	.....	.....
2,478 0 0	14,876 30 28	3,964 1 7	0 4 56	2,556,631 6 5	303,116 0 0	2,253,515 6 5	84,901 1 9	17 32 0	4,025 0 0	....	4,025 0 0	111 8 4
.....	4,198 19 0	946 13 1	0 1 54	727,327 28 0	168 0 0	727,159 28 0	32,913 12 5	7 10 65	15,351 0 0	...	15,351 0 0	622 6 6
69 20 0	5,106 26 0	2,531 3 3	0 1 14	1,287,616 1 0	12,120 30 0	1,275,495 11 0	46,917 13 8	14 30 73	50,274 0 0	...	50,274 0 0	1,578 0 0
2,835 10 0	33,431 16 28	9,481 11 9	0 2 63	6,842,358 3 5	531,104 14 0	5,811,253 29 5	2,31,514 0 4	12 5 36	98,819 0 0	...	98,819 0 0	3,164 14 10
108 0 0	1,221 0 0	59 13 0	0 0 63	719,495 0 0	86,151 0 0	633,344 0 0	23,727 3 6	10 11 0	84,168 0 0	...	84,168 0 0	1,753 6 0
41 0 0	7,733 0 0	918 6 4	0 2 42	1,096,635 0 0	137,405 0 0	959,230 0 0	21,964 5 9	7 33 70	56,986 0 0	22,850	34,136 0 0	966 3 0
.....	1,531 0 0	273 10 0	0 1 64	850,571 0 0	.....	850,571 0 0	24,283 15 8	25 5 13	.....	...	.....	.....
.....	1,001 0 0	298 15 5	0 1 1	351,672 0 0	13,855 0 0	337,817 0 0	14,047 3 6	8 22 28	17,207 0 0	17	17,190 0 0	281 7 0
7,162 0 0	1,650 0 0	191 5 7	0 2 25	587,472 0 0	76,614 0 0	510,858 0 0	7,593 12 9	17 38 0	.....	...	.....	.....
40 0 0	2,642 0 0	459 6 6	0 2 21	633,265 0 0	1,811 0 0	631,454 0 0	9,781 9 9	13 21 29	.....	...	.....	.....
7,351 0 0	15,778 0 0	2,201 8 10	0 2 1	4,239,110 0 0	315,836 0 0	3,923,274 0 0	1,01,398 2 11	12 22 5	1,58,361 0 0	22,867	135,494 0 0	3,001 0 0
6,585 33 45	17,849 27 22½	20,023 14 10	0 6 56	3,071,205 25 21	2,080,742 28 58	990,462 36 43	1,04,586 6 1	9 11 61	7,627 0 0	...	7,627 0 0	159 8 6
358 28 20	15,232 13 45	18,012 4 3	0 8 36	797,078 31 38	199,938 2 45	597,140 28 73	69,575 11 11	8 11 29	.....	...	.....	.....
22,795 3 70	24,385 38 10	22,580 5 11	0 8 61	1,788,752 38 20	781,851 30 70	1,006,901 7 30	1,10,829 1 5	9 1 48	.....	...	.....	.....
274 33 30	1,457 28 55	709 8 9	0 10 60	47,691 36 35	8,776 8 30	38,915 28 5	4,311 9 3	7 7 8	.....	...	.....	.....
152 31 10	3,051 7 70	3,064 15 1	0 10 24	512,034 21 75	175,239 22 60	336,794 39 15	19,735 3 7	28 17 20	57,900 0 0	...	57,900 0 0	252 0 0
30,167 10 15	61,976 35 42½	64,391 0 10	0 8 5	6,216,763 33 29	3,246,548 13 23	2,970,215 20 6	309,038 0 3	9 26 49	65,527 0 0	...	65,527 0 0	411 8 6
40,972 37 18	180,435 25 62½	1,81,816 4 7	0 4 39	21,476,694 0 75 cocoanuts number 257,475.	4,327,839 5 57 cocoanuts number 61,610.	17,148,854 35 18 cocoanuts number 195,865.	926,118 13 9	10 27 8	6,73,517 0 0	22,867	650,650 0 0	8,870 6 4

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several

1	7	8					9				
	Class II.—*contd.*	Class III.					Class IV.				
Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	...	47,069 16 40	19 0 0	47,050 16 40	3,983 13 0	0 11 37	2,23,005 4 5	272 7 4	2,22,732 13 1	4,925 3 9	1 3 6
Kaira	...	551,958 26 4	277 20 0	551,681 6 4	3,946 8 7	8 30 23	3,06,854 11 7	180 0 0	3,06,674 11 7	3,083 15 8	5 8 10
Panch Mahâls	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Broach	...	501,864 10 50	7,895 0 0	493,969 10 50	4,376 6 6	8 18 76	2,91,453 9 11	7,469 8 0	2,83,984 1 11	5,395 14 7	4 13 11
Surat	3 4 5	650,499 0 0	.....	650,499 0 0	7,841 1 0	6 2 66	2,88,447 12 0	14,979 0 0	2,73,468 12 0	6,644 12 10	2 4 1
Thána	...	34,617 11 0	60 36 0	34,556 15 0	736 3 0	1 15 57	13,597 2 0	1,068 12 0	12,528 6 0	407 7 0	0 5 2
Total ...	3 4 5	1,786,098 24 14	8,252 16 0	1,777,756 8 14	20,884 0 1	4 10 29	11,23,358 7 11	23,969 11 4	10,99,388 12 7	20,457 5 10	2 6 6
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	...	78,161 26 0	...	78,161 26 0	2,123 0 0	1 34 78	61,057 0 0	113 0 0	60,944 0 0	1,436 7 0	1 7 4
Khándesh	0 6 3	301,427 0 0	2,622 20 0	298,804 20 0	3,676 10 9	4 0 25	3,19,114 9 0	6,715 0 0	3,12,399 9 0	5,324 10 9	4 3 1
Násik	...	131,209 8 0	110 20 0	131,098 28 0	2,027 11 9	2 25 48	86,001 16 0	50 0 0	85,952 0 0	1,475 8 0	1 11 8
Poona	0 0 6	798,356 9 4	106,999 0 0	691,357 9 4	17,309 9 1	5 18 0	7,54,961 3 0	1,62,805 0 0	5,92,156 3 0	17,567 11 2	4 10 0
Sátára	0 2 5	234,258 32 0	...	234,258 32 0	3,938 1 5	2 13 55	78,520 5 0	39 0 0	78,481 5 0	2,425 8 5	0 12 6
Sholápur	0 9 4	222,724 21 0	277 0 0	222,447 21 0	9,284 14 10	2 23 4	3,70,265 12 0	28,128 0 0	3,42,137 12 0	5,835 15 8	3 15 4
Total ...	0 3 3	1,766,137 19 4	110,009 0 0	1,656,128 16 4	39,259 15 10	3 18 27	16,09,920 13 0	1,97,850 0 0	14,72,070 13 0	34,065 13 0	3 1 2
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	1 5 10	342,082 0 0	34,876 0 0	307,206 0 0	5,864 15 11	4 39 60	1,37,411 0 0	13,835 0 0	1,23,576 0 0	3,263 1 9	1 15 0
Dhárwár	0 4 42	430,382 0 0	10,569 0 0	419,813 0 0	8,302 7 1	2 36 20	1,50,826 0 0	59,238 0 0	91,588 0 0	4,763 7 7	0 11 10
Bijápur	...	31,646 0 0	.....	31,646 0 0	1,333 4 0	0 37 32	42,494 0 0	.....	42,494 0 0	781 14 2	1 4 1
Kánara	0 4 6	131,716 0 0	6,746 0 0	124,970 0 0	1,981 10 10	3 6 52	26,587 0 0	.....	26,587 0 0	726 3 5	0 10 9
Ratnágiri	..	41,710 0 0	2,125 0 0	39,585 0 0	477 0 4	1 15 50	21,287 0 0	13,955 0 0	7,332 0 0	294 13 9	0 4 1
Kolába	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	35,775 0 0	273 0 0	35,502 0 0	385 13 0	0 12 2
Total ...	0 6 11	977,536 0 0	54,316 0 0	923,220 0 0	17,959 6 2	2 38 11	4,14,380 0 0	87,301 0 0	3,27,079 0 0	10,215 5 8	0 11 7
Sind.											
Karáchi	0 1 1	751,223 31 25	220,801 36 0	530,331 35 25	18,304 0 11	4 39 4	6,20,248 0 2	1,20,355 3 0	4,99,892 13 2	12,608 9 11	4 11 2
Hyderabad	...	6,147 24 38	1,088 35 48	5,058 28 70	1,131 3 0	0 2 65	86,007 13 11	170 14 11	85,836 15 0	1,471 3 11	1 3 1
Shikárpur	...	261,166 30 0	35,771 13 0	225,395 17 0	6,775 11 2	2 0 76	4,03,164 10 4	79,375 10 6	3,23,788 15 10	2,122 8 8	2 14 6
Thar and Párkar ...	...	585 4 55	132 25 20	452 19 35	225 14 10	0 3 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4 14 2	191 29 40	.....	191 29 40	71 14 4	0 0 52	2,228 13 0	88 8 0	2,140 5 0	159 11 2	0 2 11
Total ...	0 3 5	1,019,314 39 78	257,884 29 68	761,430 10 10	26,508 12 3	2 19 9	11,11,649 5 5	1,99,990 4 5	9,11,659 1 0	16,362 1 8	2 15 6
Grand Total ...	0 6 6	5,548,907 0 16	430,462 5 68	5,118,534 34 28	104,612 2 4	3 7 38	43,19,308 10 4	5,09,110 15 9	38,10,197 10 7	81,100 10 2	2 5 11

(IV.)—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*continued.*

Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—continued.

10					11					12
Class V.					Class VI.					Class VII.
Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. t.	Rs. a. p.
97,279 12 0	123 2 0	97,156 10 0	1,934 13 2	2 1 3	13,321 38 40	117 0	13,204 38 40	5,600 13 8	0 2 71	23,30,240 4 0
29,707 6 2	.....	29,707 6 2	490 10 7	1 7 3	3,224 19 0	144 3 27	3,080 15 53	479 12 11	0 2 71	5,68,742 8 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
31,110 0 0	1,058 0 0	30,052 0 0	421 4 7	0 9 10	19,224 31 74	1,702 30 0	17,522 1 74	1,388 6 6	0 12 2	5,58,010 5 0
96,719 4 0	743 12 0	95,975 8 0	2,365 14 11	0 13 2	8,666 22 79	1,586 7 46	7,080 15 33	2,049 9 8	0 2 27	9,24,574 6 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	23,902 32 12	14,723 21 60	9,179 10 32	1,773 12 2	0 5 29	33,565 0 0
2,54,816 6 2	1,924 14 0	2,52,891 8 2	5,212 11 3	1 1 5	68,340 24 45	18,273 22 53	50,067 1 72	11,22 6 11	0 4 18	44,15,132 8 0
21,574 0 0	80 0 0	21,494 0 0	869 14 6	0 8 3	12,440 0 0	.....	12,440 0 0	378 7 0	0 11 74	2,73,129 0 0
3,98,904 8 0	1,56,221 0 0	2,42,683 8 0	5,979 3 4	3 4 1	4,355 20 0	231 30 0	4,123 30 0	523 8 6	0 2 17	7,84,552 8 0
17,060 8 0	.....	17,060 8 0	317 14 0	0 5 6	3,402 20 0	.....	3,402 20 0	592 14 0	0 2 59	5,21,556 0 0
4,06,735 4 0	1,03,087 0 0	3,03,648 4 0	4,001 0 9	2 6 6	31,339 12 16	13,469 0 0	17,870 12 16	4,795 13 2	0 5 51	17,63,247 13 0
82,655 13 2	899 9 1	81,756 4 1	1,157 9 11	0 13 0	8,868 38 0	.....	8,868 38 0	820 6 11	0 3 43	8,98,870 14 0
3,06,044 6 8	19,467 0 0	2,86,577 6 8	5,180 10 7	3 5 1	6,762 0 0	.....	6,762 0 0	927 0 9	0 3 10	12,10,426 14 0
12,32,974 7 10	2,79,754 9 1	9,53,219 14 9	17,006 5 1	1 15 10	67,168 10 16	13,700 30 0	53,467 20 16	8,038 2 4	0 4 37	54,51,783 1 0
1,08,588 0 0	16,672 0 0	91,916 0 0	823 7 6	1 7 10	16,319 0 0	4,896 0 0	11,423 0 0	972 3 6	0 7 34	12,66,778 0 0
2,74,574 0 0	83,963 0 0	1,90,611 0 0	4,593 2 1	2 9	6,320 0 0	5,112 0 0	1,208 0 0	2,710 11 2½	0 0 19	6,86,101 0 0
74,524 0 0	430 0 0	74,094 0 0	664 5 1	2 3 0	5,612 0 0	.....	5,612 0 0	381 3 6	0 6 50	5,52,266 0 0
2,34,366 0 0	6,891 0 0	2,27,475 0 0	2,828 4 5	5 12 2	4,496 0 0	615 0 0	3,881 0 0	936 3 11	0 3 74	4,30,557 0 0
3,36,085 0 0	8,765 0 0	3,27,320 0 0	1,561 6 7	11 8 0	30,202 0 0	6,532 0 0	23,670 0 0	837 0 11	0 33 21	18,78,522 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	13,615 0 0	1,032 0 0	12,583 0 0	815 15 6	0 10 63	2,06,491 0 0
10,28,137 0 0	1,16,721 0 0	9,11,416 0 0	10,470 9 8	2 14 7	76,564 0 0	18,187 0 0	58,377 0 0	6,653 6 6½	0 7 37	50,20,715 0 0
8,42,255 7 7	7,46,442 0 0	95,813 7 7	1,828 7 1	0 14 5	18,529 27 15	1,691 35 20	16,837 31 75	14,201 6 0	0 0 25	3,84,599 7 10
3,33,082 9 11	1,40,803 12 4	1,97,278 13 7	2,880 9 4	2 11 9	12,845 35 0	3,155 36 60	9,689 38 20	4,931 8 7	0 5 30	19,39,430 3 6
4,43,608 6 0	1,09,557 12 0	3,34,050 10 0	6,596 5 7	3 0 0	28,810 4 10	18,207 2 60	10,603 1 30	6,817 6 0	0 3 65	43,29,600 5 2
45,458 2 7	30,589 6 3	14,868 12 4	249 7 5	2 11 11	1,624 13 30	306 22 0	1,317 31 30	750 0 7	0 9 58	85,015 3 0
62 14 6	.....	62 14 6	0 15 2	0 0 1	3,229 34 45	739 4 0	2,490 30 45	991 2 10	0 8 33	2,28,116 15 6
16,69,467 8 7	10,27,392 14 7	6,42,074 10 0	11,555 12 6	2 1 5	65,039 34 20	24,100 20 60	40,939 13 40	27,691 8 0	0 5 26	69,86,762 3 0
41,85,395 6 7	14,25,793 5 8	27,59,602 0 11	44,245 6 7	1 11 5	277,112 29 1	74,261 33 33	202,850 35 48	53,675 7 9	0 5 2	2,18,74,392 12

B.—REVENUE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL. (IV).—MUNICIPAL REVENUES—*concluded.*

(3).—Statement showing the Quantity or Value of the Principal Articles imported into, and taxed by, the several Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

1	12				13					14	
	Class VII.—*continued.*				Class VIII.					Incidence of Taxation per Head.	
Name of Municipality.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Gross imports.	Quantity or value on which refunds were given.	Net imports.	Net amount of tax collected.	Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population.	Class I.	Total Octroi.
Northern Division.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	3,44,088 10 0	19,86,201 10 0	28,538 14 11	10 13 6	2,96,270 11 5	293 0 0	2,95,977 11 5	4,152 9 4	1 9 10	0 10 1	0 14 5
Kaira	1,505 0 0	5,67,237 8 10	7,955 4 3	11 4 3	1,66,091 14 5	2,375 0 0	1,63,716 14 5	2,396 4 4	3 4 0	0 5 0	0 9 8
Panch Mahâls	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Broach	23,182 13 0	5,84,827 8 0	5,157 1 10	11 6 9	1,75,262 13 7	7,436 0 0	1,67,826 13 7	2,726 12 3	2 14 1	0 12 5	1 1 9
Surat	2,13,266 10 8	7,11,307 11 6	10,670 3 10	6 5 8	1,92,215 3 9	.....	1,92,215 3 9	2,383 9 8	1 11 6	0 11 10	1 0 0
Thâna	.....	33,565 0 0	311 8 8	1 14 9	2,067 0 0	.....	2,067 0 0	31 6 10	0 3 2	0 1 4	0 1 8
Total ...	5,81,993 1 8	38,38,139 6 4	52,633 1 6	9 5 8	8,31,907 11 2	10,104 0 0	8,21,803 11 2	12,190 10 5	1 15 9	0 9 5	0 12 11
Central Division.											
Ahmednagar	3,300 0 0	2,69,829 0 0	1,827 10 6	6 7 6	98,658 0 0	.....	98,658 0 0	1,003 12 0	2 5 10	0 7 4	0 10 8
Khândesh	97,468 0 0	6,87,084 8 0	3,979 6 2	9 3 5	3,43,966 8 0	44,592 0 0	2,99,374 8 0	2,080 10 1	4 0 3	0 4 10	0 9 8
Násik	3,400 0 0	5,18,156 0 0	2,406 9 6	10 8 1	1,57,855 0 0	4,375 0 0	1,53,480 0 0	931 7 6	3 1 6	0 7 5	0 10 [illegible]
Poona	6,17,687 0 0	11,45,560 13 0	7,615 14 0	9 0 0	3,57,285 4 0	1,73,654 0 0	1,83,631 4 0	2,502 11 7	1 7 0	0 9 1	0 15 5
Sátára	.....	8,98,870 14 0	7,732 0 10	8 15 9	2,18,707 7 3	33 0 0	2,18,674 7 3	1,991 11 2	2 2 11	0 5 3	0 8 3
Sholápur	16,237 0 0	11,94,139 14 0	15,776 8 2	13 13 3	5,84,342 8 0	9,331 0 0	5,75,011 8 0	3,636 1 8	6 10 6	0 8 8	1 0 6
Total ...	7,38,142 0 0	47,13,641 1 0	39,338 1 2	9 13 6	17,60,814 11 3	2,31,985 0 0	15,28,829 11 3	12,146 6 0	3 3 4	0 7 8	0 12 10
Southern Division.											
Belgaum	60,835 0 0	12,05,943 0 0	3,038 2 0	19 7	1,42,165 0 0	3,089 0 0	1,39,076 0 0	657 5 6	2 4 2	0 5 11	0 9 11
Dhárwár	88,943 0 0	5,97,158 0 0	2,926 10 5	5 7 6	5,30,422 0 0	3,72,473 0 0	1,57,949 0 0	1,471 0 0	1 0 2	0 3 1	0 6 5
Bijápur	500 0 0	5,51,766 0 0	1,449 3 10	16 4 9	47,887 0 0	.....	47,887 0 0	352 13 6	1 6 7	0 11 6	...
Kánara	71,733 0 0	3,58,824 0 0	2,471 10 3	9 1 6	1,03,537 0 0	10,419 0 0	93,118 0 0	1,192 0 6	2 5 9	0 5 8	0 9 11
Ratnágiri	13,26,114 0 0	5,52,408 0 0	1,473 12 0	19 6 6	2,03,139 0 0	1,49,572 0 0	53,567 0 0	795 11 9	1 14 1	0 4 5	0 7 7
Kolába	1,612 0 0	2,04,879 0 0	1,388 6 2	4 6 3	50,826 0 0	.....	50,826 0 0	562 6 7	1 1 5	0 3 4	0 4 5
Total ...	15,49,737 0 0	34,70,978 0 0	12,747 12 8	11 1 8	10,77,976 0 0	5,35,553 0 0	5,42,423 0 0	5,031 5 10	1 11 8	0 5 2	0 8 7
Sind.											
Karáchi	34,089 15 2	3,50,509 8 8	5,281 5 11	3 4 7	39,225 12 3	2,891 8 9	36,334 3 6	545 9 6	0 5 5	0 15 8	1 7 7
Hyderabad	1,43,471 5 10	17,95,958 13 8	22,626 9 5	24 14 8	3,29,312 1 9	15,307 13 2	3,14,004 4 7	4,530 11 4	4 5 8	0 15 5	1 7 9
Shikárpur	5,04,242 0 0	38,45,858 5 2	25,217 13 3	34 8 5	86,473 11 7	1,189 1 6	85,284 10 1	652 7 10	0 12 3	0 15 11	1 6 10
Thar and Párkar ...	11,166 5 4	73,848 13 8	1,102 1 4	13 9 11	6,372 14 10	326 13 9	6,046 1 1	90 15 1	1 1 10	0 12 9	1 3 10
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,161 15 9	2,25,954 15 9	1,095 5 1	19 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1 10 8	1 14 11
Total ...	6,95,131 10 1	6,291,630 8 11	55,923 3 0	20 7 7	4,61,384 8 5	19,715 5 2	4,41,669 3 3	5,819 11 9	1 7 0	1 0 1	1 7 7
Grand Total ...	35,65,003 11 9	1,83,09,389 0 3	1,00,642 2 4	11 6 4	41,32,092 14 10	7,97,857 5 2	33,34,725 9 8	35,188 2 0	2 1 2	0 9 2	0 14 1

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS. A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1).—Statement of Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2	3			4			5	6	
Districts.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Males born to every 100 Females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Western Registration District.										
Khándesh	1,237,231	26,145	24,462	50,607	21·13	19·17	40·90	106·88	2·77	....
Násik	781,206	16,190	15,243	31,433	20·72	19·51	40·23	106·21	9·01	....
Thána	807,507	13,148	12,495	25,643	16·29	15·47	31·76	105·23	7·85	....
City of Bombay	773,196	7,864	7,302	15,166	10·17	9·44	19·61	107·70	....	6·58
Kolába	482,830	8,129	7,394	15,523	16·84	15·31	32·15	109·94	10·48	....
Central Registration District.										
Ahmednagar	751,228	19,390	17,889	37,279	25·81	23·81	49·62	108·39	14·66	....
Poona	900,621	18,681	17,260	35,941	20·74	19·17	39·91	108·23	9·78	....
Sholápur	582,487	14,943	14,138	29,081	25·65	24·27	49·93	105·69	15·11	....
Sátára	1,062,350	24,807	23,397	48,204	23·35	22·02	45·37	106·03	9·63	....
Ratnágiri	997,090	14,550	13,448	27,998	14·59	13·49	28·08	108·12	11·70	....
Southern Registration District.										
Belgaum	864,014	19,864	18,879	38,743	22·99	21·85	44·84	105·22	18·01	....
Dhárwár	882,907	21,801	20,672	42,473	24·69	23·41	48·10	105·46	19·98	....
Bijápur	638,493	16,770	16,377	33,147	26·26	25·65	51·91	102·40	23·82	....
Kánara	421,840	6,846	6,526	13,372	16·23	15·41	31·70	104·90	4·79	....
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.										
Surat	614,198	13,110	12,627	25,737	21·34	20·56	41·90	103·82	11·77	....
Broach	326,930	6,547	5,999	12,546	20·03	18·34	38·37	109·13	....	1·13
Kaira	804,800	16,295	14,635	30,930	20·25	18·18	38·43	111·34	7·03	....
Panch Mahális	255,479	4,750	4,294	9,044	18·59	16·81	35·40	110·61	6·04	....
Ahmedabad	856,324	16,581	15,079	31,660	19·36	17·61	36·97	109·96	7·77	....
Sind Registration District.										
Karáchi	478,088	7,611	6,329	13,940	15·90	13·22	29·12	120·26	11·83	....
Hyderabad	754,624	11,764	9,024	20,788	15·59	11·96	27·55	130·36	11·69	....
Thar and Párkar	203,344	4,239	3,431	7,670	20·85	16·87	37·72	123·55	21·06	....
Shikárpur	852,986	15,800	12,492	28,292	18·52	14·65	33·17	126·48	16·50	....
Upper Sind Frontier	124,181	1,675	1,301	2,976	13·49	10·48	23·97	128·75	12·11	....
Total for 1887	16,454,414	327,500	300,693	628,193	19·90	18·27	38·18	108·91	11·51	....
Total for 1886	16,454,414	303,376	278,177	581,553	18·44	16·90	35·34	109·06	12·17	....

(2).—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7		
Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Males died to every 100 Deaths of Females.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Western Registration District.												
Khándesh	9,944	124·42	24,682	22,490	47,172	109·75	39·02	37·19	38·13	29·72	27·61	28·69
Násik	5,940	131·51	12,827	11,562	24,389	110·94	32·28	30·12	31·22	31·34	29·36	30·37
Thána	3,936	205·12	9,989	9,319	19,308	107·19	23·99	23·82	23·91	25·41	25·12	25·27
City of Bombay	22	35,145·27	10,000	9,652	20,252	109·32	22·81	21·29	26·19	24·68	33·19	27·71
Kolába	1,811	266·61	5,413	5,051	10,464	107·17	22·18	21·15	21·67	20·33	18·63	19·49
Central Registration District.												
Ahmednagar	6,666	112·69	13,947	12,317	26,264	113·23	36·55	33·32	34·96	29·86	27·83	28·86
Poona	5,348	168·40	14,142	12,996	27,138	108·82	31·07	29·17	30·13	25·92	24·27	25·11
Sholápur	4,521	128·84	10,512	9,769	20,281	107·61	35·06	33·96	34·52	27·73	25·93	26·84
Sátára	4,958	212·98	19,366	18,605	37,971	104·09	36·37	35·12	35·74	26·92	26·21	26·56
Ratnágiri	3,922	254·22	8,432	7,902	16,334	106·71	17·82	15·08	16·38	17·30	14·04	15·69
Southern Registration District.												
Belgaum	4,657	185·53	11,950	11,231	23,181	106·40	27·50	26·15	26·83	27·89	26·79	27·33
Dhárwár	4,535	194·68	12,592	12,243	24,835	102·85	26·15	27·76	28·12	29·26	28·52	28·89
Bijápur	5,757	110·90	9,017	8,920	17,937	101·09	28·39	27·79	28·09	24·36	23·39	23·88
Kánara	3,911	107·85	6,050	5,304	11,354	114·06	23·78	26·08	26·91	28·45	28·61	28·52
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.												
Surat	1,662	369·55	9,390	9,120	18,510	102·96	30·68	29·52	30·13	28·62	27·20	25·10
Broach	1,443	225·00	6,872	6,042	12,914	113·73	40·78	38·13	39·50	31·66	29·51	30·62
Kaira	1,609	500·18	13,657	11,617	25,274	117·56	32·06	30·73	31·40	28·20	27·36	27·80
Panch Mahális	1,613	158·38	3,761	3,587	7,348	104·85	28·67	28·85	28·76	19·30	17·43	18·50
Ahmedabad	3,821	224·10	13,339	11,669	25,008	114·31	30·35	27·93	29·20	29·04	26·51	27·81
Sind Registration District.												
Karáchi	14,115	33·91	4,531	3,747	8,278	120·92	17·35	17·62	17·29	19·35	18·88	19·14
Hyderabad	9,030	83·57	6,586	5,385	11,971	122·30	16·17	15·50	15·86	17·55	15·93	16·80
Thar and Párkar	12,729	15·98	1,889	1,498	3,387	126·10	16·81	16·47	16·66	17·00	15·88	16·50
Shikárpur	10,001	85·29	7,963	6,255	14,218	127·31	17·27	15·96	16·67	18·33	17·52	17·96
Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	58·05	851	622	1,473	136·82	12·13	11·52	11·86	12·73	12·36	12·57
Total for 1887	1,24,130	132·78	2,38,558	2,16,903	4,55,261	109·89	28·05	27·26	27·67	25·10	24·14	25·43
Total for 1886	1,24,130	132·58	2,00,140	1,81,045	3,81,185	110·55	23·55	22·75	23·17	25·14	24·10	24·64

N.B.—Those born dead are not included in this or any of the other statements.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*continued.*

(3).—*Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.													From all Causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
A.—DISTRICTS.																				
Western Registration District.																				
Khándesh	1,187,766	3,293	2,567	31,725	6,451	10	13	250	58	331	1,537	45,904	2·77	2·16	26·71	5·43	0·28	1·30	38·65	28·99
Násik	732,671	752	181	16,855	2,856	5	7	101	24	137	2,007	22,788	1·02	0·24	23·01	3·92	0·18	2·73	31·10	28·08
Thána	780,001	1,208	48	15,059	887	15	20	204	137	376	1,380	18,938	1·55	0·06	19·31	1·14	0·48	1·74	24·28	25·45
Kolába	459,299	237	72	7,055	563	6	...	110	47	163	1,348	10,038	0·52	0·16	16·67	1·23	0·35	2·93	31·86	19·41
Central Registration District.																				
Ahmednagar	704,940	2,845	32	16,201	2,360	1	7	50	7	65	3,135	24,638	4·04	0·05	22·98	3·34	0·09	4·45	34·95	28·62
Poona	753,245	1,734	93	16,235	1,675	17	15	160	40	232	2,827	22,846	2·30	0·12	21·62	2·22	0·31	3·76	30·33	25·08
Sholápur	489,561	2,511	1	11,254	1,113	3	8	54	16	81	1,852	16,812	5·13	...	22·99	2·27	0·17	3·78	34·34	24·94
Sátára	1,010,868	6,784	...	22,272	2,568	20	32	200	58	310	4,454	36,388	6·71	...	22·03	2·54	0·31	4·41	36·00	26·59
Ratnágiri	975,527	236	17	8,630	1,945	6	7	126	46	185	4,792	15,805	0·24	0·02	8·85	1·99	0·19	4·91	16·20	15·42
Southern Registration District.																				
Belgaum	809,824	517	2	10,814	5,507	23	33	167	30	253	4,785	21,878	0·64	...	13·35	6·80	0·31	5·91	27·01	27·58
Dhárwár	791,836	152	51	13,968	4,884	17	20	131	12	180	3,681	22,916	0·19	0·06	17·64	6·17	0·23	4·65	28·94	29·27
Bijápur	620,045	1,937	5	10,124	2,089	24	32	93	12	161	3,124	17,440	3·12	0·01	16·33	3·37	0·26	5·04	28·13	23·31
Kánara	397,450	3	2	6,288	603	17	15	149	24	205	3,677	10,778	0·01	0·01	15·82	1·52	0·52	9·25	27·12	28·82
Eastern Gujarát Registration District.																				
Surat	491,125	718	113	11,071	1,898	9	12	153	44	218	1,078	15,096	1·46	0·23	22·54	3·86	0·44	2·20	30·74	28·24
Broach	278,150	187	44	9,923	232	2	3	57	35	97	715	11,198	0·67	0·16	35·67	0·83	0·35	2·57	40·26	30·68
Kaira	737,186	255	...	18,898	917	11	24	233	83	351	2,632	23,053	0·35	...	25·64	1·24	0·48	3·57	31·27	27·40
Panch Mahális	229,743	53	10	6,360	52	...	4	56	37	97	140	6,717	0·25	0·04	27·69	0·22	0·42	0·61	29·23	18·29
Ahmedabad	684,934	88	...	15,796	1,181	10	20	144	78	252	1,365	18,682	0·13	...	23·06	1·72	0·37	1·99	27·27	24·06
Sind Registration District.																				
Karáchi	410,356	...	...	5,310	83	3	1	160	92	256	602	6,251	...	...	12·94	0·20	0·62	1·47	15·23	18·35
Hyderabad	709,429	...	44	10,237	94	2	6	168	153	329	289	10,993	...	0·06	14·42	0·13	0·46	0·41	15·49	16·14
Thar and Párkar	200,516	...	7	3,062	13	1	2	26	81	110	136	3,328	...	0·03	15·27	0·06	0·55	0·68	16·60	16·28
Shikárpur	769,913	92	143	11,650	90	6	7	212	83	308	167	12,450	0·12	0·19	15·13	0·12	0·40	0·22	16·17	17·46
Upper Sind Frontier ...	112,829	...	...	1,200	8	4	...	13	13	30	19	1,257	...	...	10·63	0·07	0·27	0·17	11·14	11·75
Total of Districts for 1887 ...	14,337,254	23,607	3,432	280,637	38,069	212	288	3,017	1,210	4,727	45,722	306,194	1·64	0·24	19·57	2·66	0·33	3·19	27·63	22·28
Total of Districts for 1886 ...	14,337,234	137	769	254,522	32,025	202	347	3,004	1,221	4,774	34,630	326,857	0·01	0·05	17·75	2·23	0·33	2·42	22·79	23·99
B—TOWNS.																				
Khándesh District.																				
Dhulia	18,449	8	24	310	59	...	1	4	...	5	53	459	0·44	1·30	16·80	3·20	0·27	2·87	24·88	17·04
Nandurbár	6,841	...	20	130	64	...	...	1	1	2	6	222	...	2·92	19·00	9·36	0·29	0·88	32·45	28·65
Chopda	13,932	25	59	207	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	294	1·79	4·23	14·86	...	0·22	...	21·10	21·32
Nasirabad	10,243	34	8	212	30	...	...	...	...	...	9	293	3·32	0·78	20·69	2·93	...	0·88	28·60	·45
Násik District.																				
Násik	24,101	74	2	321	83	...	...	3	...	3	207	690	3·07	0·08	13·31	3·44	0·12	8·59	28·62	42·20
Yeola	17,685	40	26	389	77	...	...	3	...	3	127	662	2·26	1·47	21·99	4·36	0·17	7·18	37·43	34·49
Devláli Cantonment	1,086	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	28	...	...	9·21	2·76	...	13·81	25·78	11·45
Malegaon do.	3,780	28	10	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	221	7·40	2·65	20·37	...	...	28·04	58·46	38·36
Thána District.																				
Thána...	14,456	...	2	122	25	2	...	5	1	8	52	209	...	0·14	8·44	1·73	0·55	3·60	14·46	20·96
Kalyán	12,910	20	...	84	14	1	1	4	...	6	37	161	1·55	...	6·50	1·09	0·46	2·87	12·47	19·44
City of Bombay	773,196	262	110	5,613	1,596	54	32	259	4	349	12,322	20,252	0·34	0·14	7·26	2·06	0·45	15·04	26·19	27·71
Kolába District.																				
Panvel	10,351	...	...	60	31	1	...	3	...	4	48	143	...	...	5·80	2·99	0·39	4·64	13·82	18·45
Alibág	6,376	...	...	103	22	...	...	3	...	3	33	161	...	...	16·15	3·45	0·47	5·18	25·25	24·78
Mahád	6,804	1	...	70	24	...	...	...	1	1	26	122	0·14	...	10·30	3·52	0·15	3·82	17·93	21·16
Ahmednagar District.																				
Ahmednagar	32,903	69	25	367	160	1	3	4	...	8	563	1,192	2·10	0·76	11·15	4·36	0·24	17·11	36·22	33·38
Sangamner	8,796	40	...	165	9	...	...	...	...	...	140	354	4·55	...	18·76	1·02	...	16·92	40 25	31·86
Ahmednagar Cantonment ...	4,589	...	...	55	6	...	...	...	...	...	19	80	...	...	11·98	1·31	...	4·14	17·43	18·91
Poona District.																				
Poona City	99,622	314	3	1,161	176	1	2	57	1	61	1,511	3,226	3·15	0·03	11·65	1·77	0·61	15·17	32·38	26·82
Junnar	10,373	...	...	85	32	...	...	...	...	...	170	287	...	...	8·19	3·08	...	16·39	27·66	28·00
Poona Cantonment	25,042	10	...	404	30	...	1	5	...	6	204	654	0·40	...	16·13	1·20	0·24	8·15	26·12	26·12
Kirkee do.	3,560	...	...	31	8	...	...	1	...	1	85	125	...	...	8·70	2·25	0·28	23·88	35·11	20·29
Sholápur District.																				
Sholápur	59,890	256	...	1,258	145	3	2	5	...	10	342	2,011	4·27	..	21·01	2·42	0·17	5·71	33·58	31·80
Bársi	16,126	72	1	391	43	1	..	11	...	12	175	694	4·46	0·06	24·25	2·67	0·74	10·85	43·03	38·31
Pandharpur	16,910	145	...	393	136	1	1	3	...	5	85	764	8·57	...	23·24	8·04	0·30	5·03	45·18	53·41

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—*concluded.*

(3).—*Statement of Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10							
						Injuries.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
						Suicide.													From all Causes.	
Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints	Injuries.	All other Causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
B.—TOWNS—*continued.*																				
Sátára District.																				
Sátára	29,028	30	..	431	170	4	2	4	..	10	217	864	1·24	..	14·85	5·86	0·34	7·47	29·76	25·08
Karád	10,713	93	..	138	41	..	..	2	2	4	70	346	8·63	..	12·89	3·80	0·37	6·50	32·10	28·15
Wái	11,676	44	..	190	33	..	..	3	..	3	103	373	3·77	..	16·27	2·83	0·26	8·82	31·95	26·43
Ratnágiri District.																				
Vengurla	8,947	..	1	64	..	..	..	3	..	3	178	246	..	0·11	7·15	..	0·34	19·89	27·49	26·94
Ratnágiri	12,616	6	..	109	26	..	..	..	2	2	140	283	0·47	..	8·64	2·06	0·16	11·10	22·43	20·89
Belgaum District.																				
Belgaum	23,115	19	..	251	79	..	2	3	..	5	160	514	0·82	..	10·86	3·42	0·22	6·92	22·24	22·45
Gokák	10,307	6	..	123	74	1	..	..	1	2	120	325	0·58	..	11·93	7·18	0·19	11·64	31·53	28·91
Athni	11,186	24	..	113	126	..	..	9	..	9	40	312	2·15	..	10·10	11·26	0·80	3·58	27·89	27·80
Belgaum Cantonment	9,582	..	..	51	29	..	..	1	..	1	71	152	..	..	5·32	3·03	0·10	7·41	15·86	15·55
Dhárwár District.																				
Dhárwár	27,191	..	..	312	9	2	5	15	3	25	449	795	..	..	11·47	0·33	0·92	16·51	29·24	25·49
Hubli	36,677	..	..	331	71	2	7	8	..	17	182	601	..	..	9·62	1·94	0·46	4·96	16·39	24·21
Gadag Bettigiri	17,001	..	..	144	99	1	2	10	..	13	15	271	..	..	8·47	5·82	0·76	0·88	15·94	24·12
Ránebennur	10,202	35	2	96	112	..	..	4	..	4	3	252	3·43	0·20	9·41	10·98	0·39	0·29	24·70	33·33
Bijápur District.																				
Bijápur	11,424	15	..	188	153	..	..	11	1	12	10	378	1·31	..	16·46	13·39	1·05	0·88	33·09	14·81
Kaládgi	7,024	..	..	71	37	..	..	..	..	..	11	119	..	..	10·11	5·27	..	1·57	16·94	9·45
Kánara District.																				
Kárwár	13,761	..	..	139	1	..	..	9	2	11	130	281	..	..	10·10	0·07	0·80	9·45	20·42	19·84
Kumta	10,629	..	..	144	20	..	..	3	1	4	127	295	..	..	13·55	1·88	0·38	11·95	27·75	28·60
Surat District.																				
Surat	109,844	55	..	2,102	144	2	1	25	..	28	862	3,191	0·50	..	19·13	1·31	0·25	7·84	29·05	29·32
Bulsár	13,220	61	4	84	25	..	..	6	..	6	43	223	4·61	0·30	6·34	1·88	0·45	3·25	16·85	12·77
Broach District.																				
Broach	37,281	113	3	808	18	..	2	16	..	18	225	1,185	3·03	0·08	21·67	0·48	0·48	6·04	31·78	27·49
Jambusar	11,479	11	..	185	30	..	..	3	3	6	209	531	0·96	..	16·12	2·61	0·52	26·04	46·25	39·26
Kaira District.																				
Kaira	12,610	11	..	341	18	..	..	4	1	5	110	485	0·87	..	26·97	1·42	0·39	8·70	38·37	34·95
Nadiad	28,304	1	..	677	23	..	..	8	..	8	305	1,014	0·03	..	23·91	0·81	0·28	10·77	35·82	34·11
Borsad	12,228	3	..	231	3	..	1	3	2	6	14	257	0·24	..	18·89	0·24	0·48	1·14	21·01	20·41
Kapadvanj	14,442	11	..	396	14	1	1	1	..	3	41	465	0·76	..	27·42	0·96	0·20	2·83	32·19	36·12
Panch Mahdls District.																				
Godhra	13,342	1	..	205	13	1	..	4	..	5	21	245	0·07	..	15·36	0·97	0·37	1·57	18·35	15·83
Dohad	12,304	..	3	364	6	..	..	7	..	7	6	386	..	0·24	29·36	0·48	0·56	0·48	31·14	22·97
Ahmedabad District.																				
Ahmedabad	124,787	42	..	3,276	48	..	1	8	1	10	1,263	4,639	0·34	..	26·26	0·38	0·08	10·12	37·18	46·76
Gogha	7,063	..	..	82	16	1	..	..	..	1	41	140	..	..	11·60	2·26	0·14	5·30	19·82	26·24
Viramgám	18,000	..	..	625	72	..	..	5	..	5	187	889	..	..	32·01	3·79	0·26	9·85	46·81	48·30
Dholka	17,716	8	9	374	32	..	1	6	7	14	184	621	0·45	0·50	21·11	1·80	0·79	10·38	35·05	21·44
Ahmedabad Cantonment	1,940	2	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1·03	..	18·04	..	..	..	19·07	16·81
Karáchi District.																				
Karáchi	68,332	..	2	1,061	161	4	1	30	..	35	768	2,027	..	0·03	15·53	2·36	0·51	11·24	29·66	25·84
Hyderabad District.																				
Hyderabad	45,195	..	2	740	..	3	..	17	2	22	214	978	..	0·04	16·37	..	0·49	4·74	21·64	28·07
Thar and Párkar District.																				
Umarkot	2,823	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	59	..	..	18·39	..	..	2·48	20·86	32·11
Shikárpur District.																				
Shikárpur	42,496	..	1	681	17	1	1	9	1	12	37	748	..	0·02	16·03	0·40	0·28	0·87	17·80	19·56
Sukkur	27,389	96	3	481	50	1	..	14	..	15	89	734	3·51	0·11	17·56	1·83	0·55	3·25	26·80	23·24
Lárkhána	13,188	13	1	214	..	..	..	5	1	6	48	286	0·99	0·08	16·23	0·30	0·45	3·64	21·69	31·21
Upper Sind Frontier District.																				
Jacobabad	11,352	..	..	158	18	1	..	3	..	4	76	216	..	..	13·92	1·59	0·35	3·17	19·03	20·72
Total of Towns	2,105,604	2,104	321	28,085	4,565	92	70	631	38	831	23,161	59,067	0·99	0·15	13·34	2·17	0·40	11·00	28 05	27·03
Total for 1887	16,454,414	25,711	3,753	3,08,722	42,634	304	358	3,648	1,248	5,558	68,883	455,261	1·56	0·23	18·71	2·59	0·34	4·19	27·07	25·42
Total for 1886	16,454,414	167	876	2,81,450	36,612	291	417	3,735	1,249	5,692	56,388	581,185	0·01	0·05	17·10	2·23	0·35	3·43	23·17	24·6.

N.B.—Districts A in this statement do not include the population or deaths of towns B. In all other statements "Districts" include towns.

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES, CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

(1).—Statement showing the number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

Class.	Number open on the 31st December 1886.	Number open during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
Bombay Presidency.				
I	49	...	...	45
II	35	6	...	142
III A.	34	1	...	36
III B....	104	1	...	7
Total ...	222	8	...	230

(2).—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2												3				4
	In-door Patients.												Out-door Patients.				
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		H.				A.	B.	C.	D.	
District.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average Number.				Number treated.				Total number of Patients treated, both in-door and out-door.
							Males.	Females.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.	Average daily strength.	
Konkan	14,850	8,983	2,264	1,480	1,383	9·3	883	344	617·1	169·8	45·4	832·3	251,059	35,369	286,428	3,006·2	301,278
Dekkhan	9,616	7,379	160	651	536	5·5	633	389	301·2	65·8	29·6	396·6	606,535	77,672	684,207	6,083·9	693,823
Gujarát	7,816	5,732	669	742	319	4·0	545	189	305·8	50·0	18·6	374·4	459,545	29,655	489,200	5,476·0	497,016
Sind	4,196	3,412	195	204	215	5·1	298	102	140·7	17·5	11·9	170·1	157,634	14,859	172,493	2,021·4	176,689
Aden and Persian Gulf...	645	392	13	54	133	20·6	104	14	47·7	2·6	0·5	50·8	23,747	1,635	25·382	275·1	26,027
Total ...	37,123	25,928	3,801	3,131	2,586	6·9	2,463	958	1,412·5	305·7	106·0	1,824·2	1,498,520	159,190	1,657,710	16,862·6	1,694,833

Note.—The difference between the joint totals of Columns B. C. D. and E, and that given in A. is due to the fact that no account has been taken of patients under treatment at the close of the year.

(3).—Statement showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2																								3	4	
	Diseases.																									Surgical Operations.	
	General Diseases.													Local Diseases.													
	Order A.—Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.																						
District.	Small-pox.	Malarious Fever, Ague and Remittent.	Cholera.	Other Diseases of this order.	Rheumatic Affections.	Syphilitic Affections.	Scrofula.	Anæmia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other Diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the Ear.	Goitre.	Respiratory Affections.	Heart Diseases.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Worms.	Liver Diseases.	Spleen Diseases.	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	Abscess, Bolls and Whitlows.	Skin Diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour, Premature, Natural and Difficult.	Other Local Diseases.	Debility and Old Age.	Poison and Poisoned Wounds.	Injuries.	Total number of In-door and Out-door Patients.	Major.	Minor.
Konkan	49	57,481	401	5,638	11,464	3,517	699	1,525	554	839	235	1,803	12,300	4,232	11	23,012	331	6,875	14,857	35,992	1,810	1,129	2,446	6,245	39,588	5,302	388	54,642	2,841	690	13,288	301,278	2,064	14,396
Dekkhan	35	75,280	3,222	7,831	17,630	6,751	948	1,627	415	381	397	2,625	84,736	16,605	96	35,698	330	9,977	14,126	96,322	1,906	1,929	4,972	20,247	121,257	19,814	137	117,978	2,636	3,761	24,425	693,823	1,128	25,649
Gujarát	12	83,248	336	4,426	14,170	6,698	491	2,232	311	407	360	2,017	43,479	18,796	18	29,133	291	7,401	13,548	27,674	1,362	2,164	4,771	21,911	87,786	22,305	75	81,917	4,616	1,278	14,409	497,016	901	22,952
Sind	11	35,269	115	816	5,906	1,864	168	899	61	120	98	919	24,611	7,718	6	10,057	121	3,109	3,598	888	878	1,470	2,083	10,502	10,391	11,414	5	33,102	1,094	794	8,604	176,689	583	13,629
Aden and Persian Gulf...	14	4,782	7	314	1,171	299	37	161	20	72	33	249	1,261	612	...	1,584	56	428	553	770	135	319	397	631	1,869	1,714	2	6,792	148	67	1,730	26,027	93	1,811
Total ...	121	256,069	4,081	19,035	50,325	18,929	2,343	6,444	1,361	1,825	1,121	7,618	166,477	47,963	131	99,394	1,179	27,790	46,680	161,626	6,091	7,021	14,669	59,556	251,635	60,549	607	294,432	10,735	6,590	62,436	1,694,833	4,779	78,437

B.—MEDICAL SERVICES.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—*continued.*

(3a.)—Statement showing the Results of Major Surgical Operations performed in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

Name of Operation.	Remained on 31st December 1887.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Results. Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
Operations on the eye and its appendages	14	1,543	1,557	1,490	24	11	1	32
Operations on arteries	1	12	13	12	...	...	1	...
Do. on aneurism	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Do. on joints	5	485	490	384	14	4	3	1
Do. on bones	8	91	99	71	11	2	4	7
Amputations	22	246	268	210	6	3	16	16
Removal of tumours	16	366	382	312	14	3	3	8
Removal of foreign bodies	...	86	86	81	...	...	...	1
Do. of calculi	36	655	691	586	2	10	39	50
Incisions	8	587	595	431	30	16	29	10
Reparative operations	5	59	64	50	4	3	1	2
Operations not classified ...	8	383	391	255	59	28	27	7
Obstetric operations	5	136	141	102	7	11	14	...
Total ...	128	4,651	4,779	3,976	171	91	138	134

(4).—Statement showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

District.	Total treated during the year. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Classes. A. Europeans.	B. Eurasians.	C. Hindus.	D. Mussalmáns.	E. Pársis.	F. Native Christians.	G. Other Castes.	Daily Average. Average Number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Konkan	140,943	56,402	103,933	301,278	3,403	2,197	185,597	63,125	11,540	30,789	4,627	1,990·3	836·1	1,012·1	3,838·5	51·8	21·8	26·4	100
Dekkhan	298,610	115,799	279,384	693,823	2,160	1,274	551,145	124,025	4,213	6,617	4,389	2,920·3	1,107·1	2,363·1	6,480·5	45·0	18·5	36·5	100
Gujarát	217,777	98,359	180,880	497,016	563	154	360,324	114,418	18,202	2,718	637	2,709·2	1,271·4	1,869·8	5,850·4	46·3	21·7	32·0	100
Sind	94,802	28,040	51,847	176,689	1,306	1,017	76,120	93,016	1,366	2,217	1,647	1,246·5	376·3	568·7	2,191·5	56·9	17·2	25·9	100
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	16,810	4,680	4,537	26,027	186	4	1,708	22,328	462	284	1,055	206·7	57·9	61·3	325·9	63·4	17·8	18·8	100
Total ...	770,972	303,280	620,581	1,694,833	7,618	4,646	1,174,894	416,912	35,783	42,625	12,355	9,073·0	3,738·8	5,875·0	18,686·8	48·6	20·0	31·4	100

(5).—Statement showing the Current Income and Expenditure on account of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2 Income. A.	B. From Government.					C. 1	2	3	4	D.
District.	Cash Balance on 1st January 1887.	As Salaries.	As Registers and Forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For Diet of Police Cases.	Sale of Medicines.	Special Allowance given by Government.	Total.	From Local Fund.	From Municipal Fund.	From other Miscellaneous Sources.	Total.	Interest on Investment.	Sale of Securities or withdrawals of Deposits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan	22,297 15 7	2,38,712 15 9	...	28,589 7 5	...	...	1,15,210 6 5	3,82,512 13 7	14,397 3 7	45,585 15 3	30,379 14 6	90,363 1 4	6,757 13 8	3000
Dekkhan	55,175 11 0	1,16,740 0 11	...	1,89,364 9 9	...	...	57,035 9 0	1,89,140 3 8	22,137 10 9	36,238 11 1	6,383 8 0	64,759 13 10	1,122 2 8	...
Gujarát	25,549 5 2	64,483 9 2	...	13,242 10 3	...	...	35,427 4 5	1,13,153 7 10	19,455 1 4	23,304 8 3	1,475 4 0	44,234 13 7	6,455 9 8	...
Sind	28,507 13 8	51,202 15 2	...	4,010 2 2	...	...	19,111 6 11	74,324 8 3	9,451 8 0	19,606 8 4	1,378 1 10	30,436 2 2	1,223 5 1	500
Aden and Persian Gulf	941 11 7	34,293 4 11	...	2,041 8 4	...	...	11,004 8 11	47,343 6 2	.....	4,488 10 9	1,360 5 8	5,849 0 5	1,170 0 0	...
Total ...	1,32,772 8 7	5,05,437 13 11	...	63,248 5 11	...	...	2,37,788 3 8	8,06,474 7 6	65,441 7 8	1,29,224 5 8	40,977 2 0	2,35,642 15 4	16,733 15 1	3500

1	2 Income—continued. E. Subscriptions. From Europeans.	From Natives.	F. Total Income.	3 Expenditure. A. On Establishment.	B. On Bázár Medicines.	C. On European Medicines, whether from Government Stores or purchased.	D. On Diet.	E. On Miscellaneous Charges.	F. On Buildings or Repairs.	G. Invested during the year.	H. Total Expenditure during the year.	4 Cash Balance on 31st December 1887.	5 Average Cost of each Diet.	6 Percentage of Total Cost paid by Government.
District.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Konkan ...	537	2,908 1 3	5,08,376 13 5	2,82,371 4 3	8,924 6 8	44,723 10 1	67,469 1 3	56,939 8 0	7,219 0 10	6,000	4,76,513 12 9	31,863 0 8	0 2 8	86·8
						*2,866 13 8								
Dekkhan ...	200	1,188 12 9	3,11,836 11 11	1,75,497 9 3	2,032 7 0	41,690 1 3	13,299 0 2	21,274 4 10	10,096 11 7	1,500	2,65,300 2 1	46,586 9 10	0 2 2	72·4
Gujarát ...	302	5,772 15 6	1,95,468 3 9	1,02,416 6 6	3,234 0 1	33,540 8 8	11,558 6 0	11,416 11 8	5,723 12 7	2,050	1,69,939 13 6	25,528 6 3	0 2 3	67·5
Sind	...	449 2 0	1,35,445 14 9	76,473 10 7	1,064 7 4	15,256 0 6	3,630 7 11	6,684 8 4	8,364 5 4	3,000	1,14,473 8 0	20,972 6 9	0 2 5	66·5
Aden and Persian Gulf ...	50	872 0 0	56,226 2 2	38,359 10 11	222 5 0	2,569 4 2	4,062 15 7	6,301 14 0	2,033 0 0	1,000	54,549 1 8	1,677 0 6	0 6 6	90·4
Total ...	1,089	11,190 15 6	12,07,403 14 0	6,75,028 9 6	15,477 10 1	1,37,779 8 8	1,00,019 14 11	1,02,616 14 10	33,436 14 4	13,550	10,80,776 6 0	1,26,627 8 0	0 2 6	78·0
						*2,866 13 8								

* On account of Edalji Framji Albless Leper Home, Trombay.

C.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

(1).—Statement showing the Admissions, Discharges, &c., &c., of Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6															7			8			9			10			11												
					Discharged.																											Percentage to												
					A.	B.							C.		D.																	Daily Average Strength.						Admissions.					
						Transferred to Friends.																											A.			B.			C.			D.		
Asylums.	Remained on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total Population.			Cured.			Improved.			Not improved.			Otherwise.			Total.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.			Daily Average Sick.			Cured.			Died.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Colába ... European	35	8	43	51	2	53	2	...	2	88	10	98	4	...	4	52	...	52	3	...	3	...	...	...	59	...	59	3	...	3	26	10	36	28·9	8·4	37·3	3·9	0·3	4·3	13·8	...	10·7	10·4	...	8·0	7·5	...	7·3	5·6	...	5·4
Native ...	195	43	238	72	6	78	14	2	16	281	51	332	25	4	29	10	1	11	11	3	14	3	...	†3	49	8	57	27	3	30	205	40	245	201·6	41·5	243·1	14·3	3·4	17·7	12·4	9·6	11·9	18·4	7·2	12·3	29·1	50·0	30·9	31·4	37·5	31·9
Poona ... Native	62	22	84	12	5	17	...	...	...	74	27	101	3	...	3	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10	3	3	6	62	23	85	60·7	22·6	83·3	20·6	10·3	30·9	4·9	...	3·6	4·9	13·2	7·2	25·0	...	17·6	25·0	60·0	35·3
Dhárwár ... Native	17	11	28	5	...	1	...	...	...	18	11	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	17	11	28	17·0	11·0	28·0	4·0	1·0	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad. Native	91	16	107	11	3	14	2	...	2	104	19	123	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	10	...	10	1	1	2	93	18	111	92·8	17·2	110·0	5·1	2·6	7·7	8·6	...	7·3	1·1	5·8	1·8	61·5	...	50·0	7·7	33·3	12·5
Hyderabad. Native	126	16	142	34	2	36	...	...	...	160	18	178	17	2	19	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	1	30	3	33	9	1	10	121	14	135	126·0	16·0	142·0	6·9	2·0	8·0	13·5	12·5	13·3	7·1	6·2	7·0	50·0	100·0	57·8	26·5	50·0	27·8
Ratnágiri	26	3	29	14	9	23	...	...	...	40	12	52	4	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	2	1	3	33	10	43	29·4	6·1	35·5	0·4	0·1	0·5	13·6	...	11·2	6·8	16·3	8·4	28·5	...	17·3	14·2	11·1	13·0
Total for 1887 ...	552	119	671	195	27	222	18	2	20	765	148	913	61	6	67	82	4	86	16	3	19	4	...	4	163	13	176	45	9	54	557	126	683	556·4	122·8	679·2	54·3	19·7	74·0	11·0	4·9	9·9	8·1	7·8	7·9	28·4	20·7	27·1	11·1	31·0	23·3
Total for 1886 ...	516	114	630	22[illegible]	23	245	10	2	12	748	139	887	54	6	60	83	3	86	13	1	14	4	...	4	154	10	164	42	10	52	552	119	671	536·2	117·0	653·2	52·2	16·6	68·8	10·0	5·1	9·1	7·8	8·5	7·9	13·2	24·0	23·3	18·1	40·0	20·2

* One escaped. † One escaped, and two were transferred to the Marine Battalion Hospital.

(2).—Return of Criminal Lunatics in the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Asylums.	Remaining on 1st January.			Admitted.			Re-admitted.			Total.			Discharged, Transferred, &c.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Daily Average Strength.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Colába	50	2	52	9	2	11	1	...	1	60	4	64	7	...	7	7	...	7	46	4	50	50·3	2·9	53·2
Ratnágiri	7	1	8	3	1	4	...	...	...	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12	8·9	1·6	10·5
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4·0	1·0	5·0
Ahmedabad	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	16	14·0	2·0	16·0
Hyderabad	17	...	17	8	1	9	...	...	...	25	1	26	6	1	7	1	...	1	18	...	18	17·0	0·5	17·5
Total for 1887 ...	92	6	98	20	4	24	1	...	1	113	10	123	13	1	14	8	...	8	92	9	101	94·2	8·0	102·2
Total for 1886 ...	85	6	91	20	2	22	1	...	1	106	8	114	9	2	11	5	...	5	92	6	98	89·4	7·0	96·4

D.—VACCINATION.

D.—VACCI

1.—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
	THE WESTERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
1	Khándesh		1,237,231	124·43	26	P. 19,071 R. 333	18,411 215	37,482 548	1,463
2	Násik		781,206	131·52	14	P. 10,061 R. 160	9,511 40	19,572 200	1,412
3	Thána		807,367	205·12	14	P. 10,139 R. 252	9,222 75	19,361 327	1,406
4	Kolába		482,830	267·76	13	P. 8,003 R. 937	7,699 807	15,702 1,744	1,342
5	Native States...	Dáng Territory	60,270	15·70	1	P. 925 R. 15	803 9	1,728 24	1,752
6		Jawhár	48,556	90·93	1	P. 901 R. 1	837 ...	1,738 1	1,739
7		Janjira	76,361	234·96	2	P. 1,195 R. 11	1,137 6	2,332 17	1,174
	Totals by Establishments in Western Registration District.	Cantonment	2,969	...	1	P. 72 R. 1	66 1	138 2	140
		Municipal	104,874	4,923·30	6	P. 2,754 R. 253	2,446 50	5,200 303	917
		Local Fund	3,200,791	148·59	60	P. 44,448 R. 1,428	42,331 1,086	86,779 2,514	1,488
		Native States	185,187	39·41	4	P. 3,021 R. 27	2,777 15	5,798 42	1,460
		Total ...	3,493,821	132·74	71	P. 50,295 R. 1,709	47,620 1,152	97,915 2,861	1,429
	THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.								
8	Bombay City (Municipal)		773,196	35,145·27	8	P. 9,124 R. 2,079	9,346 507	18,470 2,586	2,632
	THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
9	Ahmednagar		751,228	112·69	15	P. 17,032 R. 318	16,845 48	33,877 366	2,283
10	Poona		900,621	168·41	17	P. 15,385 R. 1,058	14,874 107	30,259 1,165	1,848
11	Sholápur		582,487	128·83	14	P. 13,089 R. 289	12,923 14	26,012 303	1,880
12	Sátára		1,062,350	212·98	19	P. 21,470 R. 665	20,490 38	41,960 703	2,245
13	Ratnágiri		997,090	254·22	16	P. 17,570 R. 341	16,645 143	34,215 484	2,169
14	Native States ...	Akalkot	58,040	116·54	1	P. 1,006 R. 8	973 5	1,979 13	1,992
15		Modnimb	13,773	154·75	...	330	291	621	621
16	Sátára Jághírs ...	Pant Pratinidhi... ...	58,916	131·80	2	P. 1,092 R. 4	1,061 ...	2,153 4	1,078
17		Pant Sachiv	145,876	97·84	3	P. 2,265 R. 5	2,250 ...	4,515 5	1,507
18		Phaltan	58,402	147·11	1	P. 969 R. 2	980 ...	1,949 2	1,951
19		Jath	55,493	56·68	1	P. 1,113 R. 1	1,114 ...	2,227 1	2,228
		Total ...	318,687	96·16	7	P. 5,439 R. 12	5,405 ...	10,844 12	1,551
20	Sávantvádi		174,433	193·81	3	P. 2,574 R. 291	2,479 212	5,053 503	1,852

NATION.

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
37,540	26,240	8,816	35,308	548	320	94·20	58·39	28·79	37,370	30·20	815	0·66
19,591	12,648	5,993	18,738	201	159	95·74	79·50	24·19	19,720	25·24	260	0·33
19,386	8,990	9,372	18,908	327	122	97·66	37·31	23·57	18,234	22·58	492	0·69
15,720	11,432	3,783	15,346	1,747	1,002	97·73	57·45	33·86	12,565	26·02	212	0·43
1,728	174	1,162	1,689	24	16	97·74	66·67	28·29	264	4·38	...	...
1,738	1,105	611	1,738	1	1	100·	100·	35·81	1,736	35·75	...	...
2,339	1,518	743	2,302	17	17	98·71	100·	30·37	2,323	30·42	...	...
138	114	17	131	2	2	94·93	100·	44·80	29	9·77	...	...
5,209	3,522	1,234	5,038	303	139	96·88	45·87	49·36	3,964	37·80	106	1·01
86,890	55,674	26,713	83,131	2,518	1,462	95·80	58·15	26·42	84,161	26·29	1,673	0·52
5,805	2,797	2,516	5,729	42	34	98·81	80·95	31·12	4,058	21·91	...	...
98,042	62,107	30,480	94,029	2,865	1,637	96·03	57·22	27·38	92,212	26·38	1,779	0·51
18,566	14,588	2,939	17,765	2,586	1,639	96·18	63·38	25·10	20,077	25·97	345	0·45
33,880	26,058	5,928	32,206	366	251	95·07	68·58	43·21	28,398	37·80	91	0·12
30,264	17,228	11,135	28,479	1,165	691	94·12	59·31	32·39	25,380	28·18	461	0·51
26,032	19,765	4,753	24,643	303	243	94·74	80·20	42·72	24,060	41·31	102	0·18
42,001	32,661	6,832	39,629	703	527	94·44	74·96	37·80	36,532	34·39	329	0·31
34,273	19,035	13,371	33,149	484	256	96·88	2·89	33·50	27,196	27·28	472	0·47
1,989	1,504	343	1,864	13	13	94·19	100·	32·34	1,997	34·71	...	...
621	500	96	598	...	...	96·30	...	43·42	471	34·27	...	...
2,154	751	1,220	1,974	4	4	91·69	100·	33·57	957	16·24	...	...
4,515	2,156	2,175	4,435	5	5	98·23	100·	30·44	3,186	21·84	...	...
1,949	1,430	460	1,894	2	2	97·18	100·	32·46	1,558	26·68	...	...
2,227	1,030	990	2,026	1	1	90·97	100·	36·53	1,773	31·96	...	...
10,845	5,367	4,845	10,329	12	12	95·25	100·	32·45	7,474	23·45	...	...
5,121	3,931	881	4,857	503	298	96·12	59·24	29·55	5,817	33·35	...	...

D.—VACCINA

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	TOTALS BY ESTABLISHMENTS IN CENTRAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT.					Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Cantonment		37,381	4,255·40	1	P. 957 R. 183	776 12	1,733 195	1,928
	Municipal		268,015	31,318·17	8	P. 6,146 R. 878	5,787 54	11,933 932	1,608
	Local Fund		3,988,380	156·85	72	P. 77,443 R. 1,610	75,214 284	152,657 1,894	2,147
	Native States		564,933	117·52	11	P. 9,349 R. 311	9,148 217	18,497 528	1,730
		Total ...	4,858,709	160·61	92	P. 93,895 R. 2,982	90,925 567	184,820 3,549	2,047
	THE SOUTHERN REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
21	Belgaum		864,014	185·54	17	P. 13,815 R. 990	13,377 201	27,192 1,191	1,669
22	Dhárwár		882,907	194·70	20	P. 15,771 R. 1,038	15,727 129	31,498 1,167	1,663
23	Bijápur		638,493	110·90	13	P. 12,102 R. 2,732	11,935 885	24,037 3,617	2,127
24	Kánara		421,840	107·87	14	P. 6,241 R. 848	5,810 444	12,051 1,292	953
25	Southern Marátha Jághírs.	Sángli	196,832	219·68	6	P. 2,821 R. 70	2,799 18	5,620 88	951
26		Jamkhandi	83,917	170·56	2	P. 1,824 R. 70	1,799 36	3,623 106	2,309
27		Miraj (Senior)	55,959	222·94	2	P. 1,047 R. 42	1,065 10	2,112 52	1,082
28		Do. (Junior)	30,541	146·83	1	P. 321 R. 4	336 3	657 7	664
29		Kurundvád (Elder) ...	35,187	193·33	1	P. 468 R. 188	434 43	902 231	1,133
30		Do. (Younger) ...	25,811	226·41	1	P. 293 R. 10	300 4	593 14	607
31		Mudhol	52,163	144·10	1	P. 873 R. 145	867 23	1,740 168	1,908
32		Rámdurg	29,570	211·21	1	P. 570 R. 41	604 ...	1,174 41	1,215
		Total ...	509,980	192·81	15	P. 8,217 R. 570	8,204 137	16,421 707	1,142
33	Under the Dhárwár Agency ...	Savanúr State	14,763	210·90	1	P. 248 R. 6	245 2	493 8	501
34	Kolhápur States		800,189	284·16	13	P. 13,546 R. 1,480	13,126 160	26,672 1,640	2,178
	Totals by Establishments in Southern Registration District.	Municipal	151,363	9,432·55	8	P. 3,385 R. 270	3,378 15	6,763 285	881
		Local Fund	2,655,891	140·95	56	P. 44,082 R. 5,282	42,983 1,638	87,065 6,920	1,678
		Native State	1,324,932	239·55	29	P. 22,473 R. 2,112	22,063 305	44,536 2,417	1,619
		Total ...	4,132,186	169·42	93	P. 69,940 R. 7,664	68,424 1,958	138,364 9,622	1,591

TION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,733	1,288	397	1,692	195	124	97·63	63·59	48·58	1,613	43·15	·13	0·34
11,936	7,137	3,904	11,224	932	705	94·90	75·64	44·51	11,216	41·85	242	0·90
152,781	106,322	37,718	145,190	1,894	1,139	95·11	60·14	36·69	128,737	32·28	1,200	0·30
18,576	11,302	6,165	17,648	528	323	95·41	61·17	31·81	15,760	27·90	...	...
185,026	126,049	48,184	175,754	3,549	2,291	95·09	64·55	36·64	157,326	32·38	1,455	0·30
27,205	15,466	10,833	26,461	1,191	829	97·31	69·61	31·59	25,733	29·78	621	0·72
31,561	19,187	10,377	29,842	1,167	597	24·74	51·16	34·48	27,832	31·52	713	0·81
24,037	14,137	8,600	22,934	3,617	2,579	95·41.	71·30	39·96	20,110	31·50	504	0·79
12,066	3,205	6,077	10,999	1,293	892	91·27	69·04	28·19	10,422	24·70	369	0·87
5,620	3,066	1,952	5,045	88	81	89·77	92·05	26·04	4,112	20·89	...	...
3,623	2,451	1,076	3,562	106	89	98·32	83·96	43·51	3,471	41·36	...	...
2,118	1,385	621	2,006	52	49	94·98	94·23	36·72	1,894	33·84	...	...
660	319	298	617	7	3	93·91	42·86	20·30	550	18·01	...	...
902	393	456	850	231	179	94·23	77·49	29·24	971	27·60	...	...
593	282	275	557	14	1	93·93	7·14	21·62	827	32·04	...	...
1,740	1,263	460	1,729	168	108	99·37	64·29	35·22	1,933	37·06	...	...
1,174	695	405	1,105	41	11	94·12	26·88	37·74	1,006	34·02	...	...
16,430	9,854	5,543	15,471	707	521	94·21	73·69	31·36	14,764	28·95	...	...
493	316	145	464	8	5	94·12	62·50	31·77	1,122	76·00	...	...
26,750	17,866	7,758	25,769	1,640	1,185	96·61	72·26	33·68	23,842	29·80	...	...
6,764	4,308	2,017	6,369	285	159	94·17	55·79	43·13	6,986	46·15	154	1·02
87,155	47,084	33,575	82,954	6,921	4,686	95·28	67·72	33·00	77,111	29·03	2,053	0·77
44,623	28,639	13,741	42,617	2,417	1,763	95·69	72·94	33·49	39,727	29·98	...	...
138,542	80,031	49,333	131,940	9,623	6,608	95·36	68·67	33·53	123,824	29·97	2,207	0·53

D.—VACCINA

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
	THE EASTERN GUJARA'T REGISTRATION DISTRICT.					Males.	Females.	Total.	
35	Surat		614,198	369·44	11	P. 10,684 R. 357	10,402 67	21,086 424	1,955
36	Broach		326,930	224·99	6	P. 5,513 R. 410	5,137 89	10,650 499	1,858
37	Kaira		804,800	500·31	11	P. 13,863 R. 148	11,460 8	25,313 156	2,315
38	Panch Maháls		255,479	158·35	6	P. 4,176 R. 228	4,010 92	8,186 320	1,418
39	Ahmedabad		856,324	224·10	15	P. 15,746 R. 416	14,956 46	30,702 462	2,078
40	Rèwa Kántha States		543,452	113·41	13	P. 9,482 R. 138	8,781 54	18,263 192	1,420
41	Mahi Kántha States		517,485	46·84	8	P. 7,752 R. 41	7,156 24	14,908 65	1,872
42	Cambay		86,074	245·93	1	931	806	1,737	1,737
43	Surat Agency ...	Dharampor	101,289	127·57	2	P. 2,628 R. 2	2,536 ...	5,164 2	2,583
44		Bánsda	34,122	88·86	1	P. 652 R. 8	650 ...	1,302 8	1,310
45		Sachin Local Fund ...	15,721	374·31	...	P. 193 R. ...	185 1	378 1	379
46	Jámbughoda Local Fund		6,440	45·03	...	P. 260 R. ...	250 2	510 2	512
	Totals by Establishments in Eastern Gujarát Registration District.	Municipal	320,766	40,205·69	7	P. 5,368 R. 324	5,020 15	10,388 339	1,532
		Local Fund	2,559,126	247 60	42	P. 45,041 R. 1,235	41,361 290	86,402 1,525	2,093
		Native State	1,282,422	73·84	25	P. 21,445 R. 189	19,929 78	41,374 267	1,666
		Cantonment	.....	...	...	16	19	35	35
		Total ...	4,162,314	150·20	74	P. 71,870 R. 1,748	66,329 383	138,199 2,131	1,896
	THE WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WA'R STATES.								
47	Jhálávád Pránt...	Limbdi	43,063	153·80	1	P. 1,208 R. 321	1,232 204	2,440 525	2,965
48		Dhrángadra	99,686	87·29	1	P. 1,289 R. 59	1,284 36	2,573 95	2,668
49		In four other States ...	296,880	103·44	4	P. 4,897 R. 576	4,627 424	9,524 1,000	2,631
		Total ...	439,629	102·43	6	P. 7,394 R. 956	7,143 664	14,537 1,620	2,693
50	Hálár Pránt ...	Rájkot	61,809	229·77	1	P. 884 R. 133	805 29	1,689 162	2,010
51		Do. Cantonment. ...	6,013	2696·41		P. 79 R. 11	59 10	138 21	
52		Gondal	135,604	197·41	2	P. 2,767 R. 437	2,558 281	5,325 718	3,021
53		Morvi	89,964	121·57	1	P. 1,329 R. 137	1,346 116	2,675 253	2,928
54		Navánagar	316,147	93·16	3	P. 4,256 R. 494	4,196 329	8,452 823	3,092
55		In three other States ...	74,790	207·13	3	P. 3,929 R. 209	3,734 146	7,663 355	2,673
		Total ...	684,327	116·93	10	P. 13,244 R. 1,421	12,698 911	25,942 2,332	2,827

TION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 years.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21,120	15,416	4,924	20,574	424	234	97·57	55·19	33·88	18,033	29·85	312	0·50
10,691	8,228	2,031	10,311	503	276	96·82	55·31	32·38	10,636	32·52	37	0·11
25,357	20,245	4,486	24,819	156	91	98·05	58·33	30·95	23,461	29·15	58	0·07
8,200	5,232	2,536	7,949	320	221	97·10	69·06	31·98	9,256	36·20	31	0·12
30,751	25,262	4,776	30,113	462	358	98·08	77·49	35·58	27,919	32·60	74	0·09
18,311	7,819	9,161	17,809	193	145	97·51	75·52	33·04	17,612	32·40	...	...
14,932	10,870	3,865	14,756	65	56	98·98	86·15	28·62	11,950	23·09	...	...
1,749	1,154	515	1,675	...	...	96·43	...	19·46	1,735	20·15	...	...
5,166	1,253	3,213	4,963	2	2	96·11	100·	49·02	3,085	30·44	...	...
1,305	810	439	1,289	8	7	99·00	87·50	37·98	1,320	38·68	...	...
378	238	114	353	1	...	93·39	...	22·45	468	29·76	...	...
511	163	337	501	2	2	98·24	100·	78·11	148	22·98	...	...
10,399	8,645	1,481	10,159	339	201	97·80	59·29	32·30	10,254	32·07	229	0·71
86,574	66,115	17,714	84,428	1,529	981	97·72	64·33	33·37	79,617	31·14	283	0·11
41,463	21,906	17,193	40,492	268	210	97·87	78·65	31·74	35,703	27·84	...	...
35	24	9	33	...	...	94·29	...	11·56	44	15·41	...	...
138,471	96,690	36,397	135,112	2,136	1,392	97·77	65·32	32·80	125,618	30·17	512	0·12
2,440	1,785	491	2,294	525	432	94·02	82·29	63·30	2,273	52·78	...	...
2,573	1,678	817	2,517	95	80	97·82	84·21	26·05	2,415	24·22	...	...
9,566	5,530	3,101	8,669	1,000	621	91·02	62·10	31·29	10,596	35·09	...	...
14,579	8,993	4,409	13,480	1,620	1,133	92·73	69·94	33·24	15,284	34·77	...	...
1,695	1,159	457	1,623	162	162	96·09	100·	28·88	2,725	44·09	...	...
138	74	58	132	21	20	96·39	95·23	25·28	165	27·44	...	...
5,326	3,379	1,429	4,842	718	326	90·93	45·40	38·11	4,575	33·74	...	...
2,680	1,938	512	2,465	253	190	92·15	75·10	29·51	2,840	31·57	...	...
8,455	4,289	3,003	7,374	823	499	87·24	60·63	24·90	7,475	23·65	...	...
7,670	4,628	2,498	7,132	355	247	93·07	69·58	98·66	7,499	100·24	...	...
25,964	15,467	7,957	23,568	2,332	1,444	90·85	61·92	36·55	25,279	36·94	...	...

D.—VACCINA

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.		Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2		3	4	5	6			7
						Males.	Females.	Total.	
	THE WESTERN GUJARA'T CIRCLE—KA'THIA'WA'R STATES—*continued*.								
56	Sorath Pránt ...	Junágad	387,499	101·97	4	P. 4,293 R. 268	4,146 222	8,439 490	2,232
57		Jetpur	92,553	165·27	1	P. 1,185 R. 53	1,140 45	2,325 98	2,423
58		Porbandar	71,072	125·42	1	P. 1,273 R. 153	1,288 145	2,561 298	2,859
59		Bántva	38,517	189·46	1	P. 1,244 R. 314	1,205 191	2,449 505	2,954
60		In four other States ...	50,139	196·74	4	P. 4,898 R. 382	4,872 309	9,770 691	2,615
		Total ...	639,780	118·81	11	P. 12,893 R. 1,170	12,651 912	25,544 2,082	2,511
61	Gohelvád Pránt ...	Bhávnagàr	420,708	147·10	6	P. 6,773 R. 346	6,490 285	13,263 631	2,316
62		Pálitána	62,122	203·68	1	P. 976 R. 218	976 198	1,952 416	2,368
63		Vala	68,296	151·10	1	P. 768 R. 197	733 150	1,501 347	1,848
64		Jasdan	29,037	263·97	1	P. 1,074 R. 124	1,010 106	2,084 230	2,314
		Total ...	580,163	155·66	9	P. 9,591 R. 885	9,209 739	18,800 1,624	2,269
		Káthiáwár States, Total ...	2,343,899	147·69	36	P. 43,122 R. 4,432	41,701 3,226	84,823 7,658	2,569
65	Pálanpur		576,478	72·06	9	P. 11,993 R. 693	11,378 799	23,371 1,492	2,763
	Totals by Establishments in Western Gujarát Circle.	Government	126,019	110·98	2	P. 2,033 R. 182	1,861 67	3,894 249	2,071
		Native State	2,794,358	106·98	43	P. 53,082 R. 4,943	51,218 3,958	104,300 8,901	2,633
		Total ...	2,920,377	107·14	45	P. 55,115 R. 5,125	53,079 4,025	108,194 9,150	2,608
	THE SIND REGISTRATION DISTRICT.								
66	Karáchi		478,688	33·91	12	P. 8,017 R. 999	7,150 1,205	15,167 2,204	1,448
67	Hyderabad		754,624	83·57	14	P. 12,110 R. 1,840	10,205 969	22,315 2,809	1,795
68	Thar and Párkar		203,344	15·97	7	P. 5,076 R. 714	4,216 1,529	9,292 2,243	1,648
69	Shikárpur		832,986	84·92	21	P. 15,701 R. 3,027	14,213 3,940	29,914 6,967	1,756
70	Upper Sind Frontier		144,181	61·86	4	P. 3,147 R. 597	2,923 1,255	6,070 1,852	1,980
71	Khairpur State		129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,584 R. 20	1,331 4	2,915 24	980
	Totals by Establishments in Sind Registration District.	Municipal	206,824	5,347·74	8	P. 4,711 R. 1,848	4,359 352	9,070 2,200	1,409
		Local Fund	2,206,999	46·00	50	P. 39,340 R. 5,329	34,348 8,546	73,688 13,875	1,751
		Native State	129,153	21·14	3	P. 1,584 R. 20	1,331 4	2,915 24	980
		Total ...	2,542,976	46·99	61	P. 45,635 R. 7,197	40,038 8,902	85,673 16,099	1,668

TION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,463	3,995	3,352	7,457	490	250	88·36	51·02	19·89	7,831	20·21	...	...
2,328	1,151	817	1,979	98	65	85·12	66·32	22·08	2,025	21·88	...	...
2,561	1,197	919	2,157	298	125	84·22	41·94	32·18	1,887	26·33	...	...
2,449	1,002	1,299	2,370	505	399	96·77	79·00	70·74	2,983	37·45	...	...
9,791	4,831	4,183	9,112	692	486	93·26	70·33	19·14	9,235	184·18	...	...
25,592	12,176	10,570	23,075	2,083	1,325	90·33	63·64	38·13	23,961	37·46	...	...
13,290	7,312	4,451	11,887	631	306	89·62	48·49	28·98	13,404	31·86	...	...
1,952	1,101	603	1,711	416	161	87·65	38·70	30·13	1,722	27·70	...	...
1,501	864	349	1,216	347	96	81·01	27·66	19·21	1,644	24·07	...	...
2,084	757	1,079	1,861	230	123	89·29	53·47	68·32	1,784	61·44	...	...
18,827	10,034	6,482	16,675	1,624	686	88·69	42·24	29·92	18,554	31·98	...	...
84,062	46,670	29,418	76,798	7,659	4,588	90·53	59·91	34·72	83,079	35·44	...	...
23,374	13,701	8,087	21,970	1,402	1156	94·00	77·47	40·28	18,257	31·67	...	...
3,900	2,600	1,045	3,653	249	241	93·81	96·78	30·90	5,201	41·27	...	...
104,436	57,771	36,460	95,115	8,902	5,503	91·19	61·82	36·00	96,135	34·40	...	...
108,336	60,371	37,505	98,768	9,151	5,744	91·29	62·77	35·78	101,336	34·70	...	...
15,246	11,024	3,281	14,584	2,210	1,514	96·16	68·69	33·63	18,488	38·62	156	0·33
22,340	15,906	5,107	21,194	2,809	1,961	94·98	69·81	30·68	22,941	30·40	309	0·04
9,310	5,025	3,824	9,030	2,243	1,762	97·18	78·56	53·07	2,202	10·83	15	0·07
30,043	24,880	3,387	28,435	6,973	4,166	95·06	59·80	39·14	31,855	38·24	73	0·09
6,087	4,232	1,122	5,417	1,852	1,177	89·24	63·55	54·73	6,390	44·32	10	0·07
2,915	1,983	719	2,875	24	21	98·63	87·50	22·42	3,556	27·53	...	...
9,127	7,228	1,261	8,703	2,206	1,494	95·95	67·91	49·30	10,993	53·15	89	0·44
73,899	53,839	15,460	69,957	13,881	9,086	94·94	65·48	35·81	80,790	36·61	474	0·21
2,915	1,983	719	2,875	24	21	98·63	87·50	22·42	3,555	27·53	...	...
85,941	63,050	17,440	81,535	16,111	10,601	95·17	65·85	36·23	95,338	37·49	563	0·22

D.—VACCINA

(1).—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Bombay

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Population of Districts according to Census of 1881.	Average Population per Square Mile.	Average Number of Vaccinators employed throughout the Season.	Total Number of Persons vaccinated.			Average Number of Persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Males.	Females.	Total.	
	THE BARODA CIRCLE.							
72	Baroda States	2,185,005	254·96	31	P. 37,445 R. 715	34,355 177	71,800 892	2,345
	THE CUTCH CIRCLE.							
73	Cutch States	512,084	78·78	17	P. 11,385 R. 123	11,080 118	22,465 241	1,336
	ADEN.							
74	Aden Municipality	34,860	3,005·17	2	P. 586 R. 4	364 1	950 5	477
75	Khelat	...	...	...	P. 21 R. 5	15 ...	36 5	41
76	Quetta	...	...	...	P. 449 R. 37	401 27	850 64	914
	BY ESTABLISHMENTS.							
	Total of the Bombay Presidency. Government	126,019	110·98	2	P. 2,033 R. 182	1,861 67	3,894 249	2,071
	Municipal	1,859,898	14,743·27	47	P. 32,074 R. 5,656	30,700 994	62,774 6,650	1,477
	Cantonment	40,350	4,593·38	2	P. 1,045 R. 184	861 13	1,906 197	1,051
	Local Fund	14,611,187	117·64	280	P. 250,803 R. 14,921	236,638 11,871	487,441 26,792	1,837
	Native State	8,978,074	112·64	163	P. 159,805 R. 8,445	151,916 4,872	311,721 13,317	1,994
77	In British Territory	16,503,663	132·95	330	P. 283,644 R. 20,772	267,895 12,889	551,539 33,661	1,773
78	In Native State Territory	9,111,865	112·46	164	P. 162,116 R. 8,616	154,081 4,928	316,197 13,544	2,011
	Total for 1887 ...	25,615,528	124·86	494	P. 445,760 R. 29,388	421,976 17,817	867,736 47,205	1,852
	Total for 1886 ...	25,615,528	124·86	483	P. 428,844 R. 26,242	406,142 18,730	834,986 44,972	1,822

TION—*continued.*

Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year 1887-88—concluded.

Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.		Percentage of Successful Cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of Population.	Average Annual Number of Persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average Annual Number of Deaths from Small-pox during previous five years.	
Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
	Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 6 years.	Total of all Ages.									
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
71,915	60,562	8,413	69,280	895	717	96·49	80·38	32·03	64,106	29·30	...	...
22,512	15,377	6,627	22,365	241	221	99·56	91·70	44·11	20,419	39·87	...	...
950	83	420	950	5	5	100·	100·	27·37	499	14·31	...	...
36	6	28	36	5	5	100·	100·	...	196	...	...	...
850	203	442	809	64	52	95·17	81·25	...	...	...	...	...
3,900	2,600	1,045	3,653	249	241	93·81	96·78	30·90	5,201	41·27	...	...
62,951	45,511	13,256	60,208	6,656	4,342	95·91	65·30	34·76	64,031	34·97	1,165	0·62
1,906	1,426	423	1,856	197	126	97·37	63·96	49·12	1,642	40·69	13	0·32
488,149	329,237	131,622	466,469	26,807	17,406	95·70	64·97	33·11	450,415	30·83	5,683	0·39
312,281	200,343	91,862	296,157	13,322	8,797	98·00	66·06	33·96	279,662	31·15	...	...
552,423	375,934	144,967	527,957	33,682	21,896	95·72	60·50	33·32	515,645	31·24	6,861	0·42
316,764	203,183	93,241	300,886	13,549	9,016	94·99	66·57	33·96	285,306	31·31	...	...
869,187	579,117	238,208	828,343	47,231	30,912	95·47	65·48	33·54	800,951	31·27	6,861	0·27
836,773	548,996	239,197	797,929	44,988	29,441	95·56	65·47	32·30	777,971	30·37	6,548	0·26

CHAPTER VII. A.—EDUCATION.

(1).—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

(For details see Statement No. III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
188,541	Towns ... 270	Males ...12,041,611	Institutions. For Males ...	9	4	340	7,267	7	81	7,708	144	2,782	10,634	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	29·8
	Villages ... 37,418	Females .11,300,782	For Females.	...	...	58	504	4	...	566	...	32	598		
	Total... 37,688	Total...23,342,393	Total ...	9	4	398	7,771	11	81	8,274	144	2,814	11,232		
			Scholars. Males ...	1,020	532	36,410	394,817	629	1,479	434,887	2,569	63,416	500,872	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	27·73
			Females ...	...	16	3,213	45,809	126	8	49,172	72	4,282	53,526	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	3·16
			Total ...	1,020	548	39,623	440,626	755	1,487	484,059	2,641	67,698	554,398		15·83

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, is entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

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A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(2).—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

(For details see Statement No. IV.)

1	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions .. .. { For Males	2,99,172	1,21,588	10,95,662	20,59,579	79,786	2,37,536	38,93,323	97,475	42,707	2,50,890	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	8,78,755	47,72,078	
{ For Females	....	....	1,89,149	2,21,215	31,478	....	4,41,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,41,842	
Total ..	2,99,172	1,21,588	12,84,811	22,80,794	1,11,264	2,37,536	43,35,165	97,475	42,707	2,50,890	71,847	3,69,760	24,035	22,041	8,78,755	52,13,920	
2. (*a*) Percentage of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	8·9	4·4	18·7	33·5	3·8	8·6	77·9	·9	2·6	12·3	1·9	2·8	·2	1·4	22·1	100	
(*b*) Percentages of Local Board Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction	·8	....	·8	78·3	3·0	·5	83·4	..	..	..	·5	15·5	·6	..	16·6	100	
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·1	.....	12·6	69·7	....	1·8	89·2	..	..	·1	..	9·6	1·1	..	10·8	100	
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	5·7	2·3	24·6	43·8	2·1	4·6	83·1	1·9	·8	4·8	1·4	7·1	·5	·4	16·9	100	
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each Pupil in	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Departmental Institutions .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	325 1 1	118 13 8	14 0 9	1 15 6	108 6 9	137 14 8	34 8 1										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	.. .	1 6 11	0 11 9	45 3 0	5 7 4	3 3 10										
Total Cost ..	494 1 0	202 10 4	37 12 10	3 4 3	153 11 9	174 1 3	62 3 7										
Local Board Schools .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	....	1 11 9	....	75 0 0	1 12 9										
{ Cost to Local Funds	....	....	1 10 7	2 12 8	....	4 11 2	2 12 9										
Total Cost ..	....	....	10 6 9	5 1 6	....	196 10 1	5 4 5										
Municipal Schools .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	....	....	3 1 4	1 15 2	....	....	1 15 10										
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	....	....	5 9 4	2 9 3	....	0 14 9	2 11 2										
Total Cost ..	....	....	15 10 9	6 2 11	....	4 3 1	6 9 2										
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ..	399 10 2	....	22 11 2	3 15 2	158 11 6	76 13 9	5 6 9										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	....	....	1 0 5	0 7 8	....	....	0 8 1										
Total Cost ..	442 3 4	..	31 4 0	5 3 2	164 1 1	80 8 11	7 1 3										
Aided Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	84 7 7	....	9 7 5	0 13 6	32 12 7	74 5 4	92 9 7										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	41 10 2	....	0 9 3	0 9 7	....	9 4 9	0 8 9										
Total Cost ..	218 3 2	....	38 4 0	5 8 8	126 2 7	172 0 5	10 3 3										
Unaided Institutions .. ..Total Cost ..	....	....	17 10 8	9 14 11	.. .	112 2 5	15 1 1										
All Institutions .. .. { Cost to Provincial Revenues	163 2 1	118 13 8	7 14 1	1 4 4	85 1 2	96 1 11	2 11 2										
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	23 2 6	....	1 1 7	1 15 4	34 4 11	5 14 6	1 15 10										
Total Cost ..	336 2 4	202 10 4	33 8 3	5 5 7	153 0 9	163 9 5	9 4 1										

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only.

§ Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

A.—EDUCATION—

(3).—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the*

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by District Local Boards.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Arts Colleges	2	337	318	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	77	72	5	547	495	434
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Law do.	2	223	226	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Medicine do.	1	219	232	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Engineering do.	1	106	142	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — Total	6	935	918	805	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	86	77	72	5	547	495	434
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — *Secondary Schools.*																				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys .English	42	8,985	8,851	7,798	29	603	624	502	73	3,074	2,987	2,420	65	5,690	5,439	4,592	101	15,264	14,688	12,524
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls..English	1	57	62	46	..	..	..	..	1	33	19	12	..	..	..	..	55	3,103	3,029	2,486
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — Total	43	9,042	8,913	7,844	29	603	624	502	74	3,107	3,006	2,432	65	5,690	5,439	4,592	156	18,357	17,717	15,010
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — *Primary Schools.*																				
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Boys	29	1,096	1,983	1,343	4,156	212,300	206,332	149,473	514	62,758	61,177	46,176	1,735	96,895	92,591	69,707	792	33,524	32,541	25,684
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — For Girls	3	262	239	179	119	5,596	5,400	3,184	132	9,371	9,081	5,401	155	8,772	8,150	5,006	93	7,369	7,144	5,012
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. — Total	32	2,258	2,222	1,522	4,275	217,896	211,732	152,657	646	72,129	70,258	51,577	1,890	105,667	100,741	74,713	885	40,893	39,685	30,696
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Masters	4	481	471	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	84	88	71	1	64	61	59
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Training Schools for Mistresses	2	92	81	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	34	26	22	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Schools of Art	1	256	278	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Medical Schools	3	109	105	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	6	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Industrial Schools	1	95	98	78	1	201	169	149	1	2	2	2	2	104	91	65	9	437	425	39
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Other Schools	37	201	195	172	3	10	11	10	1	49	49	19	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. — Total	49	1,240	1,237	1,033	4	211	180	159	2	51	51	21	11	222	205	158	21	501	486	455
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	130	13,475	13,290	11,204	4,308	218,710	212,536	153,318	722	75,287	73,315	54,030	1,968	111,665	106,462	79,535	1,067	60,298	58,383	46,595

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS —

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   - (*a*) Arabic or Persian
   - (*b*) Sanskrit
   - (*c*) Any other Oriental Classic
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING—
   - (*a*) A Vernacular only or mainly — For Boys / Girls
   - (*b*) The Korán only — For Boys / Girls
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards — For Boys / Girls

Total

GRAND TOTAL

continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										Remarks.
Unaided.														Hindus.					
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Bráhmans.	All Hindus who are not Bráhmans or of the low castes.	Low castes, *viz.*, Mahárs, Mángs, Chamárs, Dheds, Bhangis, &c.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Others.	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31*a*	31*b*	31*c*	31*d*	31*e*	31*f*	31*g*	31*h*	31*i*	31*j*	32
..	..	..	..	9	1,020	1,020	1,018	..	10	27	5	247	26	461	244	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2	223	223	..	..	..	5	3	47	1	101	66	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	219	219	..	..	20	23	3	96	3	50	24	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	106	106	..	..	8	3	1	20	..	54	20	..	..	..	16 girls.
..	..	..	..	13	1,568	1,568	1,018	..	38	58	12	410	30	666	354	..	..	..	
30	2,809	2,627	2,142	340	36,415	36,415	10,453	19,939	1,620	3,016	238	4,533	1,782	13,173	12,005	39	9	..	395 girls.
1	15	11	10	58	3,208	3,208	245	406	1,691	951	53	406	8	23	76	..	..	..	390 boys.
31	2,824	2,638	2,152	398	39,623	39,623	10,698	20,345	3,311	3,967	291	4,939	1,790	13,196	12,081	39	9	..	
41	1,691	1,627	1,307	7,267	409,104	25	2,533	408,684	9	3,062	412	4,658	57,852	72,017	256,287	9,022	5,806	39	14,626 girls
2	92	87	61	504	31,462	..	71	31,696	1	776	310	2,464	2,886	6,834	17,946	265	29	1	276 boys.
43	1,783	1,714	1,368	7,771	440,626	25	2,604	440,379	10	3,838	722	7,122	60,688	78,851	274,233	9,287	5,835	40	
..	..	..	..	7	629	25	532	629	..	61	..	..	69	306	189	3	..	1	
..	..	..	..	4	126	..	..	126	..	11	2	3	3	55	52	..	..	..	8 girls.
..	..	..	..	1	256	..	..	..	13	25	7	32	2	61	115	1	..	..	
..	..	..	..	3	109	109	..	..	1	4	4	3	9	36	52	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	
4	17	20	16	18	856	115	..	1,000	42	79	3	39	94	118	451	30	..	..	
1	..	..	..	58	260	898	40	36	8	10	2	39	44	47	110	..	..	..	
5	17	20	16	92	2,242	653	572	1,791	64	191	18	117	221	623	973	34	..	1	
79	4,624	4,372	3,535	8,274	484,059	41,869	14,892	462,515	3,423	8,054	1,043	12,588	62,729	93,336	287,641	9,360	5,844	41	{ 15,042 girls in boys' schools. { 666 boys in girls' schools.
..	..	..	..	85	1,507	15	1,008	484	..	..	..	..	1,318	..	189	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	41	906	226	680	..	..	2	..	2	55	431	416	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	18	228	..	228	..	..	..	..	155	..	73	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1,709	44,216	847	2,837	40,532	2	183	129	588	8,365	5,057	29,362	358	172	..	
..	..	..	..	3	37	..	..	37	..	3	18	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	874	13,876	..	6,442	7,578	..	..	262	..	13,415	2	197	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	24	722	..	475	247	..	..	..	..	722	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	199	7,831	400	513	6,918	6	50	8	878	1,819	655	4,186	218	4	7	
..	..	..	..	5	1,016	17	44	955	..	7	2	867	140	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	2,958	70,339	1,505	12,227	56,751	8	245	419	2,490	25,889	6,218	34,361	576	176	7	{ 2,581 girls in boys' schools. { 2 boys in girls' schools.
..	..	..	..	11,232	554,398	43,374	27,119	519,266	3,431	8,299	1,462	15,078	88,568	99,554	322,002	9,936	6,020	48	{ 17,623 total girls in boys' schools. { 668 ,, boys in girls' schools.

A.—EDUCATION—

(4).—*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the*

PUBLIC

UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.

Objects of Expenditure.	Maintained by the Department.						Maintained by District Local Boards.						Maintained by Municipal Boards.					
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Arts Colleges	1,03,373	...	...	32,877	20,864	1,57,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	2,714	...	...	7,869	2,028	12,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	27,884	1,661	29,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	68,600	...	...	10,832	...	79,,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,74,687	...	...	79,462	24,553	2,78,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*																		
For Boys—English ...	1,15,335	...	12,117	1,89,789	8,437	3,25,678	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	9,264	1,038	16,566	19,380	559	46,807
,, Girls—English ...	9,889	...	645	159	562	11,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	212	...	...	300
Total ...	1,25,224	...	12,762	1,89,948	8,999	3,36,933	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	9,264	1,126	16,778	19,380	559	47,107
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys	2,436	...	1,631	1,246	...	5,313	3,61,944	5,09,169	10	1,16,056	2,563	10,49,742	1,10,163	36,110	1,47,896	74,552	2,422	3,71,143
,, Girls	1,939	...	...	...	...	1,939	6,321	22,340	...	...	12	28,673	26,620	2,009	33,214	1,194	312	63,349
Total ...	4,375	...	1,631	1,246	...	7,252	3,68,265	5,91,509	10	1,16,056	2,575	10,78,415	1,36,783	38,119	1,81,110	75,746	2,734	4,34,492
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	38,715	21,644	...	17	3	60,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	21,134	3,300	...	...	51	24,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	18,240	...	...	3,090	5,748	27,078	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	22,168	800	...	567	120	23,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	1,719	...	...	43	...	1,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,971	...	...	...	5,301	8,272	13,000	96	...	...	20,042	33,138	...	...	...	...	167	167
Other Schools	49,375	...	2,940	4,856	1,305	58,476	500	750	...	...	1,006	2,256	...	...	47	...	...	47
Total ...	1,54,322	25,744	2,940	8,573	12,528	2,04,107	13,500	846	...	...	21,048	35,394	...	...	47	...	167	214
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ... Arts Colleges ...	11,933	...	...	...	688	12,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	8,387	...	...	...	4,937	13,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	8,184	328	...	...	1,977	10,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	125	...	...	234	359	...	...	99	...	51	150
Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	2,392	1,326	...	...	984	4,702	...	1,110	...	...	110	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	393	393	6,479	1,27,337	...	...	5,257	1,39,073	13,895	27	25,820	...	1,114	40,856
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	472	...	...	...	...	472	...	4,399	...	...	...	4,399	...	...	1,738	...	55	1,793
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,868	1,654	...	...	8,983	42,005	6,479	1,32,971	...	...	5,601	1,45,051	13,895	27	27,705	...	1,220	42,947
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	4,89,976	27,398	17,333	2,79,229	55,063	8,68,999	3,88,244	7,26,364	10	1,20,741	30,006	12,65,365	1,50,942	39,272	2,25,640	95,126	4,680	5,24,660

continued.

Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

INSTITUTIONS.																				
						Under Private Management.										Total Expenditure from				
Maintained by Native States.						Aided by the Department, by Local or Municipal Boards or by Native States.							Unaided.							
Native State Revenues.	Local Cess levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Native State Revenues, &c.	Total.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Cess.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.
5*a*	5*b*	5*c*	5*d*	5*e*	5	6*a*	6*b*	6*c*	6*d*	6*e*	6*f*	6	7*a*	7*b*	7	8*a*	8*b*	8*c*	8*d*	8*e*	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30,772	...	...	2,448	830	34,050	41,814	6,500	14,109	23,716	21,869	...	1,08,008	...	...	...	1,45,187	6,500	14,109	59,041	74,335	2,99,172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	...	...	7,869	2,028	12,611
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,884	1,661	29,545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,600	...	...	10,832	...	79,432
30,772	...	...	2,448	830	34,050	41,814	6,500	14,109	23,716	21,869	...	1,08,008	...	...	...	2,16,501	6,500	14,109	1,05,626	78,024	4,20,760
1,23,448	5,491	90	38,136	2,805	1,69,970	1,26,853	4,770	4,616	2,14,721	1,49,818	...	5,00,778	32,071	13,853	45,924	2,51,452	6,846	33,299	4,98,782	3,05,283	10,95,662
...	...	...	...	...	...	40,781	...	910	58,210	77,011	...	1,76,912	...	682	682	50,670	88	1,767	58,369	78,255	1,89,149
1,23,448	5,491	90	38,136	2,805	1,69,970	1,67,634	4,770	5,526	2,72,931	2,26,829	...	6,77,690	32,071	14,535	46,606	3,02,122	6,934	35,066	5,57,151	3,83,538	12,84,811
3,53,564	44,737	310	57,091	15,713	4,71,465	18,832	11,943	10,091	47,831	56,269	167	1,45,133	7,794	8,989	16,783	4,93,375	6,17,222	1,59,628	3,04,570	4,84,784	20,59,579
44,092	3,365	...	...	4,804	52,261	14,626	666	1,025	4,678	53,750	...	74,745	8	240	248	49,506	25,015	34,239	5,880	1,06,575	2,21,215
3,97,656	48,152	310	57,091	20,517	5,23,726	33,458	12,609	11,116	52,509	1,10,019	167	2,19,878	7,802	9,229	17,031	5,42,881	6,42,237	1,93,867	3,10,450	5,91,359	22,80,794
11,704	...	...	7	...	11,711	2,000	...	...	...	5,696	...	7,696	...	...	...	40,715	21,644	...	24	17,403	79,786
6,390	...	...	...	603	6,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,134	3,300	...	...	7,044	31,478
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,240	...	...	3,090	5,748	27,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,168	800	...	567	120	23,655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	...	...	43	...	1,762
5,430	...	...	...	...	5,430	31,450	2,000	1,953	3,556	31,220	...	70,179	26	2,217	2,243	47,421	2,096	1,953	3,582	64,377	1,19,429
1,564	...	...	7	330	1,901	149	...	...	500	2,253	...	2,932	...	...	...	50,024	750	2,987	5,363	6,488	65,612
25,088	...	...	14	933	26,035	33,599	2,000	1,953	4,056	39,199	...	80,807	26	2,217	2,243	2,01,421	28,590	4,940	12,669	1,01,180	3,48,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	72,423	10,052	97,475
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,707	...	...	...	...	42,707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,889	...	216	8,945	42,840	2,50,890
2,268	...	...	...	240	2,508	...	...	...	1,668	1,939	...	3,607	...	...	...	11,933	...	...	1,668	5,135	18,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,387	...	...	...	4,937	13,324
3,893	...	...	...	2,380	5,773	...	1,291	...	1,719	5,054	...	8,064	51	70	121	8,184	1,619	48	1,770	12,874	24,495
2,811	...	...	...	9	2,820	...	...	...	...	2,858	...	2,858	...	1,829	1,829	...	125	99	...	7,796	8,020
593	...	...	...	256	849	...	...	...	...	501	...	501	...	...	...	2,392	2,436	...	...	2,444	7,272
1,11,556	...	...	...	...	1,11,556	24,788	...	889	1,341	50,644	...	77,662	...	220	220	45,162	1,27,364	26,709	1,341	1,69,184	3,69,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867	651	1,216	2,982	10,507	...	17,223	...	...	...	2,487	5,050	2,954	2,982	10,562	24,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,041	...	...	...	...	22,041
1,20,621	...	...	...	2,885	1,23,506	26,655	1,942	2,105	7,710	71,503	...	1,09,915	51	2,119	2,170	3,57,182	1,36,594	30,026	89,129	2,65,824	8,78,755
6,97,585	53,643	400	97,689	27,970	8,77,287	3,03,160	27,821	34,809	3,60,922	4,69,419	167	11,96,298	39,950	28,100	68,050	16,20,107	8,20,855	2,78,068	10,75,025	14,19,925	52,13,920

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(5).—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Bombay Presidency at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Class of Schools		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
													Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Departmental ...English	42	8,985	4,885	...	4,885	4,027	...	4,027	31	...	31	42	...	42	...	...	...	8,985	...	8,985
	Local Fund ...English	29	603	...	...	...	602	1	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	1	603
	Municipal ...English	73	3,074	341	...	341	2,723	10	2,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,064	10	3,074
	Native States ...English	65	5,690	1,841	...	1,841	3,849	...	3,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,690	...	5,690
	Aided ...English	101	15,254	4,916	32	4,948	6,537	52	6,589	1,360	94	1,454	1,952	137	2,089	111	63	174	14,876	378	15,254
	Unaided ...English	30	2,809	1,111	...	1,111	1,659	...	1,659	15	...	15	14	5	19	4	1	5	2,803	6	2,809
	Total	340	36,415	13,094	32	13,126	19,397	63	19,460	1,406	94	1,500	2,608	142	2,150	115	64	179	36,020	395	36,415
For Girls	Departmental ...English	1	57	...	7	7	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
	Municipal ... ..English	1	33	...	5	5	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	33
	Aided ...English	55	3,103	4	153	157	33	800	833	81	695	776	183	855	1,038	89	210	299	390	2,713	3,103
	Unaided ...English	1	15	...	2	2	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Total	58	3,208	4	167	171	33	891	924	81	695	776	183	855	1,038	89	210	299	390	2,818	3,208
Total, Secondary Schools		398	39,623	13,098	199	13,297	19,430	954	20,384	1,487	789	2,276	2,191	997	3,188	204	274	478	36,410	3,213	39,623
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys	Departmental	29	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	2	669	633	...	633	693	1	694	1,993	3	1,996
	Local Fund ...	4,156	212,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,890	363	63,253	66,606	1,735	68,341	71,962	8,744	80,706	201,458	10,842	212,300
	Municipal ...	514	62,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,250	62	23,312	23,702	381	24,083	14,351	1,012	15,363	61,303	1,455	62,758
	Native States	1,735	96,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,467	18	30,485	37,626	224	37,850	27,660	900	28,560	95,753	1,142	96,895
	Aided ...	792	33,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,782	124	6,906	12,917	382	13,299	12,700	619	13,319	32,399	1,125	33,524
	Unaided	41	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	3	504	703	5	708	431	48	479	1,635	56	1,691
	Total	7,267	409,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,557	572	125,129	142,187	2,727	144,914	127,797	11,324	139,121	394,541	14,623	409,164
For Girls	Departmental	3	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	73	...	93	93	...	96	96	...	262	262
	Local Fund ...	119	5,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	539	541	13	1,787	1,800	35	3,220	3,255	50	5,546	5,596
	Municipal ...	132	9,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2,090	2,097	16	3,337	3,353	15	3,906	3,921	38	9,333	9,371
	Native States	155	8,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,118	1,118	6	3,007	3,013	4	4,637	4,641	10	8,762	8,772
	Aided ...	93	7,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2,080	2,116	78	2,934	3,012	64	2,177	2,241	178	7,191	7,369
	Unaided	2	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	37	37	...	50	50	...	92	92
	Total	504	31,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5,905	5,950	113	11,195	11,308	118	14,086	14,204	276	31,186	31,462
Total, Primary Schools		7,771	440,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,602	6,477	131,079	142,300	13,922	156,222	127,915	25,410	153,325	394,817	45,809	440,626
GRAND TOTAL		8,169	480,249	13,098	199	13,297	19,430	954	20,384	126,089	7,266	133,355	144,491	14,919	159,410	128,119	25,684	153,803	431,227	49,022	480,249

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(6).—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Bombay Presidency during the official year 1887-88.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.						
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Portuguese and Native Christians.	Jews.	Pársis.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*	16*g*
Arts Colleges.																					
1. Master of Arts	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	3	...	6	87	46	...	...	133	48	29	...	...	77	1	2	...	19	...	55	...
3. B.Sc.	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4. First B. A.	4	4	...	8	165	109	...	...	274	61	38	...	...	99	...	2	1	26	...	70	...
4. First B. Sc.	3	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
4. Previous Examination ...	5	6	...	11	246	273	...	...	519	54	69	...	...	123	3	4	...	28	3	85	...
Colleges for Professional Training.																					
Law—																					
Bachelor of Law	1	...	...	1	63	...	...	...	63	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	4	...	22	...
Medicine—																					
1. M.D.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	...	71	30	...	...	...	30	2	1	1	18	...	8	...
3. Second L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	76	...	...	...	76	42	...	...	...	42	4	2	...	23	...	13	...
3. First L. M. S.	1	...	...	1	65	...	...	...	65	33	...	...	...	33	2	1	1	12	...	17	...
Engineering—																					
1. L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	9	...
2. First L. C. E.	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	17	...	...	...	17	1	2	...	1	...	13	...
Schools of General Education.																					
Matriculation ... Boys ...	31		9	68	802	502	126	1,550	2,980	406	246	50	100	802	23	11	2	188	13	565	...
Matriculation ... Girls ...	...	11	...	11	...	27	...	5	32	20	...	1		21	16	4	...	1	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. 2nd Grade...	33	19	23	75	544	142	103	447	1,236	218	40	15	76	349	...	...	...	8	12	334	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. 3rd Grade ...	784	37	71	892	3,336	194	459	1,499	5,488	716	39	102	154	1,011	...	2	1	2	28	977	1
Schools of Special Instruction.																					
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	4	...	2	6	151	...	20	2	173	122	...	20	1	143	...	...	...	...	19	124	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Lower ...					272	...	70	12	354	227	...	67	4	298	...	...	...	...	26	272	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	2	...	1	3	9	...	3	...	12	9	...	3	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	10	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Lower ...					46	...	14	...	60	34	...	14	...	48	...	4	1	1	...	42	...
3. School of Art Examination. 3rd Grade Drawing.	3	...	...	3	65	...	...	2	67	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
3. School of Art Examination. 2nd Grade Drawing	17	4	2	23	141	7	8	...	156	29	...	5	...	34	...	5	3	...	1	25	...
3. School of Art Examination. 1st Grade Drawing.	41	21	9	71	985	269	95	9	1,358	246	46	33	...	325	7	9	2	14	11	282	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	63	...	...	...	63	56	...	...	...	56	...	4	...	...	4	48	...
5. Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
6. Examination in Agriculture. College Class ...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
6. Examination in Agriculture. High School Classes. 2nd year	6	...	...	6	34	...	...	...	34	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
6. Examination in Agriculture. High School Classes. 1st year.	8	...	...	8	112	...	...	...	112	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(7).—Return showing the Distribution of Local and Municipal Boards Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the official year 1887-88.

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													Total Expenditure of Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Boards.										In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Board Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.									In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Cess.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal Rates.	Local Boards' Grants.	Fees.	Endowments and all other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — Arts Colleges, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,109	14,109	20,609
Secondary Schools.																													
School Education, General. — For Boys (English)	29	603	624	502	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	...	1,038	4,770	6,846	73	3,074	2,987	2,420	9,264	16,566	1,038	19,380	559	46,807	12,117	...	4,616	33,209	40,145
For Girls (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	88	1	33	19	12	...	212	88	...	...	300	645	...	910	1,767	1,855
Total ...	29	603	624	502	...	1,038	...	4,685	782	6,505	...	1,126	4,770	6,934	74	3,107	3,006	2,432	9,264	16,778	1,126	19,380	559	47,107	12,762	...	5,526	35,066	42,000
Primary Schools.																													
For Boys	4,156	212,300	206,332	149,473	3,61,944	5,69,169	10	1,16,056	2,563	10,49,742	...	36,110	11,943	6,17,222	514	62,758	61,177	46,176	1,10,163	1,47,896	36,110	74,552	2,422	3,71,143	1,631	10	10,091	1,59,628	7,76,850
For Girls	119	5,596	5,400	3,184	6,321	22,340	...	...	12	28,673	...	2,009	666	25,015	132	9,371	9,081	5,401	26,620	33,214	2,009	1,194	312	63,349	...	...	1,025	34,239	59,254
Total ...	4,275	217,896	211,732	152,657	3,68,265	5,91,509	10	1,16,056	2,575	10,78,415	...	38,119	12,609	6,42,237	646	72,129	70,258	51,577	1,36,783	1,81,110	38,119	75,746	2,734	4,34,492	1,631	10	11,116	1,93,867	8,36,104
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,644	...	...	21,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,644
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Industrial Schools	1	201	169	149	13,000	96	...	...	20,042	33,138	...	...	2,000	2,096	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	167	167	...	...	1,953	1,953	4,049
Other Schools	3	10	11	10	500	750	...	...	1,006	2,256	...	...	...	750	1	49	49	19	...	47	...	...	...	47	2,940	...	...	2,987	3,737
Total ...	4	211	180	159	13,500	846	...	...	21,048	35,394	25,744	...	2,000	28,590	2	51	51	21	...	47	...	...	167	214	2,940	...	1,953	4,940	33,530
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	216
Scholarships held in ... — Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	1,291	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	1,667
Primary Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	234	359	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	51	150	...	...	...	99	224
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	...	110	1,220	1,326	...	...	2,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,486
Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,479	1,27,337	...	...	5,257	1,39,073	...	27	...	1,27,364	...	...	...	...	13,895	25,820	27	...	1,114	40,856	...	...	889	26,709	1,54,073
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	4,399	...	...	...	4,399	...	...	651	5,050	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	...	...	55	1,793	...	...	1,216	2,954	8,004
Total ...	...	...	...	...	6,479	1,32,971	...	...	5,601	1,45,051	1,654	27	1,942	1,36,594	...	...	...	...	13,895	27,705	27	...	1,220	42,847	...	...	2,105	30,026	1,66,620
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,308	218,710	212,536	153,318	3,88,244	7,26,364	10	1,20,741	30,006	12,65,365	27,898	39,272	27,821	8,20,855	722	75,287	73,315	54,030	1,59,942	2,25,640	39,272	95,126	4,680	5,24,660	17,333	10	34,809	2,78,008	10,98,863

A.—EDUCATION—*concluded.*

(8).—Distribution of all Schools in the several Districts under the Government of Bombay and the States subject to administrative supervision.

Districts and Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and inhabited Villages.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1888.	Increase and Decrease of the year. Schools. Increase.	Schools. Decrease.	Pupils. Increase.	Pupils. Decrease.	Number of Schools not yet recognized by the Department shown in columns 12 and 13 of Statement No. I.	Number of Pupils in such Schools.	Percentage of total Pupils in columns 6 and 12 to Population.	Number of Villages with Schools.	Average number of Square Miles to each village with a school.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Central Division.														
Bombay...	22	1	773,196	233	28,005	2	...	159	...	161	10,043	4·9	1	2
Poona District	5,348	1,185	900,621	469	25,321	26	...	310	...	76	2,189	3·0	283	19
Sátára do.	4,988	1,343	1,062,350	312	18,972	17	...	595	...	133	1,861	1·9	344	14
Sholápur do.	4,531	713	683,411	262	12,164	2	...	43	...	46	1,083	2·2	210	22
Ahmednagar do.	6,666	1,334	751,228	426	16,778	50	...	534	...	83	1,260	2·4	288	23
Násik do.	5,940	1,633	781,206	320	15,666	11	...	468	...	28	694	2·1	226	26
Khándesh do.. ...	9,944	2,633	1,237,231	461	23,378	...	...	...	409	90	1,671	2·0	437	23
Total ...	37,417	8,891	5,316,047	2,250	112,274	106	...	1,950	409	426	8,758	2·2	1,788	21
Akalkot State	498	105	58,040	27	1,408	2	...	136	...	4	80	2·5	23	22
Sátára Agency	844	143	117,318	48	1,650	5	...	79	...	11	237	1·6	39	22
Bhor State	1,491	477	145,876	28	1,025	...	...	1	...	4	28	·7	25	60
Total ...	2,833	725	321,234	103	4,083	7	...	216	...	19	345	1·0	87	33
Total, Central Division ...	40,272	9,617	6,410,477	2,586	144,362	115	...	2,325	409	606	19,146	2·5	1,876	21
Northern Division.														
Surat District	1,662	782	614,198	356	23,250	3	...	1,050	...	115	3,942	4·4	279	6
Broach do.	1,453	405	326,930	289	16,650	5	...	114	...	13	680	5·3	222	6
Kaira do.	1,609	581	804,800	274	22,571	11	...	504	...	53	1,389	2·9	240	6
Ahmedabad do.	3,821	862	856,324	268	21,051	17	...	1,563	...	101	4,405	2·9	214	17
Panch Mahals	1,613	675	255,479	114	5,464	6	...	58	...	15	788	2·4	81	20
Camp Baroda	1	1	4,624	4	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	1	1
Camp Deesa	5	1	4,546	2	109	...	...	..	24	...	...	2·3	1	5
Thána District	4,243	2,101	908,548	260	15,081	6	...	429	...	157	2,280	1·9	286	15
Total ...	14,407	5,408	3,775,449	1,567	104,360	48	...	3,718	24	454	13,484	3·1	1,324	11
Káthiáwár Agency	20,559	4,168	2,343,899	854	49,919	41	...	3,435	...	106	5,782	2·3	659	31
Rewa Kántha do.	4,935	1,156	549,892	101	6,586	4	...	132	..	23	561	1·2	92	53
Cutch State	6,500	897	512,084	123	7,187	...	...	...	135	103	4,517	2·2	135	49
Surat Agency	1,220	379	151,132	33	1,841	...	...	...	59	2	38	1·2	23	43
Cambay do.	350	85	86,074	10	1,123	...	...	...	42	14	610	2·0	7	50
Mahi Kántha do.	11,049	1,316	517,485	99	6,160	3	...	358	...	15	365	1·2	96	115
Pálanpur do.	8,000	1,108	576,478	40	2,497	...	...	171	...	50	1,307	·6	61	131
Baroda State	...	...	...	5	494	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	3	...
Jawhár do	534	116	48,556	10	230	1	...	...	1	...	...	·4	8	67
Ahmedabad Agency	...	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	53,147	9,725	4,785,600	1,277	76,075	49	...	4,096	255	313	13,180	1·8	1,091	49
Total, Northern Division ...	67,554	15,133	8,561,049	2,844	180,435	97	...	7,814	279	767	26,664	2·4	2,415	28
Southern Division.														
Belgaum District	4,657	1,097	864,014	326	19,685	...	5	...	2,093	46	775	2·3	314	14
Dhárwár do.	4,535	1,285	882,907	513	28,673	...	16	..	1,171	105	1,648	3·4	485	9
Bijápur do.	5,757	1,141	638,493	285	12,761	...	25	...	551	70	1,111	2·1	312	18
Kánara do.	3,911	1,109	421,840	208	12,115	...	11	...	1,192	20	620	3·0	206	19
Ratnágiri do.	3,922	1,297	997,090	234	16,205	9	...	...	142	250	4,138	2·0	395	9
Kolába do.	1,864	1,261	482,830	166	9,066	...	5	...	199	77	1,520	2·1	208	9
Total ...	24,646	7,190	4,287,174	1,732	98,505	9	62	...	5,348	568	9,812	2·5	1,920	12
Kolhápur State	2,816	1,061	800,189	226	13,446	3	...	263	...	66	1,911	1·9	232	12
Southern Marátha States ...	2,734	652	523,703	229	12,504	14	...	896	...	68	1,769	2·7	91	30
Sávánúr State...	70	24	14,763	6	365	...	...	17	...	5	85	3·0	8	8
Játh State	884	180	49,486	22	800	...	...	92	...	2	25	1·6	21	42
Sávantvádi State	900	226	174,433	83	3,796	8	...	...	100	37	633	2·5	99	9
Janjira State	325	226	76,361	39	1,965	39	...	1,965	...	22	278	2·9	69	5
Total ...	7,729	2,369	1,638,935	605	32,876	64	...	3,233	100	200	4,701	2·2	510	15
Total, Southern Division ...	32,375	9,559	5,926,109	2,337	131,381	73	62	3,233	5,448	768	14,513	2·4	2,430	13
Sind.														
Karáchi District	14,120	746	478,638	108	7,113	7	...	264	...	185	1,834	1·8	238	59
Hyderabad do.	9,030	1,137	754,624	168	8,730	6	...	...	139	204	2,186	1·4	312	29
Thar and Párkar	12,729	73	203,344	23	1,453	8	...	157	...	36	399	·9	53	240
Shikárpur District	9,629	1,147	852,986	160	8,842	14	...	...	196	309	4,101	1·5	423	23
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,759	201	124,181	44	1,420	20	...	463	...	51	504	1·6	88	31
Total, Sind ...	48,267	3,304	2,413,823	503	27,558	55	...	884	335	785	9,024	1·5	1,114	43
Aden	5	5	34,860	4	323	...	...	...	25	32	992	3·7	...	...
Total, British Districts ...	124,824	24,799	16,600,549	6,289	371,025	220	62	6,711	6,141	2,426	52,113	2·5	6,147	20
Total, Native States ...	63,709	12,819	6,745,769	1,985	113,034	120	...	7,545	355	532	18,226	1·9	1,688	37
GRAND TOTAL ...	188,533	37,618	23,346,318	8,274	484,059	340	62	14,256	6,496	2,958	70,339	2·3	7,835	24

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(1).—Abstract showing the Total Number of Books registered in the Bombay Presidency in different Languages.

Description of Books.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.										Books published in Indian Classical Languages.					Books published in more than one Language.	Total.
	English.	Maráthi.	Gujaráti.	Hindi.	Kánarese.	Brij.	Márwádi.	Urdu.	Hindu-Sindi.	Arabic-Sindi.	Arvi.	Sanskrit.	Hebrew.	Persian.	Arabic	Zend.		
Original Works	165	317	513	13	5	...	...	36	1	9	1	6	1	7	2	...	85	1,161
Translations	6	33	98	7	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	264
Re-publications	21	52	37	12	3	4	3	39	3	2	...	106	1	7	12	9	57	368
Total ...	192	402	648	32	9	4	3	80	7	11	1	112	2	14	14	9	253	1,793
Total ...	192	1,197										151					253	1,793

(2).—Analysis of Publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1887.

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European Languages.	Books published in the Vernacular Languages spoken in the Presidency.	Books published in Indian Classical Languages.	Books published in more than one Language.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arts	2	40	.....	1	
2	Biography	2	13	1	.....	
3	Drama	2	92	1	2	
4	Fiction	1	98	2	2	
5	History	7	20	3	11	
6	Language	13	70	15	74	
7	Law	8	14	4	1	
8	Medicine	4	4	1	36	
9	Miscellaneous	133	473	18	48	
10	Poetry	3	222	47	41	
11	Politics	1	6	.....	.....	
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	2	42	11	12	
13	Religion	1	31	48	23	
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	.....	19	.....	.....	
15	Science (Natural and other) ...	13	48	.....	1	
16	Voyages and Travels	.....	5	.....	1	
	Total ...	192	1,197	151	253	1,793
1	Original Works	165	895	16	85	
2	Translations	6	147	.....	111	
3	Re-publications	21	155	135	57	
	Total ...	192	1,197	151	253	1,793
1	Educational Works	15	153	8	50	
2	Non-educational Works	177	1,044	143	203	
	Total ...	192	1,197	151	253	1,793

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspaper or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City.					
Bázár Gate Street	Akhbár-e-Sowdágar, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chábuk Press.	Kávasji Dádábhoy ...	Akhbár-e-Sowdágar, Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chábook or the Native Merchants' Daily Gazette.	Native Calendars.	
Apollo Road ...	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press.	The Duke of Connaught Printing Press Company, Limited.	Satya Mitra	Nil.	
Frere Road ...	The A'pyakhtiár Press ...	Barjorji Nowroji... ...	The Yezdán Parast .. The Pársi Punch.	Pickings from the Pársi Punch.	
No. 26, Military Square, Fort.	The Albert Printing Press.	Joaquin D' Souza and Saint Anna Menezes.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bake House Lane...	The Advocate of India Press.	M. Anderson	The Advocate of India...	Nil.	
No. 10, Hummum Street.	The Commercial Reporter Press.	G. Nasserwánji Reporter.	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 25, Pársi Bázár Street.	The Reporter's Press ...	Merwánji Nowroji ...	The Daily Commercial Sales Report.	Nil.	
Pársi Bázár Street .	The Eastern Printing Press.	Mahomedbhoy Gulám Husein.	Nil.	Nil.	
Marine Street ...	The Government Postal Press.	Government	Nil.	Nil.	
Pársi Bázár Street .	The National Printing Press.	Ibráhim and Alibhoy ...	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 29, Forbes Street.	The Oriental Printing Press.	Kalfánbhoy Damani ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Frere Road ...	The Bombay Samáchár Press.	Mánekji Barjorji ...	The Bombay Samáchár, Loke Mitra, and Dátardoo.	The Vidyámitra.	
Marine Street ...	The Government Central Press.	Government	Nil.	The Bombay Government Gazette, The Bombay Quarterly Civil List, The Annual History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency, The Indian Law Reports (Bombay Series), Classified List and Distribution Return of the Public Works Department Establishment.	
Oak Lane	A. P. Cortez and Company's Lithographic Engraver Press.	A. P. Cortez	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 16, Marine Street.	The Indian Patriot Printing Press.	J. J. D. Almeida ...	The Indian Patriot ...	Nil.	
No. 43, Apollo Street.	Caxton Printing Works .	G. Claridge	The English Mail ...	The G. I. P. Railway Guide, Traders' Advertiser, The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Advocate, Palm Leaf.	
Hornby Row ...	The Kaiser-i-Hind Printing Press.	Frámji C. Mehta ...	The Kaiser-i-Hind ...	Nil.	
No. 15, Marine Street.	The Bombay Jám-e-Jamshed Printing Press.	Jehángir and Shroff ...	The Bombay Jám-e-Jamshed.	Gupsap.	
Armenian Lane ...	The Bombay Gazette Press.	Gratton Geary	Bombay Gazette, Daily... Do. Bi-weekly. Do. Weekly Overland Sufnmary and Budget. Weekly Price Current	The Indian Travellers' Guide, Maclean's Guide to Bombay. The Methodist Record.	
Bázár Gate Street...	The Rájbhakta Press ...	Kálidás Sánkalchand ...	The Rájbhakta and Swadharmanishta.	Nil.	
Apollo Street ...	The Bombay Printing Works.	S. K. Khambáta and Co.	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 6, Tamarind Lane.	The Fort Mercantile Press.	Mánekji Hosengji and Son.	Nil.	Nil.	
Hummum Street ...	The Industrial Press ...	Barjorji Kursetji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bázár Gate Street .	The English and Gujaráti Job Printing Press.	Jivanji Frámji	Nil.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspaper or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
No. 24, Hornby Row.	The Voice of India Printing Press.	Behrámji M. Malabári...	The Indian Spectator ...	The Voice of India.	
Elphinstone Circle.	The Gujaráti Printing Press.	Itcháram Suryarám ...	The Gujaráti	The Arya Dnyán Wardhak.	
No. 39, Meadow Street.	The Examiner Press ...	R. C. Archbishop of Bombay.	The Bombay Catholic Examiner, The Pastoral Gazette, and the Indian Messenger of the Sacred Heart.	Nil.	
No. 87, Cáwasji Patel Street.	The Daftar A'shkára Press.	Byrámji Fardunji and Co.	The Rást Goftár and Satya Prakásh.	The Stribodh, and the Nur-e-Elum.	
No. 7, Marine Street.	The Alliance Printing Press.	Cáwasji Pestonji and Mánekji Dhunjibhoy.	Nil.	Nil.	
Pársi Bázár Street.	The Fort Printing Press.	Tehmuras Dinshawji Anklesária.	Nil.	Fursud or the Leisure Hour.	
Dalál Street ...	The Eagle Printing Office.	Dádábhoy Bomanji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bázár Gate Street.	The Commercial Press ...	Dádábhoy Edulji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Elphinstone Circle.	The Times of India Steam Press.	General W. Nassau Lees.	The Times of India (Daily) Do., Bi-weekly. Do. Overland Summary. Do. Weekly Edition. Exchange Price Current.	The Times of India Calendar and Directory. The A. B. C. Railway Guide.	
Market Road ...	The Salvation Army Press.	F. F. G. S. Tucker (Proprietor in his capacity as Commissioner of the Salvation Army in India).	The Indian War Cry ...	The Sepoy.	
Surat Street ...	The Anglo-Jewish and Vernacular Press.	Haskiel Bábáji	Nil.	The Student's Friend, Culture.	
Old Jambli Street...	Ganpat Krishnáji's Press.	A'tmárám Kánoba ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Dongri Street ...	Govind Shámji Press ...	Thákarsi Govindji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhájipála Lane ...	The Royal Press	Isuf Ali Abdul Tyab ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Parel Road, Bhendi Bázár.	The Kásid Press	Husein Gulám Ali Mohomed Bagu.	The Kásid-e-Mumbai ...	Nil.	
No. 67, Old Nágpáda.	The Joint Stock Printing Press.	Bhikáji Eshwant ...	Nil.	Nil.	
2nd Don Tád Street.	The Futteh-ul-Karim Press.	Kázi Abdul Karim and Kázi Rahimtulla.	Nil.	Moulud Shahid, Tafsir Huseini, Tawázir Hindi, Karmool Sujat, Kashful Hajak, Shamsool Marif Kubra, Kurán Pandar Satri, Kurán Ter Satri, Kurán Sater Satri, Kurán Bepechi, Separa with Káyeda Bagdádi, Separa, large with Káyeda Bagdádi.	
Nishánpáda ...	Gulám-e-Husein Press ...	Aládin Gulám Hussein...	Nil.	Fuzayla Murtzavy ...	
Tandel Street ...	Datta Prasád Printing Press.	Rámji Máhádu and Ganpat Umáji.	Nil.	Zamiatul Kabir, Mukhjunad Durar, Tapsira, Deewán Ahkan, Doovai Mubárakh, Diwán Hajrat, Amir-ul-Momini, Huma Ali Kurán. Kitáb Shirhoo Diwán, Tálimnáma, Gulfasani, Binazir, Parts I and II, Diwán Háfiz, Choova-Billee, Nasaroo Dinshaw.	
Umarkhádi Pakhády.	Raghunáth Krishnáji's Printing Press.	Raghunáth Krishnáji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Duncan Road ...	The Victoria Chitra Press.	Vasanji Sunderdás ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Thákurdwár Road.	Shri Kalpataru Press ...	Máhádeo Bhawánji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kálbádevi Road, Bhángwádi.	The Arya Mandal Press.	M. N. Shankar & Co....	Gorakshak Punch ...	Nil.	
No. 5, Malhár Ráo Wádi, Kálbádevi.	The Nicol's Printing Works.	N. D. Almeida	Nil.	Nil.	
New Hanumán Lane.	Náráyan Bhikset Khátu's Press.	Náráyan Bhikset Khátu.	Nil.	Nil.	
No. 322, Girgaon, Back Road.	The Dnyán Mitra Press.	Náráyan Wásudeo Ghumre.	Nil.	Nil.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspaper and Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—continued.					
Cavel Street ...	The Portuguese Printing Press.	E. D. Souza	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaikh Memon Street.	Pársi Printing Press ...	Dhunbái Pálanji... ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Bába Dhábu Street.	Araby Shop Press ...	Abdul Ali Abdul Husein.	Nil.	Nil.	
Bhendi Bázár, Parel Road.	The Chasmai Faiz Press.	Mahomed Mubárakh Hasan.	The Kashful Akhbár ...	Nil.	
Cávasji Patel Tank Road.	The Indu Prakásh Press.	Sakárám Parashurám Pandit.	The Indu Prakásh ...	Nil.	
Chimna Butcher Street.	Mutbai Alvi Press ...	Talib Shámshuddin Najim.	Nil.	Guldastai Náz.	
No. 116, Girgaon Road.	The Carnátic Printing Press.	Mangesh Sántáppa Nádkarni.	The Kanada Suvarte ...	Nil.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	The Dnyán Ságar Press.	Shridhar Shewlál ...	Nil.	Márwádi Chandu Pancháng.	
Jagjivan Keeka Street.	The Swadesh Prakásh Press.	Ganpat Lakshman Chaván.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dhobi Taláo ...	The Bombay Vartamán Press.	Mancherji Hosangji Jágose.	Nil.	The Válmiki Rámáyan, The Zoroastrian Calendar.	
Kolbhát Lane ...	The Ripon Printing Press.	Bomanji Jamsetji Mistri and Ardesir Frámji Solan.	Nil.	Gool Afshán, The Literary Album.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	The Nirnaya Ságar Press.	Jáoji Dádáji	Nil.	Bálbodh, Bálsubodh, Bháoprakásh Bháshántar, Kávyamála, Katha Saritságar, Rasis Vadya Vidnyán, Yoga Vashishta.	
Do.	Gopál Náráyan & Company's Printing Press.	Vináyak Náráyan Mádgávkar.	Nil.	Granth Ratnamála.	
Do.	A'ryan Tract and Book Depôt's Printing Press.	Bábáji Ganpat Pingle ...	Fortnightly Market Rates.	Máháráshtra Kokil.	
Thákurdwár Road.	The Bhárathi Press ...	K. Venkatráman Shástri Suri.	Havyak Subodh or Kárwár Chandriká.	Hitopadesh.	
Márvádi Bázár Street.	Shri Venkateshwar Press.	Gangá Vishnu Shrikrishnadás.	Nil.	Nil.	
Cavel Street ...	Anglo Lusitano Press ...	L. Mascarenhas	O'Anglo Lusitano ...	Boletim do Governo Ecclesiastico de Mylapur, O Vente e tresde Novembro.	
Fanaswády Lane ..	The Family Printing Press.	Báláji K. Raghunáthji ...	Vártahár or the Newsman.	Kávyártha Prakásh.	
New Hanumán Lane.	Bápu Sadáshiw's Press .	Moreshwar Bápuji ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Cávasji Patel Tank Road.	The Advertiser Press ...	Frámji Cáwasji Gotlá ...	The Friend of Bombay... The Advertiser.	Nil.	
Dhobi Taláo ...	The Union Press ...	Nánábhoy Rustomji Ránina.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kálbádevi Road ...	The Hindustán Printing Press.	Moreshwar Harischandra Joshi.	Nil.	A'nand Ságar.	
New Hanumán Lane.	Bápu Harset Press ...	Dhondu Bábáji	Nil.	Maráthi and Márwádi Calendars.	
Shaikh Memon Street.	The Dnyán Darpan Press.	Máhádeo Gopál	Nil.	Nil.	
Cáwasji Patel Tank Road.	The Bhánu Prakásh Press.	Shambhu Vithal... ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Do. ...	Shri Krishna Bhushan Press.	Do. ...	Nil.	Nil.	
1st Bhoi Wáda ...	Shri Náráyan Press ...	Náran Kánji	Nil.	Nil.	
Goghári Mohlla ...	Hasni Press	Molvi Mahomed Siddik...	Nil.	Nil.	
Nizámpura Masjid Street.	The Makdum Press ...	Dáwoodbhoy	The Korán	Nil.	
Kándewádi Lane ...	Jagdishwar Press ...	Náráyan Rámchandra Sohni.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mugbhát Lane ...	The Bombay City Press.	Krishnáji Bhikáji Sohni and Lakshman A'nant Kandalgáokar.	Nil.	Nil.	
Mugbhát Lane ...	Swadesh Mitra Press ...	Náráyan Lakshman ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Khetwádi 5th Lane.	Minerva Printing Press.	Shámráo Ranchhod Ráoji.	The Prabhákar	Nil.	
Grant Road ...	The Chitra Prabha Press.	Náráyan Rámji Shimpi.	Nil.	Nil.	
Kándewádi Lane....	The Indian Printing Press.	Sadánand Bálkrishna ...	The Pandit	Satchidánand, Vividh Dnyán Vistár.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

Name of Street or Road.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Bombay City—concluded.					
Girgaon Road ...	Subodh Prakásh Press	Moro Vithal Válvekar ...	Subodh Patrika	Grihini, Parmárthpar, A'rya Dharma Prakásh, Pryamvadá, Shivpurán Bháshántar, Culture.	
Do. ...	The A'rya Sevak Press	Ganesh Máhádeo Jánorikar.	Nil.	Shrimat Bhágvatárth Darshan.	
Girgaon Back Road, A'ngria's Oart.	The Native Opinion Press.	Hari Mádhav Paránjpe	Native Opinion	Nil.	
Grant Road ...	Mahomedi Press ...	Alibhoy Sarafali ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Byculla	Bombay Education Society's Press.	Bombay Education Society.	Nil.	Bombay Educational Record, Asiatic Society's Journal, Bombay Monthly Army List, Army General Orders, Bálbodha Mewá, Indian Antiquary, Dnyánodaya, Almanak, Prakáshak, Medical and Physical Society's Transactions, The Orientalist, Bombay Diocesan Record, Taprobanian, The Student's Magazine, The Avifauna of British India, The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay; The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, The Indian Annals, Magazine of Natural Science.	
Two Tanks Road	The Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Sumant Vishnu	Bombay Guardian, Dnyánodaya.	Indian Watchman, Indian Purity Trumpet, Rájmárga.	
Kámátípura, 5th Lane.	Sardari Press	Shaik Nuruddin Jivákhán.	Nil.	Nil.	
Hains Road ...	The Dina Bandhu Press.	Náráyan Magháji Lokhande.	The Dina Bandhu ...	Nil.	
2nd Carpenter Street, Mázgaon.	The Mázagon Printing Press.	Ganpat Bábul Timle ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Love Lane ...	The Vishwa Chakshu Press.	Bhagvant Lakshman ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Dhárávi Road ...	Malbhai Mahomedia Press.	Háji Vanaana Mahomed Ali.	Nil.	Mavahibile Makia.	
Abdul Rahman Street.	The Rising Star Printing Press.	Mahomed Ali Dawudkhán.	Nil.	Nil.	
Dharamsi Street ...	The Seesmel Press ...	Syad Ismáil	Nil.	Nil.	
Shaik Memon Street.	Sakhárám Bhikset Press.	Sakhárám Bhikset ...	Nil.	Nil.	
Kákadwádi Lane ...	The A'rya Sadan Press.	Dámodar Vináyak Wágle.	Nil.	Nil.	
Girgaon Back Road.	Gowri Prasád Press ...	Rámchandra Gopál ...	Nil.	Nil.	
New Foras Road ...	The Telagu Mitra Press.	Irla Isapati Masu ...	The Telagu Mitra ...	Nil.	
Northern Division.					
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad Times Press.	Kálidás Sánkalchand ...	Nil.	Nyáy Darpan.	
	United Printing and General Agency Company, Limited.	Ranchhodlál Gangárám...	Nil.	Gujarát Shálápatrak, Budhi Prakásh, Audich Hitechhu, Rádya Prakásh.	
	Ahmedabad Samáchár ...	Lalubhái Surchand ...	Ahmedabad Samáchár and Baroda Vatsal.	Nil.	
	Hitechhu	Jaysing Mulji	Hitechhu	Wadhwán Darbári; Nágarudaya and Tolak Subhechak.	
	Victoria Press	Nathu Lalu	Nil.	Jain Divakar.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—continued.					
Ahmedabad—*continued.*	Samserbáhádur	Saváibhái Ráichand ..	Samserbáhádur	.....	Job-work.
	Satya Prakásh	Bulákhi Nárandás ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Bájibhái Amichand ...	Bájibhái Amichand ...	Nil.	.....	Not working for the present.
	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	Chhaganlál Maganlál ...	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
	Lalu Keval	Lalu Keval	Nil.	.....	Not working for the present.
	Samáchár Sár	Náran Krishnarám ...	Nil.	.....	Not working as the proprietor is dead.
	Motilál Kálidás	Motilál Kálidás	Nil.	.....	Not working for the present.
	Lalubhái Amichand ...	Lalubhái Amichand ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Kilábhái Kachandás ...	Kilábhái Kachandás ...	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Hargovan Harjivan ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Ahmedabad Jagdishwar.	Dáyábhái Narotam ...	Nil.	.....	Do.
	Nyáy Darshak Press ...	Chhaganlál Umed ...	Nyáy Darshak	.....	Do.
	Prajá-mat Press... ..	Chunilál Harivalav ...	Prajá-mat...	.....	Do.
	Gujarát Gazette Press ...	Pandyá Chhaganlál Girdharlál.	Gujarát Gazette	.....	Do.
	Jangi Pokár Patra ...	Chhaganlál Bhagubhái ...	Jangi Pokár Patra ...	.....	Do.
	Áryodaya...	Sháh Ranchhodlál Khusháldás.	Dnán Shudhi	Subodh Prakásh, Másik Sár, Dnán Ságar, Práchin Kávya and Bhámani Bhushan.	
	Union Press	Sháh Ghelábhái Narsidás.	Nil.	.....	Job-work.
Kaira	Kaira Vartmán	Káhándás Fulchand ..	Kaira Vartmán	.....	
	Khambhát Samáchár ...	Manishankar Krashnáshankar.	.....	.....	Has not commenced work.
	Satya Ságar	Ranchoddás Khusháldás.	.....	Kheda Khetiwádi Patra.	
	Surajrám Press	Surajrám Nathurám ...	Prajá Hitpatra	.....	Publishes miscellaneous books.
	Gujrát Printing Press ...	Chaturbhái Shankarbhái.	.....	.....	Do.
	Swadesh Bandhu ...	Máneklál Khusháldás ...	Khambhát Gazette ...	Tikákar.	
	Vidiotejak Press... ...	Desái Manilál Bháilál ...	.....	Vaishnav Patrika ...	Publishes miscellaneous books.
	Rájárám Press	Bholánáth Rájárám ...	Umreth Samáchár ...	.....	
	Borsad Samáchár ...	Joshi Dáda Bechar ...	Borsad Samáchár ...	.....	Publishes miscellaneous notices.
	Chandra Prakásh ...	Bhogilál Nathubhái ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Do.	Mansukh Lalu	.....	.....	Publishes miscellaneous books.
	Vidya Ságar Press ...	Harjivan Purshotam ...	.....	.....	
Panch Maháls ...	Rewa Kántha Samáchár Press at Godhra.	Ghelábhái Náthábhái ..	.....	.....	
	Dohad Shila Press ...	Shivlál Kálidás	Chakra-vák	.....	
	Ditto	Gopáldás Bhagvándás ...	Satyodaya	.....	
Broach	Dnyánodaya Printing Press.	Ichhálál Amratlál ...	.....	.....	
	Prince of Wales Press ...	Ardesar Dinsháwji Gándhi.	The Broach Samáchár ...	.....	
	Victoria Printing Press .	Bahmanji Dinsháwji Keláwálá.	The Broach Mitra ...	.....	
	Narbada Printing Press .	Rangildás Gopáldás Surti.	.....	.....	
Surat	Mission Press	Rev. Mr. W. Beatty ...	.....	Satyodaya	Does miscellaneous work.
	Prabhákar Press... ...	Dalpatrám Gopáldás ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Victoria Press	Manchhárám Ghelábhái .	Gujarát Mitra and Deshi Mitra.	Nitiánand	Do.
	Khodábakhash Press ...	Muncherji Jamsedji ...	.....	.....	Do.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Northern Division—concluded.					
Surat—*continued* ...	Akhbár Press	Narotamdás Govindrám.	Surat Akhbár	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	Niti Darpan Press ...	Bhagvándás Lalubhái ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Surat City Central Press.	Kesarji Raghnáthji ...	Chandra Prakásh ...	.....	Do.
	Sodágar Press	Nagindás Dáyábhái ...	Surya Prakásh	.....	Do.
	Police Line Press ...	Government	.....	.....	Does Government miscellaneous work.
	Ambika Press	Bhavánishankar Ravishankar.	Praja Mitra	.....	Does miscellaneous work.
	New Sodágar Press ...	Dulabhrám Manchhárám	.....	.....	Do.
	Sarasvati Press	Dayáshankar Mukanji ...	Hind Subhechhak ...	.....	Closed.
Thána	Arunodaya	Káshináth Vishnu Phadké.	Arunodaya	.....	576 copies published every Sunday.
	Suryodaya	Gopál Govind Dábak ...	Suryodaya	.....	280 copies published every Monday.
			Hindu Panch	.....	625 copies published every Thursday.
Central Division.					
Násik	Gangálahari	Vishnu Janárdhan Thakar.	Gangálahari	.....	
	Násik Vritta	Hari Trimbak Kále ...	Násik Vritta	.....	
Khándesh	Khándesh Vaibhav ...	Bháu Ganesh Báhálkar...	Khándesh Vaibhav ...	.....	These are merely local papers with a poor circulation and exercising little or no influence.
	Áryávarta	Vithal Laxman Upasni...	Áryávarta	.....	
	Shrimat Jagatguru ...	Gopál Annáji	Prabodh Chandrika ...	.....	
	Chitragupta	Balvant Rávji Sindikar...	Chitragupta	.....	
Ahmednagar ...	Nyáya Sindhu	Dáji Chimnáji	Nyáya Sindhu	.....	175 copies are issued each Monday morning.
	Nagar Samáchár... ...	Abána Linguji ...	Nagar Samáchár... ...	.....	150 copies are issued each Saturday evening.
	Jagadadarsha	Káshináth Bahiráo ...	Jagadadarsha	.....	325 copies are issued each Sunday morning.
	Lithographic Press ...	Lakhmichand Jayachand.	.....	.....	
Poona	Poona Observer	Rustomji Dádábhái ...	Poona Observer	.....	
	Deccan Herald	Sorábji Jehángirji ...	Deccan Herald	.....	
	Dnyán Prakásh	Shridhar Vishnu Ránade.	Dnyán Prakásh	.....	Books, almanacs, &c., are also printed.
	Dnyán Chakshu	Bháu Govind Supkar ...	Dnyán Chakshu	.....	Do.
	Shri Shiváji	Krishnáji Bápuji Munde.	Shri Shiváji	.....	Do.
	Poona Vaibhav	Shankar Vishvanáth Kelkar.	Poona Vaibhav	.....	Do.
	Árya Bhushan Press ...	Hari Náráyan Gokhle ...	Maráthá and Kesari ...	.....	Monthly Magazine and printing of all sorts, including "English Opinion on India."
	Photozincographic Press.	Government	.....	.....	Photozincographic work, maps, plans and drawing for Government.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—continued.					
Poona—*continued*..	Municipal Press	Poona City Municipality.	.....	.....	Office work, forms, &c.
	Chitra Shála Press ...	Laxuman Krishna Chiplunkar.	.....	.....	Pictures, Maráthi books, &c.
	Datta Prasárak Press ...	Vináyak Vithal Ránade.	.....	.....	Books, almanacs, &c.
	Vritta Prakásh Press ...	Náro Appáji Godbole ...	.....	.....	Do.
	Budhi do. ...	Pándurang Vithal Ránade.	.....	.....	Do.
	Jagathitechhu Press ...	Rávji Shridhar Gondhalekar.	Jagathitechhu	.....	Do.
	Law Printing Press ...	Ganpatráo Hari Khándekar.	.....	.....	Lawbooks only.
	Vividh Chitrakala Prakásh Press.	Ganu bin Vithu Gáikvád.	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Orphanage Press,.. ...	Reverend J. Small ...	.....	.....	Printing books and job-work.
	Yerrowda Central Jail Press.	Government	.....	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., for departmental use.
	Police Press	Do.	.....	.....	Forms, circulars, &c., in connection with Police work.
	Vedánt Prakásh Press ..	Káshináth Mahádeo Thate.	.....	.....	Books, almanacs, &c.
	Cutch Party Press ...	Government	.....	.....	Office forms, &c.
	Sappers and Miners' Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Small Arms Ammunition Factory Press, Kirkee.	Do.	.....	.....	Cartridge labels, pay tickets, &c.
	Quarter-Master General's Office Press.	Do.	.....	.....	Maps, plans, &c.
	Chandrika Press... ...	Bábáji Dádáji ...	.....	.....	Books only.
	Granth Vardhak Press ...	Rango Rámchandra Salunke.	.....	.....	Maráthi books, almanacs and religious Pothies.
	Sowjyania Mitra Press ...	Dámodhar Vináyak Athawale.	Gadari	.....	Maráthi books and Pothies.
	Cantonment Press ...	Cantonment Committee, Poona.	.....	.....	Forms, notices, &c., relating to the Cantonment Committee.
	Nutan Chitrodaya ...	Sadoba bin Limbáji ...	.....	.....	Pictures only.
	Satya Mitra Press ...	Hiráji Dhanji	Satya Mitra	.....	All kinds of printing work.
	Árya Prakásh Press ...	Rávji Sagoji Shedgé and Bála bin Sadoba Ghungale.	.....	.....	Do.
	Shila Press	Balvantráo Yeshvant Pawár.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Amba Prasád Press ...	Náráyan Ábáji	.....	.....	Do.
	Rája Hauns Press ...	Prabhákar Balvant ...	Dnyanark...	.....	Do.
	Shri Shetkari	Ganesh Náráyan Ghotawdekar.	.....	.....	Agricultural books, &c.
	Ánandáshram	Mahádev Chimnáji Apte.	.....	.....	Books, &c.
	Suvidya Prakásh ...	Eknáth Mahádev Bhaleráo.	.....	.....	Do.
Sholápur	Kalpátaru and Ánandvrat.	Balvantráo Náráyan Kákdé.	Kalpataru and A'nandvrat.	.....	
	Sholápur Samáchár ...	Narsápa Basápa ...	Sholápur Samáchár ...	.....	
	Manowihár	Shrinivás Náráyan Kákdé.	Manowihár	.....	
	Prabodha Ratna... ...	Parling Parbhaya Jangam.	Prabodha Ratna... ...	.....	
	Pandhari Waibhav ...	Vishvanáth Náráyan Kamblé.	Pandhári Vaibhav ...	.....	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Central Division—concluded.					
Sholápur—*continued.*	Pañdhari Samáchár and Vrat.	Govind Sakhárám Bidker.	Pandhári Samáchár and Vrat.	.....	
	Shetki Sudhárna ...	Prabhákar Bálkrishna Limayé.	.....	Shetki Sudhárna.	
Sátára	Shubha Suchak	Rámchandra Ápáji Chitalé.	Shubha Suchak	.....	
	Bodha Sudhákar... ...	Wáman Krishna Dixit ...	Bodha Sudhákar ...	.....	
	Mahárashtra Mitra ...	Ganesh Náráyan Kolatkar.	Mahárashtra Mitra ...	.....	
	Vrata Sudha	Venkatesh Náráyan Thákur.	Vrata Sudha	.....	
	Bálamrit	Pándurang Bábáji Bhonslé.	Mahárashtra Vrat ...	.....	
	Rámdás	Pándurang Sakhárám Káshikar.	Rámdás	.....	
	Dushiant	Annásáheb Santájiráo Pawár.	.....	.....	
	Sadánand...	Tukárám Laxaman Bhonslé.	.....	.....	
	Árya Mani	Shripat Ganesh Joshi ...	Vidushak	.....	
	Arya Rám	Jagannáth Báláji Supré .	Chitra Gupta	.....	
	Wáng Mandir	Ánant Náráyan Kolatkar.	Chandanshu	.....	
	Viráj Waibhav	Datto Rámchandra Pandit.	Vrittasár	... ..	
	Pratod	Krishnáji Dhonddeo Harmalkar.	Pratod	.....	
Southern Division.					
Belgáum	Belgaum Samáchár ...	Hari Bhikáji Sámant ...	Belgaum Samáchár ...	.....	The Vánivilás Press has ceased to exist.
	Pámtatva Prakásh ..	Ábáji Rámchandra Sáwant.	Chikitsak...	.....	
	Swadesh Bandhu ...	Hanmant Konher Fadnis.	Swadesh Bandhu ...	.....	
Dhárwár	Dhárwár Vritta	Antáji Rámchandra Joglekar.	Dhárwár Vritta	.....	Forms, &c., Maráthi.
	Dnyán Wardhak ...	Rághavendra Shrinivás Tanapi.	.....	Shálapatrika	Kánarese.
	Widyáranya	Gopál Pándurang Pátkar,	Karnátak Patra	.....	
	Chandrodaya	Huchaya bin Sangaya ...	Chandrodaya	.....	
	Karnátak Book Depôt ..	Chanvirápa Fakirápa.	.....	.....	Job-work, Kánarese, Maráthi and English.
	Dnyánchandrodaya at Gadag.	Gowrishankar Rámprasád.	Rasik Ranjini	.....	Kánarese.
	Bálsaraswatti, Hombal...	Narasimhabhat bin Ánantbhat and Nageshbhat bin Narasimhabhat.	Vaidikdarpan	.....	Do.
	Wániwaibhava Havasbhavi.	Timáji Venkáji Kulkarni.	.....	.....	Job-work, Kánarese.
Bijápur	Hitechhu	Báláji R. Vengurlekar ...	Hitechhu	.....	
	Shri Rámdás	Sitárám Hanmant ...	Shri Rámdás	.....	
Kánara	Satya Sudha Lithographic Press at Kárwár.	Krishnáji Raghunáth ...	Satya Sudha	None.	
	Kárwár Samáchár Lithographic Pressat Kárwár.	Laxuman Báburáo ...	Kárwár Samáchár ...	Do.	
	Dnyán Chandrodaya at Sirsi.	Bálaprasád bin Shivdayál Mishra.	None	Do.	
Ratnágiri	Jaganmitra	Janárdhan Hari Athalyé.	On every Monday ...	.....	
	Satyashodhak	Hari Náráyan Limayé ...	On every Sunday ...	.....	
	Bakul	Shankar Sadáshiv Lanjekar and Mahádeo Sakhárám Káshikar.	Do. ...	.....	
	Mahomedi	Shaik Mahomed valad Abdul Káder.	... ..	.....	
	Málvan Samáchár (Vengurla Vritta).	Vithal Govind Banavlikar.	On every Thursday ...	.....	
	Vichárshil	Ganesh Vishrám Pátkar.	.....	.....	
Kolába	Satya Sadan	Rávji Hari Athavle ...	.....	.....	Occasionally prints periodicals.
	Sudhákar	Náráyan Ganesh Mandlik.	Sudhákar	Nátyakathámála.	

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*continued.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—continued.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(a) Newspapers.	(b) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Sind.					
Karáchi	Commissioner in Sind's Printing Press.	Commissioner in Sind ...	.....	Sind Official Gazette.	
	Sind Gazette and Commercial Press.	Col. A. Cory, N. N. Pachuji, Dorábji Nánábhái ...	Sind Gazette	.....	
			Sind Times	.....	
			Sind Advertiser and Sind Sudhár.	.....	
	Iklil Press	Mirza Mahomed Sádik ...	Iklil and Muin-ul-Islám .	.....	
	Muaru Maginai Mahmadi Press.	Madresseh Board	Muawin	.....	
	Mercantile Press... ...	Rastamji Jamshedji ...	Karáchi Chronicle ...	.....	
	Zoroastrian Press ...	Navroji Dhanjibhái ...	.....	.....	Theatrical programmes.
	Sind Printing Press ...	Asarmal Raghumal ...	.....	.....	Private forms, notices, &c.
	Náráyan Dharamsey's Press.	Náráyan Dharamsey ...	.....	.....	
	Sudhákar Prakásh Press.	Dungarsi Lakhmidás ...	.....	Calendars, &c.	
Shikárpur... ...	Wales Press	Abdul Jahar valad Fateh Mahamad.	Indus Valley State Railway Advertiser.	.....	
	Victoria Press	A. B. Mancherji & Co. ...	Commercial Gazette ...	.....	
Native States:					
(i) Káthiáwár.					
Rájkot Civil Station	Káthiáwár Political Agency Press.	Káthiáwár Local Funds .	None	Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette.	
	Swadesh Bandhav Press.	Thakar Dámodar Govardhandás.	Do.	None.	
	Káthiáwár General Press.	Kásidás Brijbhukhandás.	Do.	Vidnyán Vilás.	
	Swadesh Hit Prakásh Press.	Mulshankar Rághavji ...	Do.	None.	
	Káthiáwár-Jubilee Printing Press.	Tahalrám Nenumal Vaziráni.	Káthiáwár Times ...	Do.	
	Rising Star Printing Press.	Kálidás Pitámbar Vyás .	None	Do.	
Junágad	Saurashtra Niti Prakásh Press.	His Highness the Nawáb of Junágad.	Do.	Saurashtra Darpan and Dastur-al-Amal.	
Navánagar... ...	Navánagar Gazette Press.	His Highness the Jám of Navánagar.	... ...	Navánagar Darbári Gazette.	
Bhávnagar... ...	Darbári Press	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar.	Do.	Bhávnagar Darbári Gazette.	
Porbandar	Porbandar Darbári Press.	Porbandar State	Do.	Porbandar State Gazette.	
Dhrángadhra ...	Dhrángadhra Printing Press.	His Highness the Ráj Sáhib of Dhrángadhra.	Do.	Dhrángadhra Ráj Gazette.	
Morvi	Morvi Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi.	Do.	Morvi Darbári Gazette.	
Vánkáner	Kirti Ságar Press ...	Sheth Kirchand Manji of Vánkáner.	Do.	Vánkáner Ráj do.	
Gondal	Gondal Darbári Press ...	His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal.	Do.	Gondal Darbári do.	
Pálitána	Darbári Press	The Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána.	Do.	None.	
Wadhwán	Bálsingji Ságar Press ...	Sha Chhaganlál Bhulábhái.	Do.	Wadhwán Darbári Gazette.	
Wadhwán Civil Station.	Árya Vidya Prakásh Printing Press.	Sukal-Vrajlál Gangáshankar.	Do.	None.	
	Niti Darshak Printing Press.	Sukal Dosa Bhagvánji ...	Do.	Do.	
(ii) Other States.					
Cutch	Bhúj Darbári Press ...	The Cutch Darbár ...	... ..	Cutch Rájpatra, or the Darbári Gazette issued every fortnight on the 2nd Sud and 2nd Vad of each native month.	
Sávantvádi ...	Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office Press.	Sávantvádi State ...	Do.	None.	Used for printing forms, &c.

B.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—*concluded.*

(3).—Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodical Works published, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, during the year ending 31st March 1888—concluded.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			(*a*) Newspapers.	(*b*) Periodicals.	
1	2	3	4		5
Kolhápur	Dnyán Ságar (Lithographic).	Vishnu Vithal Mantri ...	Dnyán Ságar	None.	
	Árya Prabodha do.	Sadáshiv Vithal Parasnavis.	Dakshina Vritta... ...	Do.	
	Mission Press (Typographic).	The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	None	Do.	
	Vidya Vilás (Lithographic and Typographic).	Shankar Raghunáth Gokhale.	Do.	Vidya Vilás	
	State Press (Lithographic and Typographic).	Kolhápur State	Do.	Kolhápur State Gazette.	Official Orders, Forms, &c., and all other State work, English and Maráthi.
Aden.					
Aden	Jail	Government	.....	.....	
	No name	Messrs. Káwasji Dinsha and Brothers.	.....	.....	

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bombay Presidency for 1887-88.

1		2		3	4	5	6
	Denomination.	Number of Persons. (a) Natives.	Number of Persons. (b) Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or Buildings designed, &c.	Total Annual Income from Government.	Remarks.
		About	About				
1	Church of England ...	4,000	13,427	65	53	...	
2	„ of Scotland ...	* 46	* 1,950	7	14	...	* No. of persons who attended service during the year.
3	Roman Catholics† ...	13,980	3,450	123	38	...	† The information is only for the Archdiocese of Bombay
4	Free Church of Scotland ...	462	400	11	4	...	
5	Methodist Episcopal Church	36	228	...	...	...	
6	Baptist Church	5	28	...	...	...	
7	Protestant Dissenters ...	1,043					
8	Greek Church	21					
9	Armenian...	35					
10	Syrian	4					
11	Jew	7,952					
12	Pársi	73,973					
13	Hindu	17,834,985					
14	Mahomedan	3,774,360					
15	Buddhist	498,766					
16	Jain						
17	Sikh	127,100					
18	Other Sects (not included in the above)	938,267					

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